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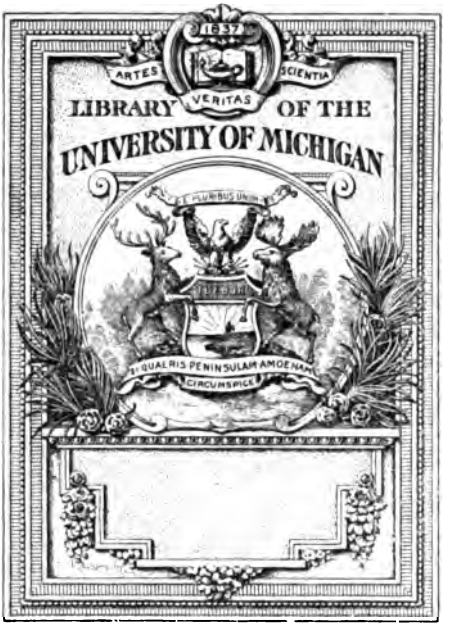
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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCVII.

VOLUME LXVII.

PART THE FIRST.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by ELIZABETH NEWBERY,
the Corner *of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*, 1797.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

ON COMPLETING HIS SIXTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

URBAN, the Muſe to thee repeats her lays;
Who love thy labours ſhould impart their praiſe.
See Taſte ſuperior to the maſs appear,
And Judgement's baſe on various Science rear:
'Tis thus the Foreſt-trees high tow'ring riſe,
"Their baſe in earth, their canopy the ſkies;"
Beneath their umbrage live th'aërial race,
Their nat'ral freehold, and their happieſt place;
Below, from earth the herds their comfort draw,
And follow Nature, form'd by Nature's law;
While the gay inſect-train or dart or fly,
A ſhort-liv'd race, that breed, take wing, and die.
But ſtill the luſty Oak and healing Pine,
The Elm, or Aſh, for all our wants combine;
In endleſs ſhapes domeſtic they are ſpread;
The chearful fire ev'n from their refuſe fed;
Disjoin'd, cemented, of the Foreſt born,
Ships form new groves upon the briny lawn.
And as the Foreſt, ſo thy Work imparts
A ſtore exhauſtleſs to the Liberal Arts;
A fruitful glebe, where every birth conveys
Some bloom, to brighten 'neath thy friendly rays;
While, like its foliage, num'rous ſhades combine,
And round their parent-trunk encircling twine.
See Genius occupy the loftieſt ſite,
And ſhine ennobled by its Patron's light;
See keen-ey'd Criticiſm unite to ſcan
All that contributes to the gen'ral plan;
To raiſe low Merit from its grave of earth,
And give its various fruits a ſecond birth;
Thus every claim doth with thy Work aſcend,
Confeſſing Urban as the general friend.
If public men may draw on public fame,
Pleas'd with the echo of a patriot name;
If the Philanthropiſt, with friendly glow,
Attracts our friendſhip, and diſpels our woe;
Who, like the influence of the Summer's day,
Imparts to all his mild and chearing ray;
If theſe have praiſe—the Muſe ſhould then entwine
Her lays for Urban, Patron of the Nine.

Dec. 31, 1797. HAMLIN.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*

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GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post—Telegr.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry

Cumberland
Doncaster 2
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
LEICESTER
Lewes Leeds
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1797.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1796.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1797
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	30	31	29	29,80	cloudy
28	33	37	37	,60	cloudy
29	38	45	47	,66	fair
30	47	51	48	,72	fhowery
31	49	50	46	,71	fhowery
J. 1	47	50	45	30,01	cloudy
2	46	47	43	,10	fair
3	37	42	40	,40	fair
4	39	43	39	,46	cloudy
5	39	40	35	,47	cloudy
6	34	36	34	,58	cloudy
7	32	32	30	,61	cloudy
8	30	31	30	,60	cloudy
9	27	27	30	,58	cloudy
10	33	35	28	,32	cloudy
11	28	32	30	29,94	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1797.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	31	32	28	29,90	fnow
13	26	39	43	,98	rain
14	49	44	36	,69	rain
15	36	36	35	,78	rain and fnow
16	35	37	30	30,10	fair
17	27	36	36	,56	fair
18	36	40	40	,44	rain
19	37	41	42	,50	fmall rain
20	46	52	48	,38	cloudy
21	48	50	47	,30	cloudy
22	44	48	45	,26	cloudy
23	43	47	44	,20	cloudy
24	42	44	40	,18	cloudy
25	30	38	30	,41	fair
26	35	44	35	,22	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom	Thermom. 1.	2.	3	4.	5.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in December, 1796.
1	NNW gentle	29,97	36	27	31	39	31	14 2.6	clear
2	S calm	94	36	33	29	29	24	.6	clear A. M. overcaft P. M.
3	SW brifk	5[illegible]	42	37	35	38	3[illegible]	.5	fhowers
4	SW calm	55	37	27	31	38	28	.5	fnow
5	SW brifk	44	40	43	35	36	31	.1	fnow, hail, and rain
6	NW calm	80	39	27	31	27	31	.4	little fnow
7	W moderate	96	41	36	36	36	36	.1	fhowers
8	NW calm	98	38	29	32	38	32	.5	clear
9	NW calm	30,28	37	24	31	28	25	.5	clear
10	SW calm	38	37	28	32	32	31	.5	fhowers
11	N calm	20	41	35	36	36	31	1.8	foggy
12	NNW calm	33	41	35	37	35	35	.9	gloomy and mild
13	NNW calm	30	42	35	35	34	34	2.0	gloomy
14	NNW calm	10	44	37	38	37	37	.0	gloomy
15	NNW calm	12	44	37	38	36	36	.0	gloomy
16	NNW calm	10	43	35	37	32	34	.1	gloomy
17	SE calm	43	33	31	38	32	32	.1	clear with fun
18	SE calm	29,50	40	36	34	32	32	.4	rain
19	E calm	22	43	35	37	35	35	.0	fmall rain with fog
20	W calm	30	43	36	38	35	35	.0	clear with fun
21	SW calm	47	42	34	34	32	32	.1	clear with fun
22	S calm	50	34	19	31	19	19	.5	clear
23	N calm	36	35	22	29	25	25	.5	clear
24	N calm	56	28	20	23	49	19	.4	clear
25	SE calm	60	28	13	15	19	14	.5	clear with fun
26	SE moderate	55	33	25	28	14	27	.4	gloomy
27	SE moderate	55	28	21	31	27	31	.5	gloomy
28	E moderate	36	37	30	31	31	33	.1	gloomy
29	SE brifk	24	32	26	36	29	30	1.5	gloomy, rain about 8 A. M.
30	SE calm	20	46	45	41	46	46	0.7	fhowers
31	SE moderate	26	52	42	45	42	42	.9	fhowers

1. Ice 1½ inch thick this and the preceding night.—2. Ice from the fame pond and place fince yefterday morning 2½ inches.—9. Ice one inch.—11. Ice 7-10ths of an inch.—12. The day fo blond and mild, fparrows chirp.—13. Such has been the temperature of the air, that, although the thaw commenced on the 12th, the effects are fcarcely difcernible, and, notwithftanding four days and nights of thaw, the boys are fkaiting upon the ponds.—16. The ice ftill remains undiffolved, and appear to have fuftained little diminution; not that the air has been wholly clear of froft during fome nights, yet fcarcely

fufficient

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For JANUARY, 1797.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

I MUCH wonder that no one of the numerous friends of the late lamented Mr. Benwell has paid a greater tribute of reſpect to his memory than what appeared in your Obituary, vol. LXVI. p. 797. A character ſo truly amiable and excellent deſerves to be diſplayed in the brighteſt colours; nor is it with any idea of doing juſtice to his merits that I trouble you with this account of him, but in the hope of drawing from ſome more able pen a fuller and more perfect delineation of his genius and virtues.

Mr. Benwell was brought up under the care of the Rev. Dr. Valpy at Reading, who ſtill conducts his ſchool with ſo much credit to himſelf, and ſuch advantage to his numerous ſcholars. He entered at Trinity College, Oxford, in the beginning of the year 1783, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an excellent claſſical ſcholar, particularly for his Latin compoſitions both in proſe and verſe. Theſe attainments led him to aſpire to the public honours of the Univerſity, and his efforts were crowned with ſucceſs; firſt, by gaining the Under-graduate's prize in 1785 for Latin hexameters on "The Siege and Pillage of Rome by Alaric;" and then the Batchelor's, in the year 1787, by a very elegant eſſay on "The Superiority of the Moderns over the Antients in Art and Science." Henceforward he was looked up to as one of the ornaments of the Univerſity; and, beſides his literary accompliſhments, he was equally eſteemed and admired by his friends for an amiable ſweetneſs and modeſty of diſpoſition, for maturity of judgement, and an exquiſite purity of general taſte.

Soon after taking his degree of A.B. he was ordained deacon by the preſent Biſhop of Hereford, then Biſhop of Oxford; and (there being yet no fellowſhip vacant for him on the foundation of his college) he retired to the curacy of Sunning in Berkſhire. Here the ſame unaſſuming modeſty of manners, and purity of character, gained him the love and eſteem of his pariſh, and the general reſpect of the neighbourhood. But it is in his behaviour to the poor that his admirable character moſt ſhone forth. His kind and patient attention to their wants and infirmities, his aſſiduity in inſtructing and catechizing the children, together with his zeal in viſiting the ſick, and adminiſtering to them the comforts of religion, ſhewed his own ſtrong ſenſe of clerical duty, and marked him as a moſt conſcientious and exemplary clergyman. His own ſincere piety too gave weight to his inſtructions, which failed not *to turn many to righteouſneſs*, and left an impreſſion, which, I dare ſay, is not yet effaced from the minds of his poor friends (as he uſed to call them) in that extenſive pariſh.

In the year 1790 Mr. B. ſucceeded to a fellowſhip of Trinity-college; and

---

ſufficient to produce any ice.—24. Ice 1 4-10ths inch.—25. Ice 2 4-10ths inches. This day the thermometer ſtood 19 degrees below the freezing-point at nine o'clock P. M. the uſual time of memoranduming their reſpective heights (ſee col. 2 Northern aſpect, out of doors), and lower than ever noticed by the writer of this.—28. A cake of ice upon the ſurface of the ground from the fall of ſleet in the courſe of the night.

Fall of rain this month, 2 3-10ths inches. Evaporation-veſſel broken by the froſt.

Fall of rain the preſent year, 25 inches, .87. Evaporation eleven months of the year, 32.6 inches. N. B. The quantity of evaporation deſtroyed by burſting of the veſſel containing the water the preſent month.

Walton, near Liverpool, J. HOLT.

On his return to Oxford he engaged in the tuition of pupils, and undertook the care of a new edition of the *Memorabilia of Xenophon*. In this work, from the multiplicity of his other engagements, his progress was much slower than the lovers of Greek literature could have wished; and, we believe, only about two-thirds of it were finished at the time of his death. But, from the specimens which the writer of this memoir has seen, there is a display of accuracy of verbal criticism and text-emendation, which rank him among the foremost of editors of the Classics. He also took upon himself the trouble of giving an entirely new Latin translation, which, for elegance of Latinity, is not inferior to any that ever accompanied a Greek author, that of the Cyropædia of Hutchinson not excepted.

In the spring of the last year Mr B. was instituted to the living of Chilton, in Suffolk, on the presentation of Mr. Windham, the Secretary at War. This enabled him to accomplish his union with a most sensible and amiable woman, to whom he had been long attached with the purest love, and who was deserving of a man of such virtue and merit. Their marriage took place in June; and in September a fever, which he caught in his humane attention to a poor sick family at Milton, deprived the world of his valuable life, and left his widow inconsolable for so sudden a deprivation of all her hopes. The life of man is often called a breath—a vapour! And when we consider the circumstances of this happy union, there seems such a dash of all human hopes and prospects, as fully confirms the idea of the frail and perishable tenure of our mortal state. But "the virtuous soonest die;" and this good man is called away to receive those rewards which are laid up for spirits so pure and heavenly.

To review his general character:—As a scholar, Mr. Benwell was of the first rank, eminently literate as a classic and philologist, and of no less refined taste and skill in antiquarian research. He has indeed completed no work that may carry his name down to posterity; yet there are many scattered compositions known to his friends (some of which, Mr Urban, adorn your pages), marked with evident traits of genius and ability. His style, both in his Latin and English compositions, was chaste, easy, and correct, formed in the school of Cicero and Addison, or perhaps more nearly resembling the elegant simplicity of his favourite Xenophon. His critical taste was eminently just and pure; nor was it confined to literary productions, but equally extended to painting, prints, and every work of elegant art. His discourses for the pulpit were written and delivered in a strain of piety and sincerity, well adapted to move the affections of his poorer hearers, to whom he used more particularly to address himself; and both in manner and matter his preaching strongly called to mind the pious and amiable zeal of the good Bishop Wilson. With a mind thus highly improved and well-directed, had it pleased Divine Providence to have granted him a longer term of years, he would no doubt have produced some work that would have enriched the stores of learning, or promoted the cause of virtue and religion.

In stature Mr. Benwell was about the middle size, slender, and genteel in person, of mild and gentle deportment and manners, which, with the soft expression of his eyes and countenance, contributed to render him universally beloved.

His loss to his friends is irreparable, and by none of them is he more sincerely lamented than by the writer of this imperfect account. He knew Mr. Benwell soon after his entrance at the University, and always esteemed his friendship and acquaintance as one of the happiest circumstances of his life. This tribute of affection, therefore, he has wished to pay to the memory of him as a man of the most pure and virtuous character, of refined genius and taste, and of the strictest disposition and manners.

——ἀνὴρ γ' αὐτὸς ἰωτίσιν.

S. E. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

As you have given, in vol. LXIV, pp. 287. 375. a very faithful character of Mr. Brooke, and the particulars of his untimely fate; permit me to add, that a neat and plain mural monument by Ashton has been placed in St. Benet's church, over the Heralds pew, with the following inscription by his friend Edmund Lodge, esq. Lancaster Herald, and F. A. S.

Arms: Ermine on a bend Sable a hawk's lure, Or, line and ring A. a crescent

creſcent in chief for difference. Creſt, a ſtag's head Sables eraſed Gules, horned and bearded Or; about the neck a collar of SS. Argent, a creſcent for difference.

"SACRED to the Memory
of JOHN CHARLES BROOKE, Eſquire,
SOMERSET HERALD,
SECRETARY to the EARL MARSHAL
of ENGLAND,
and FELLOW of the Society of ANTIQUARIES:
a deſcendant from the reſpectable Family of
BROOKE, of NEDWORTH in the
County of YORK,
and a perſon of unrivaled eminence
in his antient and uſeful profeſſion.
When we are told that this valuable man
to a moral and pious diſpoſition
united a moſt chearful and lively humour;
That, with a mind to comprehend, a judgement to ſelect,
and a memory to retain,
every ſort of uſeful and agreeable information,
he was bleſt with a temper,
calm, unaſſuming, and ſocial;
that he lived in a ſtrict intimacy
with perſons of the higheſt rank,
and of the firſt literary character,
without the ſmalleſt tincture of vanity;
ABOVE ALL, that he enjoyed,
with a happy conſtitution of body,
an uncommon proſperity in worldly affairs;
let us, inſtead of envying the poſſeſſion,
reflect on the awful uncertainty
of theſe ſublunary bleſſings;
For, ALAS!
He was in a moment bereaved of them,
in the dreadful calamity
which happened, at the Theatre in the
Hay-market,
on the third of February, 1794,
in the forty-ſixth year of his age."

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Dec.* 31.

EVERY one, who reverences the Verum atque Decens, owes many thanks to the able writer of the letter to lord Sheffield, which has been too lightly reviewed in p. 852, col. 2. It might have been obſerved, that he has quoted the curious and extraordinary character of our modern Roman Hiſtorian, which you copied into your volume for 1790, p. 920; but that he does not preſume "to account for the opinion" of the diſtinguiſhed writer of that character, "reſpecting the *motives* which urged the Hiſtorian to attack Chriſtianity;" as it ſeems difficult to reconcile ſuch opinion with ſuch character.

Every Academic, whoſe ſtudy it is
"*curvo* dignoſcere *rectum*,
Atque inter ſilvas Academi quærere *verum*."

is much indebted to the ſpirited author of "A Word or two in Vindication of the Univerſity of Oxford, and of Magdalen College in particular, from the poſthumous aſperſions of Mr. Gibbon;" a pamphlet evidently printed at a private preſs, with the view of concealing the name of one who is too modeſt to prefix it. Never were vanity and miſrepreſentation more pointedly expoſed than in this complete vindication of a place, where an "incompetent idler," at the age of fifteen, and during a reſidence of not more than ſix months, dared to "meaſure, by his childiſh ſtandard, the abilities of tutors and profeſſors." Be it remembered, that his irregular behaviour occaſioned his expulſion; and that ſuch was his philoſophy, that to this expulſion is to be attributed all the venom he has poured out upon his Alma Mater; and that ſuch was his vanity, that he conſidered his puerile reſentments as deſerving to be ranked among his laſt thoughts. *Sibi conſtat.* [See p. 53.]

As you were the firſt to explode the "too faſhionable principles of his too faſhionable work" in your volume for 1776, pp. 366, 441; and as you have ſince repeatedly admitted ſtrictures upon it; the ingenious writer of the following characteriſtic lines has permitted them to be tranſcribed for inſertion in your valuable Miſcellany. Many of your readers may not have ſeen the ludicrous figure to which they allude; but it is ſaid, by thoſe who have ſeen the original, to be a very faithful copy from the life.

Written under the full-length SHADE *of* Edward Gibbon, *Eſq. as exhibited in his poſthumous Works publiſhed by* Lord Sheffield:

"Thou puny Stateſman, thou Hiſtorian bold,
Struck from kind Nature's moſt fantaſtic mould,
Queereſt of ſhades! hail to thy wondrous fright,
Which ſure the ſhades below did much affright:
By Sheffield's pious care with noble clay
Thy carcaſe rots, and thou review'ſt the day.
Com'ſt thou to ſhew how much it does avail
To write like Tacitus, and read like Bayle,
To float in faith 'twixt Mecca, Dort, and Rome;
To live like Horace, and to die like Hume?
Com'ſt

On his return to Oxford he engaged in the tuition of pupils, and undertook the care of a new edition of the *Memorabilia of Xenophon*. In this work, from the multiplicity of his other engagements, his progress was much slower than the lovers of Greek literature could have wished; and, we believe, only about two-thirds of it were finished at the time of his death. But, from the specimens which the writer of this memoir has seen, there is a display of accuracy of verbal criticism and text-emendation, which rank him among the foremost of editors of the Classics. He also took upon himself the trouble of giving an entirely new Latin translation, which, for elegance of Latinity, is not inferior to any that ever accompanied a Greek author, that of the Cyropædia of Hutchinson not excepted.

In the spring of the last year Mr B. was instituted to the living of Chilton, in Suffolk, on the presentation of Mr. Windham, the Secretary at War. This enabled him to accomplish his union with a most sensible and amiable woman, to whom he had been long attached with the purest love, and who was deserving of a man of such virtue and merit. Their marriage took place in June; and in September a fever, which he caught in his humane attention to a poor sick family at Milton, deprived the world of his valuable life, and left his widow inconsolable for so sudden a deprivation of all her hopes. The life of man is often called a breath—a vapour! And when we consider the circumstances of this happy union, there seems such a dash of all human hopes and prospects, as fully confirms the idea of the frail and perishable tenure of our mortal state. But "the virtuous soonest die;" and this good man is called away to receive those rewards which are laid up for spirits so pure and heavenly.

To review his general character:—As a scholar, Mr. Benwell was of the first rank, eminently literate as a classic and philologist, and of no less refined taste and skill in antiquarian research. He has indeed completed no work that may carry his name down to posterity; yet there are many scattered compositions known to his friends (some of which, Mr Urban, adorn your pages), marked with evident traits of genius and ability. His style, both in his Latin and English compositions, was chaste, easy, and correct, formed in the school of Cicero and Addison, or perhaps more nearly resembling the elegant simplicity of his favourite Xenophon. His critical taste was eminently just and pure; nor was it confined to literary productions, but equally extended to painting, prints, and every work of elegant art. His discourses for the pulpit were written and delivered in a strain of piety and sincerity, well adapted to move the affections of his poorer hearers, to whom he used more particularly to address himself; and both in manner and matter his preaching strongly called to mind the pious and amiable zeal of the good Bishop Wilson. With a mind thus highly improved and well-directed, had it pleased Divine Providence to have granted him a longer term of years, he would no doubt have produced some work that would have enriched the stores of learning, or promoted the cause of virtue and religion.

In stature Mr. Benwell was about the middle size, slender, and genteel in person, of mild and gentle deportment and manners, which, with the soft expression of his eyes and countenance, contributed to render him universally beloved.

His loss to his friends is irreparable, and by none of them is he more sincerely lamented than by the writer of this imperfect account. He knew Mr. Benwell soon after his entrance t the University, and always esteemed his friendship and acquaintance as one of the happiest circumstances of his life. This tribute of affection, therefore, he has wished to pay to the memory of him as a man of the most pure and virtuous character, of refined genius and taste, and of the strictest disposition and manners.

——ἄμμις γ' αὐτοῖσιν ἰσοτίσιν.

S. E. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

As you have given, in vol. LXIV, pp. 287. 275. a very faithful character of Mr. Brooke, and the particulars of his untimely fate; permit me to add, that a neat and plain mural monument by Ashton has been placed in St. Benet's church, over the Heralds pew, with the following inscription by his friend Edmund Lodge, esq. Lancaster, Heral, and F. A. S.

Arms: Ermine on a bend Sable a hawk's lure, Or, line and ring A. a crescent

nt in chief for difference. Creſt, ' head Sables eraſed Gules, horned carded Or; about the neck a col- SS. Argent, a creſcent for dif- e.

" SACRED to the Memory
IN CHARLES BROOKE, Eſquire,
SOMERSET HERALD,
ETARY to the EARL MARSHAL
of ENGLAN ,
ELLOW of the Society of ANTI-
QUARIES;
n, ant from the reſpectable Family of
OOKE, of DODWORTH in the
County of YORK,
a perſon of unrivaled eminence
his ancient and uſeful profeſſion.
we are to that this valuable man
a moral and pious diſpoſition
a moſt chearful and lively humour;
with a mind to comprehend, a judge-
ment to ſelect,
and a memory to retain,
ſort of uſeful and agreeable infor-
mation;
he was bleſt with a temper,
n, unaſſuming, and ſociable;
at he lived in a ſtrict intimacy
ith perſons of the higheſt rank,
id of the firſt literary character,
out the ſmalleſt tincture of vanity;
OVE All, that he enjoyed,
h a happy conſtitution of body,
mmon proſperity in worldly affairs;
, inſtead of envying the poſſeſſion,
flect on the awful uncertainty
of theſe ſublunary bleſſings;
For, ALAS!
s in a moment bereaved of them,
in the dreadful calamity
happened, at the Theatre in the
Hay-market,
the third of February, 1794,
he forty-ſixth year of his age."

URBAN, *Oxford, Dec.* 31.

RRY one, who reverences the Verum atque Decens, owes many to the able writer of the letter Sheffield, which has been too reviewed in p. 852, col. 2. It have been obſerved, that he has the curious and extraordinary ler of our modern Roman Hiſto- which you copied into your vo- for 1790, p. 920; but that he t preſume "to account for the " of the diſtinguiſhed writer of racter, "reſpecting the *motives* urged the Hiſtorian to attack nity;" as it ſeems difficult to le ſuch opinion with ſuch cha-

Every Academic, whoſe ſtudy it is
" *curvo* dignoſcere *rectum*,
Atque inter ſilvas Academi quærere *verum*."

is much indebted to the ſpirited author of " A Word or two in Vindication of the Univerſity of Oxford, and of Magdalen College in particular, from the poſthumous aſperſions of Mr. Gibbon;" a pamphlet evidently printed at a private preſs, with the view of concealing the name of one who is too modeſt to prefix it. Never were vanity and miſrepreſentation more pointedly expoſed than in this complete vindication of a place, where an "incompetent idler," at the age of fifteen, and during a reſidence of not more than ſix months, dared to "meaſure, by his childiſh ſtandard, the abilities of tutors and profeſſors." Be it remembered, that his irregular behaviour occaſioned his expulſion; and that ſuch was his philoſophy, that to this expulſion is to be attributed all the venom he has poured out upon his Alma Mater; and that ſuch was his vanity, that he conſidered his puerile reſentments as deſerving to be ranked among his laſt thoughts. *Sibi conſtat.* [See p. 53.]

As you were the firſt to explode the "too faſhionable principles of this too faſhionable work" in your volume for 1776, pp. 366, 441; and as you have ſince repeatedly admitted ſtrictures upon it; the ingenious writer of the following characteriſtic lines has permitted them to be tranſcribed for inſertion in your valuable Miſcellany. Many of your readers may not have ſeen the ludicrous figure to which they allude; but it is ſaid, by thoſe who have ſeen the original, to be a very faithful copy from the life.

Written under the full-length SHADE *of* Edward Gibbon, *Eſq. as exhibited in his poſthumous Works publiſhed by* Lord Sheffield:

" Thou puny Stateſman, thou Hiſtorian bold,
Struck from kind Nature's moſt fantaſtic mould,
Queereſt of ſhades! hail to thy wondrous ſight,
Which ſure the ſhades below did much affright:
By Sheffield's pious care with noble clay
Thy carcaſe rots, and thou review'ſt the day.
Com'ſt thou to ſhew how much it does avail
To write like Tacitus, and read like Bayle,
To float in faith 'twixt Mecca, Dort, and Rome;
To live like Horace, and to die like Hume?

Com'ſt

Com'ſt thou to ſee if Oxford's blear-ey'd dons ſſons;
Take counſel from her more enlighten'd
Admire the fruit, who could not rear the tree,
And her dead Socrates behold in thee;
Give thee for thy bold cenſures bolder praiſe,
And from *theſe lineaments* thy *ſtatue* raiſe?
Whate'er thine errand, welcome from the Styx!
Ceaſe now thy wand'rings; *here* thy ſtation fix;
Thy darling quartos from the worms protect; [pect;
Enjoy the utmoſt Heaven thou didſt ex-
Feed on th' ethereal vapor of thy fame,
And be, what thou haſt toil'd to be, a Name."

ACADEMICUS.

Continuation of a Tour to the Netherlands *in the Autumn of* 1793.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 4.

I TRAVELLED from Haerlem to Amſterdam in a treckſchuyte. The diſtance is ten miles. The canal exhibits the dull uniformity of a ſtraight line, with few ornaments on its banks to relieve the eye. We changed boats at Half-Wegen, ſo called from its being mid-way to Amſterdam. At this place the lake of Haerlem, and the branch of the Zuider Zee called the Y, form a junction; but they are kept aſunder by immenſe flood gates, over which there is a road that forms the only communication by land between Haerlem and Amſterdam. I ſurveyed, with admiration, theſe enormous ſluices, which, if opened, I have heard, would inundate a conſiderable part of the province of Holland. The objects which I had hitherto ſeen in Holland pleaſed by their novelty and beauty, as might naturally be expected in a tame and flat country; but the ſcene which now preſented itſelf to my view conveyed to the mind the emotion of grandeur, reſulting from the appearance of a great expanſe of water, and the diſplay of wonderful exertions of human induſtry and art. On the left of the canal appeared the Y. On the right, the lake of Haerlem extended as far as the eye could reach; and in front the city of Amſterdam roſe to the view. It was here that the Dutch patriots had ſtabliſhed one of their *ſtrong poſts in* 1787, *to guard the acceſs to Amſterdam on the ſide of Haerlem; but the place was taken by ſurprize, on the night of the* 30*th of September, by a detachment of the Pruſſian army, who had croſſed the lake of Haerlem in flat boats, and made themſelves maſters of the ſluices without the loſs of a man. Had the embarkation been delayed till the next day, the ice would probably have been ſo ſtrong, every precaution had been taken to render the acceſs from Haerlem impoſſible; and it is ſaid that the Pruſſians had determined to ſtation ſome armed veſſels on the Haerlem meer that very day. A few hours after the place was ſurprized, an armed ſloop from Amſterdam appeared on the left of Haerlem, with an intention, as it was reported, of opening the flood-gates, and laying the country under water; but the inſtantly ſtruck her flag to the Pruſſian batteries. Perhaps the military talents of the Duke of Brunſwick never diſplayed with more ſkill and addreſs than on the firſt of October, and in a future letter I purpoſe to give a brief detail of the various tranſactions of that eventful day.*

The lake of Haerlem is ſaid to be fifteen miles long, and in ſome places eight miles in breadth. Projects have frequently been made to drain it, an undertaking which I have always conſidered to be very practicable, conſidering the value of ſuch an addition of land to a country like Holland; it may appear ſurprizing that no attempt has never yet been made to it, a curious fact, that, in the courſe of the laſt century, a lake in North Holland of the extent of two leagues, was converted into *terra firma* and formed a diſtrict called the *Beemſter*, of which Sir William Temple, upwards of a century ago, gave the following deſcription. "That part of the country called Beemſter is now the richeſt ſoil of the province, lying upon a dead flat, all with canals, and the ways thereby diſtinguiſhed with ranges of trees, which make the pleaſanteſt proſpect in landſcape of any country I have ever ſeen." The ſame writer argues as follows for the defeat of the project of draining the lake of Haerlem. "Much diſcourſe there has been of ſuch an attempt; but the city of Leyden, having no other way of relief for their town, or renewing the water in their canals, but from this meer, will never conſent to it. On the other hand, Amſterdam will ever oppoſe the ſtopping and cleanſing of the old channel of the Rhine, which they ſay might be compaſſed, and by which the city of Leyden would grow ma-

great part of the trade now en-
l by Amsterdam."
old me now, Mr. Urban, at Am-
p, once a poor fishing village,
ne of the greatest and richest ci-
Europe.

r molem Æneas, magalia quondam;
r portas, strepitumque et strata
viarum.

s celebrated seat of commerce
on the confluence of the Amstol
e Y. The former is a little ri-
nd the latter, I have already ob-
, is a branch of the Zuider Zee,
forms here a noble and capacious
ar, capable, it is said, of contain-
ore than two thousand large ves-
" The surface of the Zuider Zee,
Mr. Bowdler, in his Letters from
d, at high-water, is nearly on a
with the pavement in the best
of Amsterdam, and it is a little
than the lower parts of the town
e neighbouring country." This
rious phænomenon; and scarcely
are the dykes, which the industry
Hollanders has opposed to the
chments of the ocean. Amst r-
resents the appearance of a cres-
and comprehends a circuit of
four leagues. It is fortified by a
a rampart, and twenty-six bas-
upon each of which, at the salient
stands a windmill. This city is
upon a morass; and the houses
nded upon piles of wood, as at
:. On this account it is that the
e seldom disturbed by the rattling
eels in the streets. " The car-
" to use Mr. Peckham's words,
generally fixed on sledges, drawn
: horse, the driver attending on
and no other carriages are per-
, without a licence from the ma-
y. The population of Amster-
s calculated at near three hun-
housand inhabitants. The canals
er or to those that I had hitherto
Some of the streets are spacious
autiful, particularly the Keyser's
and the Heere Graft. Many of
blic edifices are magnificent, espe-
the Stadt-house, that illustrious
nent of the genius of Van Cam-
Amsterdam is very subject to
og.; it can neither boast of pure
good water. The brewer are
l to get their water conveyed
he river Vech, at the distance of
agues from the city. Their ca-
er is brackish; and the inhabi-
tants are eager to catch as much rain-water as possible, for which they have reservoirs. In hot weather, the stench of the canals and common-sewers is extremely offensive. I landed there about the middle of September, and, notwithstanding the weather was rainy, the impression made upon my olfactory nerves, in many parts of the town, was very unpleasant; indeed, of all the places which I have visited upon the Continent, Amsterdam is the last I should recommend to an Englishman who talks of his nerves.

On the recommendation of a fellow-traveller, I went to an inn, known by the sign of the *Bible*, where I found a civil landlord, whose name was Anthony Kaa, who spoke tolerable English, and whom, if he be in the land of the living, I would recommend to any of your readers who may hereafter visit Amsterdam. I had no acquaintance at Amsterdam; but I had a letter of recommendation from the Reverend Doctor Maclaine at the Hague, to the Reverend Mr. Sowden the minister of the English Episcopal church here, by whom I was entertained, to borrow Dr. Johnson's words, "with all the elegance of lettered hospitality."

To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's merit but his own.

This learned and worthy man, who is now, alas! numbered with the silent dead, was well versed in every branch of theological learning; and I have met with few clergymen of any church who possessed more candour, or who had such clear and enlarged views of the character of a consistent Protestant. I have lately been informed, that Mr. Sowden had been for several years the principal writer of the Appendix to the Monthly Review, a department for which few men were better qualified: in my next I shall communicate some farther particulars concerning Amsterdam.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

AS a descendant by the female line of the Zouch family of Harringworth, co. Northampton, I should be much obliged to any of your genealogical readers to inform me whether there are any descendants now remaining of Edward, last Lord Zouch of Har-

Harringworth. Elizabeth, one of his daughters and coheirs, married William Tate, of Delapre, Northamptonſhire (which eſtate is now in the poſſeſſion of the Hon. Edward Bouverie); and the other daughter, Mary, married .... Leighton. The pedigree of Tate, in Brydges's Northamptonſhire, reaches no farther than about 1650; ſo that it may be no improbable ſuppoſition, that the deſcendants of Elizabeth Zouch failed ſoon after that period. However this be, it ſhould ſeem from the beſt accounts I have been able to meet with, that there are no remaining repreſentative of the late Lord Zouch; for, we are informed that the *family being extinct*, the chapel, particularly appropriated for the interment of its repreſentatives, is now in ruins.

From the inſcription on the monument of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, Dorſetſhire, it appears that he married the daughter of the Lord Zouch, and left iſſue three ſons; and in Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſet ſhe is ſtated to be Catharine, ſecond daughter of John Lord Zouch of Harringworth.

But it is remarkable, that neither Dugdale's Baronage, nor the Zouch pedigree in Brydges's Northamptonſhire, make mention of ſuch marriage; nor is any daughter Catharine mentioned either of John, or of the ſucceeding Lords Zouch of Harringworth. So that it may not be improper to enquire whether ſhe was daughter of John, or of Richard, or of George Lord Zouch; and alſo, whether any perſonal repreſentatives of the ſaid John, &c. now remain, excluſive of the deſcendants of Catharine?

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

A CONSTANT reader wiſhes for ſome information reſpecting the *Society*, ſpoken of in vol. LXVI. p. 1012: particularly,

1. Where is this Society?
2. Who is to make the truffes?
3. What ſum is generally ſubſcribed?
4. At what rate will they be ſold?
5. How made, and where ſend, the ſubſcription?

I wiſh to help forward the good deſign; and therefore much deſire ſome account of the uſeful ſcheme.

A. B. *at* Mr. Hollis's,
Sutton Coldfield, Warwickſhire.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

IN "Heylyn's Coſmographie." it is mentioned, p. 106. that S Malachy, an Iriſh apoſtle, propheſyed the downfal of popery; that there was to be juſt 36 Popes after Urban VIII. 1623. Now I could wiſh, as a matter of curioſity, that any of your learned correſpondents, who have the opportunity of knowing, would favour me with the number that have been ſince the year 1623, in which, I believe, Urban VII. died. I. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

IN an excurſion, which I made laſt autumn, to viſit the place of my nativity, I had an opportunity of aſcertaining the parentage of the poet Mallet. His father, whoſe name was James Malloch, kept an alehouſe in Crieff, a handſome little village in the county of Perth, and about 56 miles North from Edinburgh. Here Mallet was born. During the rebellion in 1715, the village of Crieff was burnt by the Highland army, on account of the attachment of its inhabitants to the royal cauſe. The houſe of James Malloch ſhared the ſame fate with the reſt of the village. Some years ago the deſcendants of the ſufferers received from government a ſum equivalent to a certain proportion of the loſs which had been ſuſtained. The proportion which fell to James Malloch's heirs was about 24 l. ſterling. This ſum, I believe, was never claimed by any of Mallet's children. CREFENSIS.

Mr. URBAN. *Jan.* 12.

CHRISTMAS Eve, 1796, will be recorded hereafter, as the froſt was more rapid, and more rigorous, it is ſuppoſed, than that in 1739-40, or any degree of cold experienced in England. The quickſilver in a thermometer in London ſunk from 28 to 4 degrees above o in twelve hours, 3 degrees below the depreſſion of the mercury in 1794, and 28 degrees below the freezing point. It muſt neceſſarily have been lower in the country.

I will thank any of your philoſophical correſpondents to inform me of the reaſon why, of ſeveral bottles of roſe-water, ſome were completely frozen, and ſome not at all, during the late very ſevere froſt, though they all ſtood in ſome ſituation; at leaſt, in the ſame cupboard, and, to all appearance, equally protected from the cold. JUVENIS.

Mr.

Pl. p. 9

Winchelsea Castle, Sussex.

Carlisle Castle, Cumberland.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

WINCHELSEA, or CAMBER, caſtle (*plate I.*) ſtands in the marſhes on a peninſula about two miles North of the town, and was built by King Henry VIII. in 1539. Its main walls are entire; many of them are brick caſed with ſquare ſtone. The plan of it is nearly ſimilar to ſome others built about the ſame time. It has one large tower, which ſerves for the keep, ſurrounded by a number of ſmaller ones of nearly the ſame figure, connected by ſhort curtains. Theſe buildings clearly evidence the very low and imperfect ſtate of military architecture in this kingdom at that period; for, of all others, round towers were the leaſt capable of actual defence. Round about the large tower, or keep, there was a very low battery, or place with chinks for firing out of, ſo low as now to be below the ſurface of the ground. On the moulding round the keep are ſome devices, particularly the roſe and roſe, at the firſt *coup d'œil* on entering the gate (the view here given). In 1541, Winchelſea caſtle, together with all other caſtles, block-houſes, and bulwarks, in Kent and Suſſex, were ſubjected to the care of Sir Thomas Cheney, governor of Dover caſtle. The trade of Winchelſea failing, this caſtle went to ruins.

COCKERMOUTH caſtle was the baronial caſtle of the honour of Cockermouth, built, it is ſuppoſed, ſoon after the Conqueſt, by William de Meſchines, who had it by the gift of his brother, Ranulph, Earl of Cumberland, to whom the conqueror gave all that part of Cumberland called *Copeland*. For want of heirs, it came to Gilbert Piſſard, from whom, for the like cauſe, it came to R. de Lucy; whoſe daughter, marrying Thomas de Moriton, had iſſue a ſon, Anthony, to whom this honour, with the manor of Poppe caſtle, were granted by Edward III. Anthony de Morlton dying without iſſue, it devolved to his ſiſter Maud, who married H. Percy, Earl of Northumberland. She ſettled it upon her huſband and heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, upon the conditions that they ſhould bear on all ſhields, banners, enſigns, &c. the arms of De Lucy, Gules, three pikes Arg. quartered with their own. In this family it continued till Joceline, whoſe only daughter married Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerſet; and, by the death of the laſt duke, it deſcended to Sir Cha. Windham, bart.

It ſtands on the Weſt ſide of the Cocker, on a mount, ſeemingly artificial, near the Darwent. The dimenſions of the walls, which are nearly ſquare, are 600 yards, flanked by ſeveral ſquare towers. The entrance is on the Eaſt ſide over a bridge. Over the gate are five ſhields of arms; four of them ſaid to be thoſe of the Moultons, Umfervilles, Lucys, and Percys. In the gate are four habitable rooms, where the court is held twice a year. Within the walls are two courts. On each ſide of the gate are two dungeons, each capable of containing 50 perſons, vaulted at the top, and having a ſmall opening in order to admit the priſoners, who deſcended by a ladder. Within the ſecond court is the kitchen and chapel. It was garriſoned, during the civil war, for the king, 1648, during which it was beſieged, taken, and burnt, and never ſince repaired. P.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20, 1788.

IN the year 1547, Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, bought of King Henry the Eighth the antient ſtately manſion-houſe of Tyttenhanger, in the pariſh of Ridge, in Hertfordſhire, being the country-ſeat of the abbots of St. Alban's; and which, but for this purchaſe, would have been deſtroyed as an appendage to the abbey. This houſe was ſo large, that, in 1528, King Henry the Eighth, with his queen Catharine, and their retinue, removed hither during the continuance of the ſweating ſickneſs in London.

In this houſe Sir Thomas Pope made great improvements. It became his favourite place of reſidence, and the ſtatutes of his college are dated thence. He erected over the veſtibule of the great hall a noble gallery for windmuſick. The chapel was a ſpacious edifice, and beautifully decorated. The windows were enriched with painted glaſs, which Sir Thomas Pope brought hither from the choir of St. Alban's abbey, when that church, by his interpoſition with the king, was preſerved from total deſtruction. The wainſcot behind or over the ſtalls was finely painted with a ſeries of the figures of all the ſaints who bore the name of John, in memory of John Moot, one of the abbots. But Sir Thomas Pope put up a *new* piece of wainſcot, of Spaniſh

Spaniſh oak, on a very large ſcale, at the Eaſt end, moſt exquiſitely ſculptured, beginning at the end of the ſtalls, and continued towards the altar. This was to adorn that part of the chapel which was uſually called the Preſbytery, or the ſpace about and near the altar.

After Sir Thomas Pope's death, in 1559, Tyttenhanger-houſe continued to be inhabited by the relations of his ſecond wife, bearing the name of Pope-Blount. In the year 1620 it began to be leſſened, or pulled down in part; about which time the family of Napier, then tenants to Trinity college (Oxford), at Luton, by the mediation of the college, removed the wainſcot (abovementioned), put up by Sir Thomas Pope in the chapel of Tyttenhanger-houſe, in entire preſervation, to the chapel of the manſion-houſe at Luton. John, Earl of Bute, about the year 1768, pulled down this old manſion-houſe at Luton, to build a new houſe in its place; but, with great taſte and judgement, retained the old chapel, with Sir Thomas Pope's wainſcot, where it ſtill remains. (Bibl.Top.Brit.VIII.69.)

No traces of the old houſe at Tyttenhanger now remain. It was totally demoliſhed about the year 1652, and was ſoon afterwards moſt elegantly rebuilt as it appears at preſent.

T. WARTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

A VERY neat mural monument, in honour of the late Rev. Mr. Harriſon, and executed by Mr. Weſtmacott, of Mount-ſtreet, has been lately erected in Brompton chapel, near Knightſbridge, with this inſcription:

"SACRED
to the memory of the
Rev. RICHARD HARRISON,
miniſter of this chapel
from its opening in 1769,
rector of St. John's, Clerkenweil,
and evening preacher at the
Magdalen Hoſpital.
He departed this life
23d Dec. 1793,
aged 57 years.
HIS LABOURS WERE ABUNDANT:
HIS PRAISE IS IN THE GOSPEL:
HIS REWARD IS WITH
THE MOST HIGH!"

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

From WREN's Parentalia, *p.* 307.

THE Italians, amongſt which are ſome Greek refugees, and with them French, Germans, and Flemings, joined with a fraternity of architects, procuring *Papal bulls* for their encouragement, and particular privileges; they ſtyled themſelves Free-maſons, and ranged from one nation to another as they found churches to be built. Their government was regular; and, where they fixed near the building in hand, they made a camp of huts. A ſurveyor governed in chief; every tenth man was called a warden, and overlooked each nine. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood, either out of charity, or commutation of penance, gave the materials and carriages. Thoſe who have ſeen the exact accounts in records of the charge of the fabricks of ſome of our cathedrals, near 400 years old, cannot but have a great eſteem for their œconomy, and admire how ſoon they erected ſuch lofty ſtructures. Indeed, great height they thought magnificence. Few ſtones were uſed but what a man might carry up a ladder on his back from ſcaffold to ſcaffold, though they had pulleys and ſpoked wheels upon occaſion; but, having rejected cornices, they had no need of great engines. Stone was eaſily piled upon ſtone to great heights; therefore, the pride of their works was in pinacles and ſteeples. In this they eſſentially differed from the Roman way, who laid all their mouldings horizontal, which made the beſt perſpective. The Gothic way, on the contrary, carried all their mouldings perpendicular.

Thus they made their pillars of a bundle of little toruſes, which they divided into more when they came to the roof; and theſe toruſes ſplit into many ſmaller ones, and, traverſing one another, gave occaſion to the tracery-work of which this ſociety were the inventors.

To the BENCHERS *of the* Honourable Society *of* Lincoln's Inn.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING deſirous of tranſcribing the epitaphs upon the tombſtones in the cloiſters under the chapel, I viſited them ſome time ago with that deſign; but, finding them in a very illegible ſtate, and that you had ordered them to be all incloſed, I therefore declined carrying my deſign into execution, from a perſuaſion that your motive was, inaſmuch as your predeceſſors had been pleaſed to pay particular reſpect to ſeveral of their members, by conferring funereal honours on them,

you

you had conceived it your duty to repair the grave-ſtones; and, in order to preſerve them from the future ravages of time, they were to be all incloſed. Impreſſed with this idea, I returned the other day with a view to inſpect them, and, as I was in hopes, in their improved ſtate; but in that I was diſappointed. I take leave to lay the reſult of my inſpection before you.

I found the letters on three of the grave-ſtones almoſt obliterated by being filled up with dirt, but principally with mortar, whereby they were become (until I cauſed them to be thoroughly ſcowered) very near as plain as if no inſcriptions had been on them; and, which ſeems to me very extraordinary indeed, the tombſtones were ſo improperly placed, that the epitaphs upon them are on the outſide of the railing, and the other part within. By this means your chief intention, as I ſhould ſuppoſe, of putting up the railing is thereby totally defeated, in that the place alluded to is now the only part of the cloiſters over which paſſengers can walk; and the tombſtones in queſtion are, therefore, much more liable to be defaced by ambulation than they were before the railing was erected; and, as far as I could judge from the diſtance, all the other grave-ſtones within the railing are, in general, ſo very irregularly and ſo promiſcuouſly placed, that they put me more in mind of the original chaos of confuſion than the order to be expected in the awful receptacle of the dead; for, ſome of them are turned topſy-turvy, others are laid long-ways, and many juſt the contrary by the ſide of them. This makes ſuch confuſion, that the tombſtones are thereby become almoſt as uſeleſs, as if they had been abſolutely taken away. However, as long as the inſcriptions are ſuffered to remain in their preſent injured and imperfect ſtate, the poſition of them is very immaterial. Nay, the epitaphs themſelves are very objectionable; for, in ſome of them there are numerals, whereas they ſhould be common figures; but by far the greater number are liable to the contrary objection; and Latin and Engliſh may ſometimes be found in one and the ſame inſcription; as, for inſtance, *obiit*, with the date in Engliſh. This occaſions as incongruous a junction as the name of a peer of the realm and that of a *filii populi* did once on the writs iſſued from one of the ſupreme courts of juſtice. Many other other ſuch abſurdities and blunders might be pointed out; but the above may ſuffice for the purpoſe adduced.

In order to remedy the above, I wiſh you, gentlemen, to order all the tombſtones to be examined, and the letters, on ſuch as require it, to be re-cut, omitting the ſeveral improprieties above alluded to, for which the hewers of tombſtones have rendered themſelves ſo very remarkable. I think the mere cleanſing them from their preſent filth will not be quite ſufficient. Let them all be placed with their feet, or lower part, as near as may be to the inſide of the railing, and all round it, if the number of inſcribed ſtones admit it; becauſe, thus depoſited, they may be read by the paſſengers on the outſide. This diſpoſition will, of courſe, make room, in the middle part of the cloiſters for additional grave-ſtones. In caſe theſe ſhould happen to be at too great a diſtance to be read from the outſide of the railing, notice may be affixed, that, on application to the treaſurer, or other perſon, as may be judged proper, permiſſion may be had to be admitted into the inſide of the railing, for the purpoſe of tranſcribing or reading.

ONE WHO REVERES THE DEAD.

WILL SITCORN.

A SONG BY AN OLD SHIPMATE.

WILL SITCORN was as ſound a tar
As ever trod a deck;
But, now he 's loſt his precious ſight,
WILL SITCORN is—a *wreck*.

A burning fever ſeized him,
And one eye fell—a prey:
So *griev'd* the other at the loſs—
It *melted* quite away.

Will was as ſmart a ſeaman as ever lived. He is now often ſeen in Holbourn, or by the Duke of Devonſhire's wall in Piccadilly. He was ſeized with a fever at St. Helena, by which he loſt one eye; and in a week the other was darkened. The many good turns I had in ſickneſs received from him and his brother-ſailors demand my acknowledgements; and I ſhould rejoice if this may be a means of ſerving him. He has a good countenance, long white hair, blue jacket, and nankeen trowſers, and generally has his face turned towards Heaven. He tells me, the Marquis of Townſend often ſpeaks very kindly to him, and as often relieves him.

A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

W. F. concludes his letter relating to the change of dress in the clergy, LXVI, p. 1005. with the following questions—"Who has not heard of the Cambridge prosecution and mock-trial of W. Frend?—Who has not heard of the 27 confederates?—Who has not heard of Kilvington and Lloyd?"

If these questions do not meet with a proper comment from some other quarter, I am anxious to furnish one myself; lest some of your readers, not well informed on the subject, should be led to imagine that Mr. Frend has lately experienced, from an academical court at Cambridge, a treatment not less scandalously unjust and insolently oppressive, than what might have been expected from an inquisitorial council under the auspices of papal tyranny.

What I have to say, immediately relating to this point, may be comprehended in a few words.

If the University of Cambridge have no other view in its establishment than the general advancement of learning and science, Mr. Frend is not only permitted, but even invited by the nature of the institution, to publish any political or religious opinions, however novel, irregular, or extravagant, which have no tendency to excite sedition, or recommend immorality. But, if this University is to be considered not only as the school and patroness of science, but also of religion, and not only of religion in general, but in a more especial manner of religion as established by the laws, and defended by the civil authority, of this country; let any one read the offensive pamphlet, which was the occasion of his trial, and say, whether the University could fail to punish its author with every mark of academical censure and disgrace, without at the same time renouncing the most important purposes of its institution, without encouraging its members in licentious speculations and disorderly opinions, and without provoking its youth to insult that church, which it is bound to protect and vindicate.

Let the reader of the abovementioned letter be cautious how he condemns the university and its officers from the principle of adopting the popular side of the question, without understanding the merits of the case. Let him read the pamphlet in question, let him compare it with the nature of our church-establishment, and the nature of the academical institution; from this comparison he may learn the extent of Mr. Frend's delinquency: let him again compare this with the sentence passed upon him, and he will be enabled to determine, whether the University was influenced in its proceedings by a spirit of party or personal animosity, of wanton oppression, or unnecessary rigour; or, on the other hand, by a disposition of mildness, which nothing but the necessity of maintaining the fundamental principles of its institution, and preserving the most essential part of its discipline, could have induced to punish in any degree whatever.

M. Frend speaks of those, who appeared as prosecutors in the trial, as of a notorious band of conspirators: in particular he points the finger at Lloyd and Kilvington.

I believe it to be no other than a just compliment to the reputation of Mr. Frend, to observe, that the two persons abovementioned are undistinguished in the University of Cambridge and its vicinity (as far as I am informed) by any thing else besides this gentleman's resentment. At the same time my personal knowledge of the subject enables me to say, that, whatever may have been the want of moderation, in his prosecutors, of fidelity and accuracy in their evidence, of candor, liberality, and propriety, in their personal behaviour, of all which I am entirely ignorant, yet in nothing was Mr. Frend's trial more signally disgraced than by the shameful evasions and prevarications of Mr. Frend himself, relating to the authenticity of the pamphlet, and the circumstances of its publication, by his indecent petulance calculated to captivate the applause of thoughtless and unruly undergraduates; and, above all, by his vexatious importunity in objecting to the forms of the court, with no other view than to perplex its officers and delay its proceedings, without a rational hope of any advantage whatever to be derived from it to himself, his cause, or his character.

Mr. F. must certainly make use of the term *mock trial*, not so much with a reference to any neglect or contempt of equitable and impartial equity, on the part of the court, as of the impunity, with which Mr. F. was permitted from day to day to defy its resentment, and insult its authority.

I ask

I aſk the moſt zealous of his friends, to whom a criminal levity of character and ſentiments cannot be objected, whether his behaviour was not altogether unworthy of himſelf and unworthy of the aſſembly, totally the reverſe of what might be expected from a ſcholar and philoſopher, who ſtands forward to plead his cauſe before his equals? The judicial event indeed of this trial muſt be ſuppoſed to affect Mr. Frend's peace of mind far leſs than the loſs of credit, which his character muſt ſuſtain from the degree in which his ſpeeches on the occaſion deceived public expectation, and contradicted general opinion.

I myſelf, as well as many others, with whom I communicated my ſentiments, hoped to have witneſſed the exertion of a manly eloquence, ſpirited and impaſſioned, but at the ſame time plain, perſpicuous, correct, and concluſive. This hope was anſwered by confuſed and incoherent declamation, forced alluſions, groſs ſarcaſm, impertinent raillery, illiberal ſcoffs, and deſpicable cavils. Unfortunately, Mr. F. cannot ſave his credit by attributing theſe abortive efforts to that modeſty which is the natural companion of genius, and a diffidence perfectly conſiſtent with ability; he feels his diſgrace aggravated by the conſcientiouſneſs of owing it to vanity which promiſed more than it could perform, and arrogance which claimed more than it deſerved.

When theſe things are thus underſtood as they ought to be; whatever may be Mr. Frend's merit as a man of learning and ſcience, whatever be the ſincerity of his faith as a divine, whatever be the benevolence of his intentions as an innovator, and whatever be his private worth in the common intercourſe of life, may we not ſuſpect, that the malignity of diſappointment, and the rancour of an enemy defeated, though not ſubdued, ſtill find a place in his heart, and ſtill breathe from his lips?

The paſſions of men ſometimes betray themſelves under circumſtances the moſt unfavorable to their gratification. From the manner in which Mr. F. ſuffers, let us conceive, how he would act; from the diſpoſition with which he receives puniſhment let us conſider how he would inflict it; and from his intemperate invectives againſt thoſe whom he terms his perſecutors, let us examine, whether he does not diſcover in his own temper more of the ſpirit of perſecution, than what appears to have belonged even to theſe perſecutors themſelves.

ANTI-THERSITES.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

I HAD ſcarcely finiſhed the peruſal of "A Collection of Eſſays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter," when I took up your Review, p. 1026 of your laſt volume, and was not ſurprized to ſee the copious extracts which you have given from, what I conceive to be, the moſt important paper in the work; viz. "Reflexions on the Com-"poſition and De-compoſition of the "Atmoſphere, as influencing Meteo-"rological Phænomena." This paper is certainly a very important one; and the author has touched with much ingenuity upon the influence which the compoſition and de-compoſition of the atmoſphere muſt have in the production of the winds. Whenever the *true Theory* of the compoſition and de-compoſition of the atmoſphere is received by the philoſophical world, that of the winds muſt undergo a thorough revolution; and this writer's ideas on the ſubject will be found to be incontrovertible. You have, therefore, Mr. Urban, ſhewn much judgement by paying particular attention to the paper; but, I confeſs, I was not a little ſurprized to find that on ſuch a ſubject you ſhould forget one of your moſt induſtrious correſpondents; and that the author of the paper, who has yet caught but a very faint glimpſe of the doctrine of the compoſition and de-compoſition of the atmoſphere, ſhould expreſs himſelf in this manner: "Thus far went Mr. de Luc, a laborious and ingenious philoſopher, hinting, indeed, at more, often without explaining what his additional views were, and this is the lateſt author who has arrived at novelty; for, Dr. Hutton has only attempted to elucidate and enlarge the theory originally derived from Halley." I muſt repeat it, Mr. Urban, I was rather ſurprized at all this, becauſe there are many parts of your Miſcellany, which is in the hands of all the world, that might have told him there is another writer, who has, during the laſt twenty years, made this ſubject his ſtudy, and publiſhed ſeveral volumes on the Compoſition and De-compoſition of the Atmoſphere; a doctrine

which

which ought never to be mentioned without ſome notice being taken of your ingenious correſpondent Dr. Harrington.

His works are now voluminous; and it is not in my power at preſent to refer regularly and properly to them: but I will take the liberty to direct the attention of the author of the above-mentioned paper to the firſt volume of the "Medical Spectator," in which he will find a Series of Eſſays containing "a General View of the Diſtribution of Heat through the different Objects of Nature, comprehending an Enquiry into the Principles of the Harringtonian Theory of the Atmoſphere." They enter largely into the doctrine of the formation, deſtruction, and renovation, of the atmoſphere; and in every page the author gives due praiſe to Dr. Harrington, to whom he candidly confeſſes himſelf indebted for that theory which he is anxious to illuſtrate and recommend to the notice of our modern philoſophers.

Dr. Harrington's firſt publication appeared ſo early as the year 1780; previous to which, it had never, I believe, entered into the mind of any other philoſopher, that water is a conſtituent part of the atmoſphere. Water was by them believed to be merely diſſolved by and ſuſpended in the air; and the latter was univerſally ſuppoſed to be an element: but the author of the Medical Spectator clearly ſhews, that Dr. Harrington alone is entitled to the honour of the important diſcovery; not only that atmoſpherical air is a compound body ſubjected to the laws of elective attraction, but that water is one of its conſtituent ingredients. This doctrine, great and important as it is, was no ſooner publiſhed than it was vilified and rejected: and now that its principles begin to be almoſt generally admitted, now indeed, I may ſay, that they can be no longer diſputed, no writer but the author of the Medical Spectator has the courage or the candour to vindicate his honeſt claim to a diſcovery, which, ere long, will be regarded as an honour to the age and the country in which he was born.

It will not now be denied, I believe, by any philoſopher, that water is one of the conſtituent ingredients of air; nor do I think there are many who will now refuſe their aſſent to another of its ingredients, viz. *heat*, or rather *fire*, as it ought more properly to be called. But almoſt every pretender to chemiſtry, Mr. Urban, is ſtill ready to deny, what Dr. Harrington hath compleatly demonſtrated, that fixed air, or the aërial mephitic acid, is another of the ingredients of atmoſpherical air, and that this acid is neutralized by the fire.

But, perhaps, when Dr. Prieſtley ſhall again venture to publiſh experiments on the formation of air from water, and ſhall tell us, what I here take upon me to predict, "that he was not then aware of the important part which this agent, fixed air, had in the compoſition of the atmoſphere; that, by repeating his experiments with more attention to this important agent, he *now diſcovers* that water can no longer be converted into true, permanent, elaſtic, atmoſpherical air, than whilſt it contains ſome portion of the aërial acid." Perhaps, Mr. Urban, I have thus anticipated an entire ſentence from that publication, which, under the auſpices of the French Convention, was to have announced this important *diſcovery*, the formation of atmoſpherical air, and, conſequently, of the whole atmoſphere, from fixed air, fire, and water.

But, pardon me, Mr. Urban: I will treſpaſs no longer on your time; this will be ſufficient to ſhew the worthy Doctor, that on this ſubject he is narrowly watched, and that it will be impoſſible for him ever to promulgate the grand *diſcovery* either in France, or America, without doing honour to that inſulted philoſopher, who has long ſince completely inveſtigated the ſubject.

But let us return to the riſe and fall of the mercury in the barometer, as influenced by the compoſition and decompoſition of the atmoſphere. On this ſubject the following paſſage, copied *verbatim* from the firſt volume of the Medical Spectator, p. 159, will merit the attention of the writer of the eſſay which has been ſo juſtly and ſo reſpectably mentioned by you.

"As we never find the atmoſphere without ſome portion of fixed air, this latter Dr. Harrington hath proved to be an eſſential part of its compoſition, and not merely an adventitious mixture. But it is not neceſſary at preſent to enter into a diſcuſſion of this ſubject. It will be granted that water, chemically combined with heat, will form an elaſtic vapour. We ſee this every day take place in the open air on every

every part of the terraqueous globe. In a few days immenſe quantities of water are raiſed by heat, in conſequence of which the atmoſphere itſelf is often greatly encreaſed; which is demonſtrated by the gradual riſe of the mercury in the barometer. A greater ſuperincumbent atmoſphere muſt of neceſſity preſs with additional weight on the mercury, and force it upwards. But, as ſoon as a decompoſition begins to take place, the atmoſphere as gradually leſſens in quantity, and the mercury falls in proportion, thus alternately ſhewing every change that takes place with as much delicacy and truth as the niceſt balance. For, though we do not always experience rain or fair weather according to the expreſs indications of the barometer, yet there can be no doubt but that its riſing or falling in every inſtance depends upon changes having taken place in the extent of the atmoſphere. It may often happen that a conſiderable decompoſition may be taking place, the mercury may ſink, and the appearance of the ſky may be ſuch as to promiſe rain; but by degrees the ſun again over-powers or neutraliſes the moiſture, and we are diſappointed, notwithſtanding that the ſtate of the atmoſphere has been accurately pointed out by the barometer.

"Nor is it any objection to this idea, that rain will fall when the mercury is riſing. The general ſtate or balance of the atmoſphere is all that the mercury can point out. A partial cloud may depoſit a conſiderable ſhower of rain, whilſt the greateſt part of the ſuperincumbent atmoſphere is in a ſtate of encreaſe; but in general the barometer is to be depended upon; and I flatter myſelf that this account of the riſe and fall of the mercury in that inſtrument will prove, that the evaporation of water is the encreaſe of the atmoſphere, and *vice verſa*." ***

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 23.

I DO not know of a much greater domeſtic inconvenience than a ſmoky chimney, nor of any ſubject that has given riſe to a greater number of unſucceſsful experiments; which is, indeed, moſt likely to be the caſe, where the trials are made with ſo little regard to any philoſophical principle, and with ſo much caprice and random fancy as thoſe made in chimneys, as well in their firſt formation as their ſubſequent various alterations.

Dr. Franklin, in his Obſervations on Smoky Chimneys, has very judiciouſly diſtinguiſhed their ſeparate and diſtinct defects or diſeaſes, and has given a mode of cure applicable to the peculiar complaint, and which has been approved of by repeated experiments; and, indeed, his work has been the foundation of ſome late judicious modes of treating the defects of chimneys. But, notwithſtanding all that has been written upon the ſubject, and though a chimney may be properly conſtructed, yet ſo much depends upon ſervants making fires, that it ſeems neceſſary to ſay ſomething on that head.

A bad chimney is always the worſt when it is firſt lighted, and a good chimney is often, by the improper method of making fires, made to appear a bad one until it is ſufficiently heated in the inſide, as it is very obvious to thoſe who by riſing early have an opportunity of ſeeing ſervants light their fires; for, though their parlours may be in trim order to receive the lady of the houſe and her family at breakfaſt, it is not till after the room has been firſt filled with clouds of ſmoke, the effects of which have been removed by opening the windows and doors, and frequent duſting and wiping the furniture, which often, where chimneys are in themſelves really good, endure this daily great injury.

The common method of making a coal-fire is, to rake with a poker the duſt and lighter aſhes that have been left in the grate the preceding day, leaving a conſiderable quantity of cinders to be the baſis of the intended fire; upon this are laid the ſhavings, or chips of wood or ſticks, keeping the moſt combuſtible the undermoſt, to be lighted by a candle; upon theſe the coals are laid, by putting the ſmaller-ſized with the hand in decent order, crowned with large ones; at the back of which all the remaining contents of the coal-box are promiſcuouſly thrown. The whole is then lighted: but, as any perſon might ſit an hour upon it without injury, no heat is communicated to the chimney till a great part of the inſide of the fire is burnt; in the mean time, the ſmoke in thick volumes rolls, with moſt ſeeming perverſeneſs, into the room and other parts of the houſe, till ſuch time as ſome heat, being communicated to the chimney, makes it what is vulgarly called draw. This grievance is ſo common, that there is hardly a houſe to be met with but it is found neceſſary to open doors and windows in a morning, to clear it of ſmoke.

Wherever a chimney draws well after the firſt fire, it is as good an one as can be deſired, and the fault lies in making the fire; and it is unwiſe to try any experiments, or make alterations,

tions, lest you make a good chimney a bad one. To cure this, I have tried various ways of making a fire; but none have answered so well as the following, which is in reality only reversing the common mode. The grate is entirely emptied of its contents, and the coals are thrown promiscuously (without having very large ones amongst them) to the height of two or three bars, according to the depth of the grate; upon which the wood is laid, and the cinders are placed at the top, and the fire is lighted by a candle in the usual way, or, if convenient, by a fire-shovel of well-burnt cinders from another fire, upon which the cold cinders must be immediately thrown.

The smoke is very inconsiderable, and goes directly up the chimney; and the cinders are very soon heated. In time the upper surface of the coal takes fire; and, as the smoke issues, it is arrested by the porous quality of the cinders, and, passing also through a burning substance, great part of it is consumed; and what issues from the whole mass, to go up the chimney, is very inconsiderable, and of a different appearance to the smoke escaping from fires made in the common form. It is obvious that a great portion of combustible matter, which is now commonly wasted, is by this means consumed in the fire, and the benefit of it enjoyed; the cinders acting upon the smoke somewhat as a filtering-stone does upon water, and the fuel they catch helps them to burn clearer, and, what may appear extraordinary, preserves them longer from being consumed. If any one is in doubt about this fact, I refer him to the very satisfactory experiments of Dr. Franklin. As this fire consumes downwards, the upper strata of the coals are reduced to cinders before the lower ones; and the appearance of smoke is gradually diminished, though it must be an undoubted fact that as much really issues from the coals. It burns also clearly to the very bottom, without the necessity of stirring it with the poker; and, as it gives as much heat, and lasts twice as long as a fire made in the common way, these are additional arguments in its favour, and will have their proportioned weight where fuel is the dearer.

It is a very proper fire to be left to itself for a length of time, and is the best that can be for a sick chamber, or for those who are fond of fires in their bed-rooms at night; the great inconveniences of which are, that, in the usual mode, they require frequent stirring, and are apt to fill the room with sulphureous vapour, and endangering suffocation.

Servants are in general obstinate, and will require to be instructed a few times; which, with a perceptible abatement of their own trouble, will perhaps induce them to follow this method, which I will venture to pronounce the best in all cases; and the only care necessary is, to keep the coals and cinders well separated.

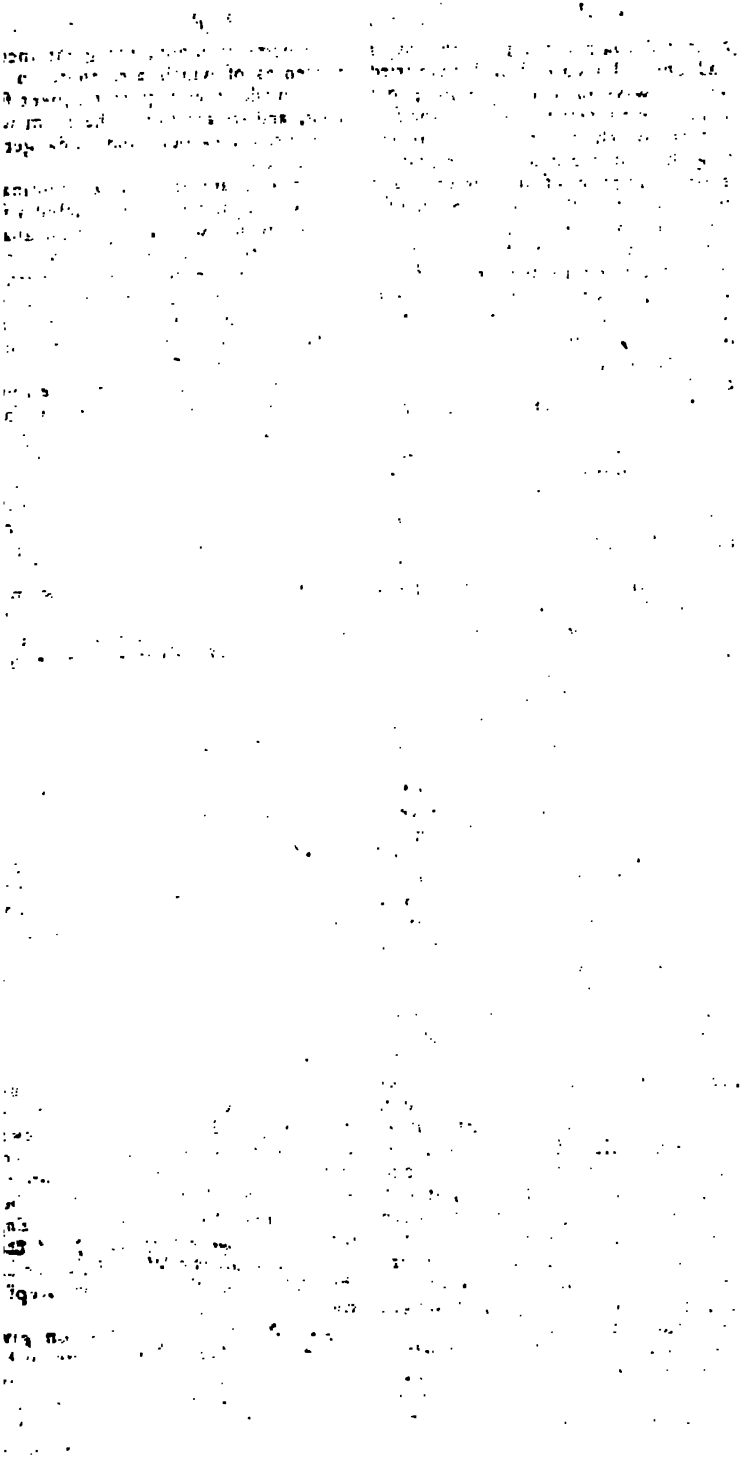
After all, the chimney may be found to smoke, but then it is from some other cause, and requires its appropriate remedy, as this is offered for one distinct, yet very prevailing, inconvenience. If this method was steadily persevered in, I do farther venture to pronounce, that almost nine out of ten, of chimneys called bad drawing ones, will obtain a very good name, and that much labour and dirtiness will be avoided, as well as good respirable air preserved uncontaminated, and many tender lungs escape daily torture.

As the experiment is in every one's power to make, I shall not trouble you with any of mine farther than to say, that I have tried it in a great variety of supposed hopeless subjects, and never knew it fail of success. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Rasen, Aug.* 13.

THE admirers of the remains of our Antient Bards owe much to the labours of your Printer, in rescuing from the dust of libraries several elegant and interesting productions of early British genius. It is much to be lamented that one beautiful effort of our English Muses has not yet been restored to that general notice which it deserves, not merely as a relique of Antiquity, but as a production which, as Warton was compelled, it seems, somewhat unwillingly, to acknowledge, "contains no common touches of romantic and allegoric fiction, though it has been unjustly neglected." (Hist. of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 219.) I need not say I mean the Works (especially the Pastime of Pleasure) of Stephen Hawes.

The Analysis which Warton gives of the fable is such as proves the author Hawes scarcely second in romantic and allegoric fiction, which is the very soul of poetry, to that great master of it, Spenser;



Gent. Mag. Jan.y 1797 Pl. II. p. 17.

CODSALL CHURCH S.E.

BREWOOD S.E.

Spenſer; and which, if he poſſeſſed one ſpark of that "improved harmony of numbers and facility of diction," which Warton himſelf allows, together with a ſmall ſhare of Spenſerian tenderneſs or ſenſibility, muſt have produced a poem that may abundantly prove the invidiouſneſs of the Hiſtorian's inuendo, that much better books are become faſhionable." But ſurely thoſe better books are not ſuch as Warton himſelf and ſome others have written, which, though correcter and more elegant in ſtyle, only perhaps becauſe more modern—

—Nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem— [dentque,
Multa renaſcentur quæ jam cecidere, ca-
Quæque nunc ſunt in honore vocabula—

are greatly inferior in romantic and allegoric fiction to Hawes.

I would aſk, whether an edition of the works of this fine but neglected poet would not be ſufficiently productive of emolument? or, at leaſt, whether it would not probably indemnify an editor? H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

I HAVE ſent you drawings of Codſall and Brewood Churches in Staffordſhire, which are at your ſervice for the Gentleman's Magazine.

Codſall is a conſiderable village ſituated on a hill five miles north weſt of Wolverhampton: the Church ſtands at the north end of the village, and has evident marks of great antiquity. The building contains nothing remarkable, but its pleaſant ſituation, from which there is an agreeable proſpect of Chillington Park, and the adjacent country for many miles.

Brewood is a ſmall market-town in Staffordſhire, ſituated on a gentle eminence ſeven miles from Wolverhampton. The church is a large handſome ſtructure with a lofty ſpire, but does not appear very antient. The ſituation of this town (or rather village) is rural, pleaſant, and retired, and is a proper place of retreat from the buſtle of large towns. The pariſh of Brewood is very extenſive; and contains Chillington Park, the ſeat of Thomas Giffard, Eſq. and Somerford, the ſeat of the Hon. Edward Monckton, member for Stafford. In ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh conſiderable quantities of locks and other articles are made, but moſt of the inhabitants are employed in Agriculture.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Jan.* 7.

LET me requeſt ſome of your learned correſpondents will take the trouble of communicating ſuch particulars as may have occurred and come to their knowledge reſpecting the manor of Alderton, in Suffolk; ſuch as the portions it is divided into; the poſſeſſors thereof at preſent, and during the laſt century; as alſo reſpecting the patronage of that benefice, in whom veſted; together with the extent and boundaries of ſuch manor or manors. The church is remarkably antient, I have underſtood, and, from its lofty ſite, I ſhould ſuppoſe, may occaſionally act as a land-mark to mariners, being not far from the ſea. L. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

I ſhall be much obliged to ſome of your claſſical and mechanical correſpondents to explain the conſtruction of the veſſel in which Nero intended that his mother Agrippina ſhould be deſtroyed. Tacitus, "*navem poſſe componi docet* (Anicetus), *cujus pars, ipſo in mari per artem ſoluta, effunderet ignaram*;" from which it would appear that a part of the veſſel was to have given way, and that Agrippina was to have been diſcharged, or, to uſe a nautical expreſſion, ſhot out, into the ſea; but the execution of the plan does not correſpond with this intention; for, Tacitus ſays, that, whilſt Agrippina was relating with exultation the repentance of her ſon, "*dato ſigno ruere tectum loci multo plumbo gravi preſſuſque corpentius, & ſtatim exanimatus.*" (Annal. 14. ſec. 3 & 5) From which expreſſion it ſeems clear, that the upper part of the deck fell down into the cabin, and that it was expected Agrippina and her attendants would be cruſhed to death. She eſcaped, Tacitus ſays, from the ſtrong ſupports of her bed. With this latter plan of deſtruction Suetonius appears to me to agree; "*lacunaria, quæ vectu ſuper dormientem, laxata machina deciderent, paravit.*" The firſt part of the deſcription of the ſhip in Tacitus does not ſeem to correſpond with the execution of the plan againſt Agrippina; nor do I comprehend how a part of the veſſel could be looſened for the purpoſe of her deſtruction

Spaniſh oak, on a very large ſcale, at the Eaſt end, moſt exquiſitely ſculptured, beginning at the end of the ſtalls, and continued towards the altar. This was to adorn that part of the chapel which was uſually called the Preſbytery, or the ſpace about and near the altar.

After Sir Thomas Pope's death, in 1559, Tyttenhanger-houſe continued to be inhabited by the relations of his ſecond wife, bearing the name of Pope-Blount. In the year 1620 it began to be leſſened, or pulled down in part; about which time the family of Napier, then tenants to Trinity college (Oxford), at Luton, by the mediation of the college, removed the wainſcot (abovementioned), put up by Sir Thomas Pope in the chapel of Tyttenhanger-houſe, in entire preſervation, to the chapel of the manſion-houſe at Luton. John, Earl of Bute, about the year 1768, pulled down this old manſion-houſe at Luton, to build a new houſe in its place; but, with great taſte and judgement, retained the old chapel, with Sir Thomas Pope's wainſcot, where it ſtill remains. (Bibl. Top. Brit. VIII. 69.)

No traces of the old houſe at Tyttenhanger now remain. It was totally demoliſhed about the year 1652, and was ſoon afterwards moſt elegantly rebuilt as it appears at preſent.

T. WARTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

A VERY neat mural monument, in honour of the late Rev. Mr. Harriſon, and executed by Mr. Weſtmacott, of Mount-ſtreet, has been lately erected in Brompton chapel, near Knightsbridge, with this inſcription:

"SACRED
to the memory of the
Rev. RICHARD HARRISON,
miniſter of this chapel
from its opening in 1769,
rector of St. John's, Clerkenweil,
and evening preacher at the
Magdalen Hoſpital.
He departed this life
23d Dec. 1793,
aged 57 years.
HIS LABOURS WERE ABUNDANT:
HIS PRAISE IS IN THE GOSPEL:
HIS REWARD IS WITH
THE MOST HIGH!"

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

From WREN's Parentalia, *p.* 307.

THE Italians, amongſt which are ſome Greek refugees, and with them French, Germans, and Flemings, joined with a fraternity of architects, procuring *Papal bulls* for their encouragement, and particular privileges; they ſtyled themſelves Free-maſons, and ranged from one nation to another as they found churches to be built. Their government was regular; and, where they fixed near the building in hand, they made a camp of huts. A ſurveyor governed in chief; every tenth man was called a warden, and overlooked each nine. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood, either out of charity, or commutation of penance, gave the materials and carriages. Thoſe who have ſeen the exact accounts in records of the charge of the fabricks of ſome of our cathedrals, near 400 years old, cannot but have a great eſteem for their œconomy, and admire how ſoon they erected ſuch lofty ſtructures. Indeed, great height they thought magnificence. Few ſtones were uſed but what a man might carry up a ladder on his back from ſcaffold to ſcaffold, though they had pulleys and ſpoked wheels upon occaſion; but, having rejected cornices, they had no need of great engines. Stone was eaſily piled upon ſtone to great heights; therefore, the pride of their works was in pinacles and ſteeples. In this they eſſentially differed from the Roman way, who laid all their mouldings horizontal, which made the beſt perſpective. The Gothic way, on the contrary, carried all their mouldings perpendicular.

Thus they made their pillars of a bundle of little toruſes, which they divided into more when they came to the roof; and theſe toruſes ſplit into many ſmaller ones, and, traverſing one another, gave occaſion to the tracery-work of which this ſociety were the inventors.

To the BENCHERS *of the* Honourable Society *of* Lincoln's Inn.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING deſirous of tranſcribing the epitaphs upon the tombſtones in the cloiſters under the chapel, I viſited them ſome time ago with that deſign; but, finding them in a very illegible ſtate, and that you had ordered them to be all incloſed, I therefore declined carrying my deſign into execution, from a perſuaſion that your motive was, inaſmuch as your predeceſſors had been pleaſed to pay particular reſpect to ſeveral of their members, by conferring funereal honours on them,

you

you had conceived it your duty to repair the grave-ſtones; and, in order to preſerve them from the future ravages of time, they were to be all incloſed. Impreſſed with this idea, I returned the other day with a view to inſpect them, and, as I was in hopes, in their improved ſtate; but in that I was diſappointed. I take leave to lay the reſult of my inſpection before you.

I found the letters on three of the grave-ſtones almoſt obliterated by being filled up with dirt, but principally with mortar, whereby they were become (until I cauſed them to be thoroughly ſcowered) very near as plain as if no inſcriptions had been on them; and, which ſeems to me very extraordinary indeed, the tombſtones were ſo improperly placed, that the epitaphs upon them are on the outſide of the railing, and the other part within. By this means your chief intention, as I ſhould ſuppoſe, of putting up the railing is thereby totally defeated, in that the place alluded to is now the only part of the cloiſters over which paſſengers can walk; and the tombſtones in queſtion are, therefore, much more liable to be defaced by ambulation than they were before the railing was erected; and, as far as I could judge from the diſtance, all the other grave-ſtones within the railing are, in general, ſo very irregularly and ſo promiſcuouſly placed, that they put me more in mind of the original chaos of confuſion than the order to be expected in the awful receptacle of the dead; for, ſome of them are turned topſy-turvy, others are laid long-ways, and many juſt the contrary by the ſide of them. This makes ſuch confuſion, that the tombſtones are thereby become almoſt as uſeleſs, as if they had been abſolutely taken away. However, as long as the inſcriptions are ſuffered to remain in their preſent injured and imperfect ſtate, the poſition of them is very immaterial. Nay, the epitaphs themſelves are very objectionable; for, in ſome of them there are numerals, whereas they ſhould be common figures; but by far the greater number are liable to the contrary objection; and Latin and Engliſh may ſometimes be found in one and the ſame inſcription; as, for inſtance; *obiit*, with the date in Engliſh. This occaſions as incongruous a junction as the name of a peer of the realm and that of a *filii populi* did once on the writs iſſued from one of the ſupreme courts of juſtice. Many other ſuch abſurdities and blunders might be pointed out; but the above may ſuffice for the purpoſe adduced.

In order to remedy the above, I wiſh you, gentlemen, to order all the tombſtones to be examined, and the letters, on ſuch as require it, to be re-cut, omitting the ſeveral improprieties above alluded to, for which the hewers of tombſtones have rendered themſelves ſo very remarkable. I think the mere cleanſing them from their preſent filth will not be quite ſufficient. Let them all be placed with their feet, or lower part, as near as may be to the inſide of the railing, and all round it, if the number of inſcribed ſtones admit it; becauſe, thus depoſited, they may be read by the paſſengers on the outſide. This diſpoſition will, of courſe, make room, in the middle part of the cloiſters for additional grave-ſtones. In caſe theſe ſhould happen to be at too great a diſtance to be read from the outſide of the railing, notice may be affixed, that, on application to the treaſurer, or other perſon, as may be judged proper, permiſſion may be had to be admitted into the inſide of the railing, for the purpoſe of tranſcribing or reading.

ONE WHO REVERES THE DEAD.

WILL SITCORN.

A SONG BY AN OLD SHIPMATE.

WILL SITCORN was as ſound a tar
As ever trod a deck;
But, now he 's loſt his precious ſight,
WILL SITCORN is—a *wreck*.

A burning fever ſeized him,
And one eye fell—a prey:
So *griev'd* the other at the loſs—
It *melted* quite away.

Will was as ſmart a ſeaman as ever lived. He is now often ſeen in Holbourn, or by the Duke of Devonſhire's wall in Piccadilly. He was ſeized with a fever at St. Helena, by which he loſt one eye; and in a week the other was darkened. The many good turns I had in ſickneſs received from him and his brother-ſailors demand my acknowledgements; and I ſhould rejoice if this may be a means of ſerving him. He has a good countenance, long white hair, blue jacket, and nankeen trowſers, and generally has his face turned towards Heaven. He tells me, the Marquis of Townſend often ſpeaks very kindly to him, and as often relieves him.

A RAMBLER.

finally render our great maſter's labours both uſeleſs and obſcure.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

IT has given me great pleaſure to ſee the ſubject of a "Pocket-Flora" ſo much agitated in your valuable Magazine; the utility of ſuch a work is as generally known as the want of it is univerſally felt. To avoid redundancy, and yet not to be obſcure, is a difficult undertaking; and different perſons will entertain different opinions reſpecting the beſt mode of accompliſhing this project. I think, however, a free communication of ideas, and candid ſtrictures on what has either been executed or propoſed, may give riſe to ſuggeſtions that will be of benefit to any perſon inclined to promote the knowledge of botany, by compiling a Britiſh Pocket Flora. Dr Berkenhout's Synopſis, though entitled in many reſpects to commendation, yet in the botanical part is not ſufficiently correct. Brief deſcriptions are given; but they ſerve to prove, in a variety of inſtances, their incapability of giving ſuch characteriſtic marks as can diſcriminate nearly-allied ſpecies. The "Enchiridion Botanicum" of Dr. Broughton is, in my opinion, a very uſeful little work; but, the general places of growth, and times of flowering, being left out, is certainly a very material omiſſion. The plan of J. S. though undoubtedly too prolix, may be executed with effect, making ſome alterations. Your correſpondent, Emendator, indeed, (p. 918.) conceives it impracticable (why I cannot conceive), and ſubſtitutes the following plan, viz. to omit generic and ſpecific characters, and to give but familiar deſcriptions. But, Sir, how plants can be with facility diſtinguiſhed, neglecting the characters of the genus, I do not comprehend; if you are neceſſitated to refer to another ſource for this information, the deſign of the work is fruſtrated. In regard to ſpecific characters, it has been, I believe, held by all botaniſts, that they contain the moſt conciſe and accurate diſcriminations which can be given to any plant; or, in other words, they afford the ſhorteſt and beſt deſcriptions; why then ſhould they be neglected?—Are they too ſcientific? To me it ſeems, that, in ſuch a ſcience as botany, every work of uſe muſt be written in ſcientific terms; plants will not admit of being deſcribed in general language which muſt commonly want precision. When ideas minutely differing are to be ſeparated in the mind with accuracy, unambiguous ſigns ought only to be uſed; every doubtful expreſſion tends only to confuſe, rarely to elucidate. Having thus offered ſome ſlight remarks on the plans of others, permit me to offer, for the peruſal of yourſelf and readers, the following hints towards perfecting the object of this letter: and, 1ſt, the work ſhould be written in Engliſh; 2, that the generic characters be taken from Linneus; 3, that the ſpecific characters be taken from the works of that illuſtrious Naturaliſt, or from ſome other author of repute, who may have given a more appropriate character to a Britiſh ſpecies; 4th, that, in ſpecies difficult to be diſcriminated, *only* a few illuſtrating obſervations be added; 5th, that varieties be mentioned; 6th, that the times of flowering, and places of growth, be briefly ſet down; 7th, that this work be comprized in two volumes, duodecimo, the firſt to contain the twenty-three claſſes, or perfect plants; and the ſecond, the twenty-fourth claſs, or imperfect plants, including the Fungi.

Such is the ſketch I beg leave to propoſe; and, ſhould my obſervations be agreeable to yourſelf and peruſers I will at ſome future period enter more at large into the plan, and give a ſpecimen.

A WELCH BOTANIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

WHEN I ſuggeſted a plan for a Pocket-Flora, my view was to obviate the objection urged againſt that of J. S. who, I underſtand, is now preparing a *Florula* on an improved ſcale. Let me aſk Ambidexter what difficulty there is in diſcovering unknown plants by Ray's Synopſis, where there are no ſpecific characters. My plan aims at an union of the deſcriptive method of Ray with the Linnean arrangement; and have little doubt but that it would enſure a conſtant and eaſy examination of all Britiſh plants. Particularly as the ſubdiviſions of the orders and ſections of the larger genera are very numerous.

In anſwer to Botanophilus, (in whom I diſcover the ingenious J. S.) I beg leave to ſay, that the publication of a "Manuale Botanicum," according to the improved Linnean method, with the

the addition of all new-diſcovered plans, which is the plan he propoſes to adopt, cannot at all interfere with Dr. Broughton's, whether he deſigns to republiſh his or not EMENDATOR.

To the PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL *of the* ROYAL ACADEMY *of* LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is well known, that the late demand made by France on Rome for the fineſt works of Greek ſculpture, and the beſt paintings in that city, produced two petitions from different bodies of French Artiſts to the Executive Directory; one praying, that thoſe works might not be removed, ſigned David, Giroudet, Vincent, &c. which was anſwered by a ſecond, an Engliſh tranſlation of which was publiſhed in the Courier, October 13, blaming the firſt, and deſiring that all the fine works might be immediately brought into France, to form an Univerſity in which all nations ſhould be obliged to ſtudy the Arts of Deſign, ſigned by Hubert, and thirty-eight other artiſts.

This queſtion, whether the fine works ſhould be brought from Italy to Paris, is of the greateſt importance to Art, Science, and Literature, and of conſequence in this reſpect to all Europe; and, although it is much more likely to be decided by force than reaſon, yet every Artiſt, of whatever country, will have an equal right with the petitioners, to conſider the object of this latter petition, and its probable conſequences.

I ſhall, therefore, avail myſelf of this privilege; and, without engaging in any political diſcuſſion, or applying myſelf in any way to the paſſions of men, I ſhall examine the arguments contained in this ſecond petition by the teſt of truth only.

I ſhall firſt conſider upon what pretence the French nation has made this demand upon the Papal ſtate, and how far it is reaſonable with reſpect to the reſt of Europe. When compenſation is demanded by one ſtate from another, it is for ſome injury or loſs ſuſtained; but France has ſuſtained neither loſs nor injury from the Papal ſtate; on the contrary, by the formation of the French Republick, and the progreſs of the French arms in Italy, the Papal State has loſt the provinces of Avignon, Bologna, and Ferrara; and, therefore, in juſtice, the Romans might demand compenſation from France, and without doubt would, were they ſtrong enough to make their claim good. The Memorial ſays, "the French Artiſts were perſecuted by the Romans, and have eſcaped from their barbarity;" however, this perſecution, as it is called, was only an endeavour on the part of the Roman government, to ſecure itſelf againſt an attempt made by Meſſrs. La Flotte, Baſville, and their adherents, to excite a revolution in the city; all of this party were ſent out of the territory; ſuch as had been impriſoned were indemnified for their loſſes, and ſuch as had no money were ſupplied by the Roman government, with a ſufficiency to bear their travelling charges. From this ſtatement it is certain, that there is no juſtice in the claim which France has made. Now, let us ſee how far it is reaſonable reſpecting the reſt of Europe.—The petitioners ſay, "if we requeſt that the maſter-pieces of Art ſhould be tranſported hither, it is ſolely for the honour and glory of the French name, and the veneration in which we hold thoſe great efforts of genius." Upon this it may be remarked, that the codes of law in all countries conſider ſuch veneration for valuables as criminal in an individual; for inſtance, if any one ſhould break open another man's houſe, and by force carry away any fine ſtatue or gem, the laws of England would hang him for his *virtù*. Now, this crime is certainly not diminiſhed, but aggravated, when it is extended to a hundred gems or ſtatues, and committed againſt a whole nation inſtead of an individual.

But the Arts of Deſign are cultivated in different degrees in moſt countries of Europe; fine muſeums of ſculpture and painting have been formed in Naples, Tuſcany, Spain, Germany, England, and Ruſſia; each of theſe countries, doubtleſs, would be glad to give ſuch an increaſe to the muſeums as ſhould make them Univerſities for the world to ſtudy in. Let us now ſuppoſe each of theſe powers to be animated by the ſame ſentiments of patriotiſm with the petitioners, to decorate their countries with the ſpoils of Rome; and that the emperors of Ruſſia and Germany, the kings of Pruſſia, England, Spain and Naples, and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, ſhould ſeverally ſay, "The honour and glory of my country, and the veneration in which I hold thoſe fine works, have made me determine to bring them into my own capital." What would be

the

the conſequences of all this patriotiſm? Diſcord! War! Europe would be more abundantly deluged with blood; the poſſeſſors of thoſe works would be deſtroyed, as well as, moſt likely, the fine works themſelves, in the conteſt.

Such patriotiſm is not virtue, it is a ſplendid vice; that patriotiſm alone is virtue, by which we provide for the good of our country, without doing any thing that interferes with the welfare or happineſs of another; this is the only way in which we can honour our country, and not, like highway-robbers or pirates, in bringing home whatever valuable plunder we can ſeize.

Thus we ſee, that the intended removal of the fine works of Sculpture and Painting is as unreaſonable, reſpecting the reſt of Europe, as it is unjuſt reſpecting Rome; for, as France does not appear to have any claim upon Rome for compenſation, any other plea might be urged, with as much reaſon, by any other country of Europe.

If France, in her demand on Rome for thoſe works, had any motive of ſtate-policy, or view of indemnification for general loſſes, theſe I can ſay nothing to, as being out of the way of my intention, which was to enter into no political diſcuſſion; but, ſurely, it may be ſaid, that theſe works ſupply no means to ſupport a war; and it muſt be doubtful whether their removal to Paris would facilitate the ſtudy of Deſign, even in that city, whilſt the great community of Art and Letters, both of the preſent and future ages, natives as well as foreigners, would have reaſon to blame France for having diſmembered the Univerſity of the World.

However, before I quit this part of the ſubject, I ſhall notice one argument of the petitioners for wiſhing to bring thoſe works to Paris; it is this; "the Romans, although antiently rude and unpoliſhed themſelves, civilized their nation by tranſplanting into it the productions of conquered Greece." It is true, that the Roman orators and poets owe almoſt the whole of their ſplendor to what they had learned from the Greeks; but Rome profited little by Grecian philoſophy and mathematicks; they were reduced to be the handmaids of politicks and war in that metropolis; and, according to the teſtimony of Pliny the Elder, as well as all the remaining monuments, we have but ſlight grounds to believe, that all the painting and ſculpture brought from Greece ever produced a Roman Artiſt of real excellence; on the contrary, it has been ſuppoſed, that the Genius of Rome was buried under the ruins of Greece.

In my next, I ſhall conſider how far it is poſſible to make France an univerſity for the Arts of Deſign equal to Italy. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your moſt humble ſervant,

J. FLAXMAN, Sculptor,
Buckingham-Street.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

IF the incloſed Letters of the late Dr. George Harris, and Mr. Francis Wiſe, to Dr. Ducarel are worthy a place in your Miſcellany, they are much at your ſervice from the poſſeſſor of them.

SIR, *10 Jan. Thurſday*, 1750.

I wrote over the incloſed account of the Herring-Fiſhery Markets this morning—but upon examination I am afraid it is not to be depended upon. The article relating to *Kaan* has much ſtaggered my faith—for I am almoſt poſitive, that the Dutch have not ſold any merchandiſe of this kind to the French for theſe many years.

I muſt obſerve too, that the Roman Catholic Countries, to which I ſuppoſe the Dutch have the greateſt trade, are intirely omitted.

Some of your friends in the City could undoubtedly furniſh a more ſatisfactory account; for the queſtion is, not what trade the Hollanders were engaged in, but what they actually carry on at this time.

A gentleman called upon me this morning, who is juſt returned from Frahee; and if you have a mind for a parcel of French ſilver current coin, I can get all the pieces that there are for about 12 ſhillings, which is no more than their value.

I have taken the liberty to incloſe a French Almanack for 1751, which in value is worth about an half-penny; but it may be of uſe when my Lord Cheſterfield has changed our ſtyle.

I am, Sir, your moſt obliged,
and obedient humble ſervant,
GEO. HARRIS.

Extract from a Book publiſhed in 1703, by JOSEPH GANDER, intituled, "A Treatiſe of Navigation and Commerce," page 90. 91. &c.

To the four cities in the Eaſt kingdoms within the Sound are carried and vended, every year, 40,000 laſts of Herrings at 16l. per laſt. viz. Queenſborough, Elben, Slatten, and Dantzick 640,000

To Denmark, Norway, Swedeland, Leafland, Rye, Nevel, the

Nerve, and other Port Towns within the Sound, 20,000 laſts, at 26l. per laſt,	140,000
To Ruſſia 1500 laſts, at 18l. per laſt,	27,000
To Stoad, Hamborough, Bremen, Embden, upon the River Elbe, Weaſer, and Emby, 10,000 laſts, at 16l. per laſt,	160,000
To Cleveland, and Gulieland, up the Rhine, and to Germany in general, 20,000 laſts at 20l. per laſt,	400,000
Up the River Maze to Leige, Maſtricht, Venlo, Deventre, Campen, and Swoole, and to Lakeland in general, 7,000 at 20l. per laſt,	140,000
To Guilderland, Artois, Hainault, Brabant, and Flanders, up the River of Antwerp, and all over the Spaniſh Netherlands, 9,000 laſts, at 18l. per laſt,	162,000
To Roan 50,000 laſts, at 20l. per laſt,	1,000,000
Total	2,069,000

Dear Sir, *Oxford, June* 10.

You are extremely kind in anſwering my queries; and I wiſh I could make any return by anſwering yours. But it cannot be expected that I can meet with any thing that has eſcaped you, unleſs you could give me direction; and even in that caſe you ſee what little ſucceſs I have met with. I keep Croydon always in my mind, in caſe any thing ſhould accidentally occur, and you ſhall be ſure to have it. I imagine you are got to the height of information, for I ſuſpect Lanfranc to have been the firſt poſſeſſor; as I can meet with nothing in the Saxon times. You are got beyond me too in the hiſtory of brick-building; for, the oldeſt I can recollect is of the time of Henry VII.

I am obliged to you for the volumes found at Herculaneum, which is no other than I imagined, notwithſtanding the late pompous accounts of diſcoveries. Had there been found any braſs or even waxen tables, I believe we ſhould have ſtood a better chance.

I beg you will return my compliments to Mr. Mores, though his anſwer to my chief query is imperfect for want of Mr. Caſley's opinion. I don't know who Mr. Widmore is; and I did not expect that Mr. Lye would agree with me, as our opinions are, in other reſpects, very different with regard to that book; but old Caſley would have been a ſort of umpire between us. I ſuſpect that Mr. Widmore and Lye went by Dr. Smith's judgement, who does not ſet the age of the MS. ſo high as I do. However, I am very much obliged to Mr. Mores for his trouble. I am afraid Dr. Jenner does not intend to take the houſe in our neighbourhood, which will be a little diſappointment to me; but whenever he is ſettled at Oxford, I hope we ſhall have the pleaſure of ſeeing you ſoon after. I am, dear Sir,

Your's, &c. FRAN. WISE.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Dec.* 24, 1796.

LOOKING over the papers of a deceaſed friend, I found the following addreſs in the hand writing of biſhop Burnet, as likewiſe a letter of king James II, when duke of York to his dutcheſs; they are much at your ſervice. JOHN ELDERTON.

TO the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty. The humble Addreſs of the Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter, of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, March 28, 1702.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

When we had loſt our dred Sovereign King William the Third, of glorious memory, and were cut off from the benefit of thoſe cares wherewith he was wont to watch over our publick welfare, the leſſe ſeemed to be aſtoniſhing, and we thought a while that all other hopes of being happy were expired with him. But your majeſty's ſucceſſion to the throne, brightened with ſuch ample demonſtrations of your wiſdom to govern, and courage to defend, and ſtudiouſneſſe to oblige, has taught all the people to believe, that although God has changed the inſtrument of our happineſſe he has not changed the purpoſe, but that we may ſtill ſee the moſt deſireable days, if we reſiſt not the grace that offers them through your majeſty's adminiſtration.

We in particular whoſe profeſſion it is to attend the ſervice of the Eſtabliſhed Religion, are bound eſpecially to bleſſe God, for the great example of your majeſty's ſteddy and uniform piety, from whoſe influence the religion we profeſſe cannot but reap the advantage, both of having its temper better conſidered by the diſaffected, and the efficacy better felt among the indifferent.

May it therefore pleaſe your gracious Majeſty to accept of our zealous and dutiful congratulations; and may it pleaſe Almighty God to accept of our humble and affectionate deſires that your Majeſty may be a bleſſing to the people you govern in a long and proſperous reigne."

Added, after it was ſent up to London, theſe words at the later end. "And we do faithfully vow all loyal obedience to your Majeſty, as our lawful and rightfull Sovereign, to whom we will ever adhere, in oppoſition to all your enemies whatſoever, at home and abroad; and we will,

to

to the utmoſt of our power, with our prayers and ſervices aſſiſt your Majeſty in all your glorious deſigns, and moſt particularly in maintaining the ſucceſſion to the crown in the Proteſtant line, and in defending and ſupporting the church of England, as by the law eſtabliſht.

To which we who had ſigned it before concurred; ſigned thus:

Gi. Sarum.
Edward Young, Dec. Sarum.
Daniel Whithy, Precent. Sarum.
Mich. Gedde, Canc. Sarum.
Petr. Alix, Treſ.
Is. Walton, Can. Ref.
Edw. Hardwick, Can. Ref.
Tho. Morer, Preb.
Tho. Green, Preb.
White Kennet, Preb.
Wm. Craig, Preb.
Jo. Gibb, Preb."

Edinburgh, Jan. 29.

YOU will before this have heard by James Graham how yours of the 6th of this month was ſo long a coming to me, and was the ſorryer for it, becauſe I have not juſtifyed myſelf to come to two perſons both you and they might have expected. I had it but on Tueſday laſt; and the . . . . . ſatt ſo long that day, that I had not tyme to anſwer it then, and pray lett Lord Holles know that neither to the Lady Weems, nor any body els, did I ſay any ſuch thing of him at any tyme, for I have long looked on him as very much my friend; and whenſoever it has come in my way to talk of him have always ſayd it, and that I knew him to be a man of as great honor as any man living, though in ſome things we did not agree, I do not remember I ſo much as named him, I am ſure, if I did, it muſt have been what I have now ſayd, and nothing to his prejudice. I do remember I ſpake of Lord Shaftſbury, and ſaid nothing but what is true of him, and that all the world knew, but ſtill in civile language, and truly he cannot thinke the Lady Weems could write ſuch a letter. Pray enquire into it. I believe you will find it was a man that wrote it. I told Lord Chancellor of it laſt night, who is very much concerned for his ſiſter, and has ſent to know what ſhe can ſay to juſtify herſelf; as for Mr. Savile, whoſoever has ſent him word of what you write has done me wrong, for I never did it, for I never told his majeſty any ſuch thing, ſo that it was great malice in any who had told him ſuch a ſtory; for naturally I do not love to do ill natured things to any body, much leſs to thoſe who profeſſe themſelves to be my friends, as I know he has done to all that have been at Paris, as to Lady Scrope, to Churchill, and others that have been there; therefore you may aſſure him, there was no ſuch thing, and that it muſt have been malice to me, or a very great miſtake in the perſon informed him of it. I would ſay more, but my letters are called for, and it is late.

Letter from Dr. Prieſtley *to a Friend in London.*

Dear Sir, *Northumberland, Oct.* 6.

EVERY account I have from England makes me think myſelf happy in this peaceful retirement, where I enjoy almoſt every thing I can wiſh in this life, and where I hope to cloſe it; though I find it is reported, both here and in England, that I am about to return. The two heavy afflictions I have met with here, in the death of a ſon, and of my wife, rather ſerve to attach me to the place. Though dead and buried, I would not willingly leave them, and hope to reſt with them when the Sovereign Diſpoſer of all things ſhall put a period to my preſent labours and purſuits. The advantages we enjoy in this country are indeed very great. Here we have no poor, we never ſee a beggar, nor is there a family in want. We have no church-eſtabliſhment, and hardly any taxes. This particular ſtate pays all its officers from a treaſure in the public funds. There are very few crimes committed, and we travel without the leaſt apprehenſion of danger. The preſs is perfectly free; and, I hope we ſhall always keep out of war. I do not think there ever was any country in the world in a ſtate of ſuch rapid improvement as this is at preſent; but we have not the ſame advantages for literary and philoſophical purſuits that you have in Europe, though even in this reſpect we are every day getting better. Many books are now printed here, but what ſcholars chiefly want are old books, and theſe are not to be had. We hope, however, that the troubles of Europe will be the cauſe of ſending us ſome libraries; and they ſay that it is an ill wind that blows no profit. I ſincerely wiſh, however, that your troubles were at an end; and from our laſt accounts we think there muſt be a peace, at leaſt from the impoſſibility of carrying on the war.

With every good wiſh to my country, and to yourſelf,

I am, dear Sir, yours ſincerely,

J. Prieſtley.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Jan.* 10.

THERE have been various conjectures about the word "Sempecta." I am of opinion, with your correſpondent Mr. Milner, p. 649, that it is of Greek original; and, if one may venture to hazard the following ſuppoſition about it, after that gentleman's ingenious explanation of it, I would ſuppoſe it to come from the word σύμπηκτοι, à συμπήγνυμι, compingo, ſive conjungo, the plural συμπήκτοι, *Sempectæ*, quaſi compacti, conjuncti, meaning thoſe five monks that were *united* and *joined together* in ſuch honours and privileges as were conferred upon *them* above the reſt of the convent on account of their age. This conjecture ſeems to accord very well with the ſound of the words, if it ſhould not appear to be too far-fetched with reſpect to the ſenſe. Mr. Milner's explanation of it by συμπαίστους, ſimul nutritus, has a reference to their being brought up together, which was common to all the members of the monaſtery; but my ſuppoſition of συμπήκτοι, conjuncti, alludes rather to thoſe five ſeniors who were, diſcretionis cauſâ, joined together in ſome peculiar privileges, which the reſt did not enjoy. But, whether it be a good ſolution of it or not, that muſt be left to more competent judges in monaſtic antiquities.

Yours, &c. J. M.

P. S. If, on the Croyland boundary-ſtone next to Cowbit, there ever were any other names above the preſent inſcription, how comes the verb at the bottom to be in the *ſingular number?*

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

THE Iſland of Inchkeith in the Firth of Forth, lying between Leith and Kinghorn, contains above 50 acres, and is let, for 12 l. per annum, to John Dun: he ſets the rabbets for 3 l. per annum; about 500 are taken in a ſeaſon, and are ſold for 16 pence the pair. Sheep are frequently ſtolen from the iſland. When Admiral Parker's fleet was here in 1781, they ſtole 47; and Paul Jones, in 1779, carried off 39. On the ſummit of the iſland is a fortification, having "Maria Reg. 1564," inſcribed on one of the gates, which marks the æra of its building.

It would appear that this is the place which Bede, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, calls Caer Guidi, there being no other that will ſuit the ſituation he gives it in the middle of the Firth of Forth. His words are, "tranſmarinas autem dicimus has gentes (Pictos et Scotos) non quia extra Britanniam eſſent poſitæ, ſed quia a parte Britonum erant remotæ, duobus fretus maris interjacentibus, quorum unus ab orientali mari, alter ab occidentali, Britanniæ terras longè latèque irrumpent, quamvis ad ſe invicem pertingere non poſſint. Orientalis habet in medio ſui *Urbem Guidi*. Occidentalis ſupra ſe habet Urbem Alcluith. Lib. 1, c. 12. Mr. Pennant remarks, that Caer ought to be rendered a fort or poſt, and not *urbs*, a city, which the tranſlator of Bede has thought proper to do.

The preſent name of this iſland is ſaid to be aſſumed from Robert Keith, who in the year 1010 diſtinguiſhed himſelf very highly againſt the Danes, who had invaded Scotland with a numerous army, at the battle of Barry in Angus, where he killed with his own hand Camus, general and champion of the Daniſh army, whereby the Scots obtained a complete victory. In memory of this general, a ſtone was ſet up, called Camus's Croſs at this day, at the place where the engagement happened. In reward for his valour, Robert was made hereditary marſhall of Scotland, and had this iſland beſtowed upon him, together with the barony of Keith in Eaſt Lothian, from which perhaps he aſſumed his name; but it is more probable he was called Keith on account of that battle, Ceith in Erſe ſignifying a battle. Some think Inch Keith a corruption of Innis Skeoch, miſty iſland; but this I doubt. The French called it *L'Iſle des Chevaux*, from its property of ſoon fattening horſes.

How long this iſland continued in the Keith family, I know not; it afterwards belonged to the Lyons, earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn. John, lord Glammis, lord great Chamberlain of Scotland, on his marriage with lady Jean Stewart, daughter of king Robert IId. in 1376, got from the king the barony of Kinghorn in Fife, and it ſhould ſeem Inch Keith was included in that grant. Patrick, 11th lord Glammis, was in 1606 created earl of Kinghorn, and got a charter under the great ſeal of the iſland of Inchkeith, the patronage of Kinghorn, and other lands. For about a century paſt

paſt this iſland has been annexed to the barony in Royſtoun, in the parish of Cramon, and county of Edinburgh, which now belongs to the duke of Buccleugh. Father Hay, in his Scotia Sacra MS. mentions, that, in 1222, William Abbot of the Holy Croſs (Holyroodhouſe), with the conſent of his convent, was looſed from his paſtoral care by James Canon, of St. Victor, the pope's legate in Scotland; and was ſucceeded by William Fitz-owen, a man noted for inconſtancy. After he had been abbot for five years, in 1227, he thought proper, alleging his old age, to reſign his charge into the hands of his ordinary, and to retire to *Inchkeith*, deſiring beyond meaſure to lead a hermit's life. But, after he had paſſed nine weeks on this iſland, and had found the weakneſs of his body, he was not aſhamed to return to his old convent of Holyroodhouſe; when they aſked him why he left his hermitage, he anſwered them in theſe two monkiſh lines, formerly uſed by a poor ſcholar:

Quid faciam cum nudus eam jam præterit ætas, [egeſtas?
Ad propriam remeare domum jam cogit

and not long after died moſt holily.

On the 22d of September, 1497, the privy council iſſued an order to the magiſtrates of Edinburgh in theſe terms: "It is our ſoveraine lordis will and the command of the lordis of his counſail, ſent to the provoſt and baillies within this burgh, that the proclamation follow and be put to execution for the eſchewing of the great apperand danger of the infection of his lieges fra a contagious ſickneſs callit the grand gore, and the other great ſkath that may occur to his lieges and inhabitants within this burgh.

That is to ſay, he charge ſtraithe and commandd be the authoritie above-written, that all manner of perſonnis, being within the fredome of this burgh, quhilk are infect, and has bene infectit, and uncueit of this ſaid contagious plague, callit the grand gore, devoyd, red, and paſs furth of this town, and compair upon the ſandis of Leith at ten hours before none; and thair ſall have and find boits redie in the Haven ordainit to them be the officiaris of this burgh, reddelie furniſht with victuals, to have them to the Inch (Inch Keith) there to remain quhill God provyde for their health; and that all other perſonnis quhilk taks upon thame to haill the ſaid contagious infirmitie and taks the cure thereof, that they devoyd, red, and paſs with thame, ſua that none of thir perſonnis quhilk taks the cure upon thame, uſe the ſamyn cure within this burgh in preſence or in peirt, any manner of way, and quha ſo be is fund in infectit, and not paſs and to the Inch as ſaid is, be Mononday at the ſone ganging to, and in likeways the ſaid perſonis that have the ſaid cure of ſanitie upon thame, gif they will uſe the ſamyn, they and ilk of thame ſhall be brynt on the cheike with the marking-irne, that they may be kennit in tyme to cume, and thereafter gif ony of thame remain they ſhall be baniſhed but favour."

This ſtrict proclamation was abſolutely neceſſary to prevent the contagion of that hateful diſeaſe (the *lues*) from ſpreading at a time when no cure for it was known. A miſerable ſpectacle would be exhibited on the ſhore of Leith by the poor inflicted wretches, covered over with ulcers, and debilitated with ſickneſs, embarking in the boats that were to tranſport them to this inclement place.

Pitſcottie with great ſimplicity relates that, in the year 1504, or thereabouts, king James IV. gart take a dumb woman, and put her into Inchkeith, and gave her two young bairns in company with her, and gart furniſh them with all neceſſaries, deſiring to underſtand the language thir bairns could ſpeak, when they came to lawful age. Some ſay they ſpake good Hebrew; but as to myſelf I know not but by the author's report. Hiſtory of Scotland by Lindſay of Pitſcottie, p. 162.

In 1549 this iſland was fortified by the Engliſh fleet, under the command of the duke of Somerſet: and five companies were left here commanded by Cottrel, to cover the workmen employed about the fortifications; but their operations were quickly interrupted by Monſ. Deſſe, general of the French auxiliaries, who took the fort after a very gallant defence on the part of the Engliſh. It was then Inchkeith got the appellation of L'Iſle des Chevaux.

In 1567 an act of parliament was made for demoliſhing the caſtle of Dunbar

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Jan.* 10.

THERE have been various conjectures about the word "Sempecta." I am of opinion, with your correſpondent Mr. Milner, p. 649, that it is of Greek original; and, if one may venture to hazard the following ſuppoſition about it, after that gentleman's ingenious explanation of it, I would ſuppoſe it to come from the word *σύμπηκτος* à *συμπήγνυμι*, compingo, five conjungo, the plural *συμπηκτοι*, *Sempecta*, quaſi compacti, conjuncti, meaning thoſe five monks that were *united* and *joined together* in ſuch honours and privileges as were conferred upon *them* above the reſt of the convent on account of their age. This conjecture ſeems to accord very well with the ſound of the words, if it ſhould not appear to be too far-fetched with reſpect to the ſenſe. Mr. Milner's explanation of it by *συμπαίσας*, ſimul nutritus, has a reference to their being brought up together, which was common to all the members of the monaſtery; but my ſuppoſition of *συμπηκτοι*, conjuncti, alludes rather to thoſe five ſeniors who were, diſcretionis cauſâ, joined together in ſome peculiar privileges, which the reſt did not enjoy. But, whether it be a good ſolution of it or not, that muſt be left to more competent judges in monaſtic antiquities.

Yours, &c. J. M.

P. S. If, on the Cloyland boundary-ſtone next to Cowbit, there ever were any other names above the preſent inſcription, how comes the verb at the bottom to be in the *ſingular number?*

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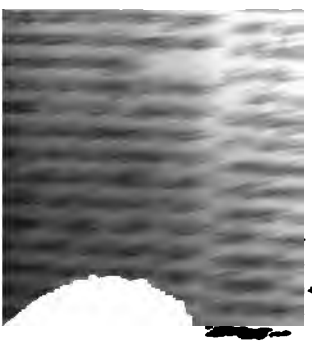
THE Iſland of Inchkeith in the Firth of Forth, lying between Leith and Kinghorn, contains above 50 acres, and is let, for 12 l. per annum, to John Dun: he ſets the rabbets for 3 l. per annum; about 500 are taken in a ſeaſon, and are ſold for 16 pence the pair. Sheep are frequently ſtolen from the iſland. When Admiral Parker's fleet was here in 1781, they ſtole 47; and Paul Jones, in 1779, carried off 39. On the ſummit of the iſland is a fortification, having "Maria Reg. 1564," inſcribed on one of the gates, which marks the æra of its building.

It would appear that this is the [illegible] which Bede, in his Eccleſiaſtical [illegible] tory, calls Cair [illegible]

other that will ſuit the ſituat gives it in the middle of the F Forth. His words are, "tranſi autem dicimus has gentes (Scott) non quia extra Britanni ſent poſitæ, ſed quia a parte Br erant remotæ, duobus fretus interjacentibus, quorum unus al tali mari, alter aboccidentali, Br terras longè latèque irrumpent, vis ad ſe invicem petingere non Orientalis habet in medio ſui *Guidi*. Occidentalis ſupra ſe Urbem Alcluith. Lib 1. c. 12 Pennant remarks, that Caer ot be rendered a fort or poſt, a *urbs*, a city, which the tranſl Bede has thought proper to do.

The preſent name of this iſ ſaid to be aſſumed from Robert who in the year 1010 diſtinq himſelf very highly againſt the who had invaded Scotland with merous army, at the battle of B Angus, where he killed with h hand Camus, general and cham the Daniſh army, whereby th obtained a complete victory. mory of this general, a ſtone up, called Camus's Croſs at th at the place where the enga happened. In reward for his Robert was made hereditary m of Scotland, and had this iſla flowed upon him, together w barony of Keith in Eaſt Lothia which perhaps he aſſumed his but it is more probable he wa Keith on account of that battle, in Erſe ſignifying a battle. think Inch Keith a corruption Skeoch, miſty iſland; but this The French called it *L'Iſle des G* from its property of ſoon fa horſes.

How long this iſland conti the Keith family, I know afterwards belonged to the earls of Strathenore and Ki John, lord Glammis, lord great berlain of Scotland, on his m with lady Jean Stewart, daug king Robert IId. in 1376, got king the barony of Kinghorn and it ſhould ſeem Inch Keith cluded in that grant. Patric Glammis, was in 1606 Kinghorn, and got a great ſeal of the i e patronage of Ki ds. For about a



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Majestic

Dunbar and the fort of Inchkeith, to prevent their being of any uſe to an enemy. The fortifications here were diſmantled in purſuance thereof; much, however, ſtill remains, as the writer obſerved, on the 18th of July, 1789, when he paid a viſit to Inchkeith. On a ſtone in the North wall thereof, I obſerved the royal arms of Scotland, a lion rampant ſupported by two unicorns, with "Maria Reg. 1564."

In a valley declining to the South, to the Weſt of the fortreſs, is a tomb-ſtone with this inſcription on the North-ſide:

"MEMENTO MORI.
MORS. SOLA FATETUR
Quantula ſunt hominum corpuſcula.
Our warlike ſhips and ſailors brave
Could not from death the tyrant ſave
Who ſcorn'd their ſtrength through walls of wood,
He forc'd the poiſonous ſhafts aboard.
This ſtone &c. is erected by one in
BURNTISLAND—MAY
1783."

The South ſide of this ſtone is thus inſcribed:—

"TEMPUS VOLAT IRREVOCABILE.
Ab hoc momento pendet æternitas.

This is to inform that ſome Petty Officers and a good many Seamen belonging to the Egmont and Suffolk men of war, of 74 guns, are interred here; who died in June and July 1781, after a long and ſickly voyage from the Weſt-Indies, with a fleet bound for ENGLAND.

NE PLUS ULTRA.
O MORTE IPSA MORTIS
TEMPUS INDIGNIUS!"

Mr. URBAN, *Chatham, Dec.* 10

STEEL's Liſt of the Royal Navy ſeems, at preſent, to be the *vade mecum*, not only of the ſeaman, but of the landſman. As the general topic of converſation is *our ſhips* and *our men*; and as, in all doubtful caſes, we refer to this nautical manual for information, it may be truly called our *pocket-companion*. It is a publication, which would probably be conſidered as impolitic, were it not for the diſplay it affords of our maritime ſtrength, both with reſpect to the ſize, as well as number of the ſhips, which conſtitute our marine force; an object, it is true, of terror to our enemies, but of ſatisfaction to Britons; ſince from this ſource alone have we derived our national importance. Whilſt, therefore, we preſerve our *wooden walls*, and our *men have hearts of oak, as well as our ſhips*, we ſhall have nothing to fear from Gallic ambition, Dutch perfidy, or Spaniſh terpiverſation.

Being ſo circumſtanced, the other evening, as to be alone, and without any other book, by which I could beguile a ſolitary hour, than the one already alluded to (the monthly production of the navigation warehouſe); I received from it no ſmall amuſement, not only in obſerving the number of our ſhips, but in making a few remarks on the names, by which they are individually diſtinguiſhed.

It is only the *whiſtling of a name*, ſays one of our poets; but, though a name is *vox et præterea nihil*, yet it is frequently of conſequence to a Britiſh ſeaman, who will ſometimes prefer a ſhip on account of this nominal diſtinction. I could wiſh, therefore, that ſome attention was paid, both to the prejudices* and *literary talents* of our tars, who are ſo often perplexed in the pronunciation of Greek and Roman names, that they often alter them, in a burleſque manner, to terms which are more familiar to their ears, ſuch as the *Ale houſe* for *Ævius*, *Eggs and Bacon* for *Agamemnon*, and *Pol Famous* for *Polyphemus*. The orthoepy of French names embarraſſes them as much; but a ſufficient excuſe, in this reſpect, may be made for our Admiralty ſponſors, as it is a national pride to retain the names of the ſhips which have been captured: and theſe make no ſmall appearance in our *naval Nomenclature*. Yet we find in our ſailors the ſame diſpoſition to angliciſe them; as, the *Bonny Pheaſant* for *Bienfaiſant*, the *Horſe-ſhoe* for *L'Oiſeau*, and *Willy*, as an abridgement of *Ville de Paris*; or, if no capricious change ſtrike their fancy, they always articulate every letter in a French word, thus, *Belle Poule* is pronounced *Belly Pouly*. But it is not our common tars only, who commit blunders of this kind: their officers differ with reſpect to the ſyllable in ſome names, on which the accent ſhould be placed. Thus, for 'Terpſichore, Tiſiphone, and Amphĭon,' we have 'Terpſichō e, Tiſiphōne, and Amphĭon.'

It is obvious to every examiner of the liſt of our Royal Navy, that many

* I remember, when the Ramillies was fitted out at Chatham this war, that ſome ſeamen refuſed to enter on-board of her, becauſe two ſhips of that name had been formerly loſt.

appellations

appellations have been borrowed from the hiſtory, both true and fabulous, of the antients, as well as from their mythology. That the names of the great heroes and warriors of antiquity ſhould be thus appropriated is not matter of ſurprize, becauſe they are ſounds of ſome *éclat*; and the actors themſelves had made no little noiſe in the world by their martial exploits: but that we ſhould give a degree of celebrity to all the notorious courtezans and libertines of old, with the *Circes*, *Syrens*, and other pandars of ſenſuality and licentiouſneſs, ſeems, in ſome meaſure, to be paying homage to vice.

Not ſatisfied with human beings, we have impreſſed into our ſervice all the monſters of thoſe fabulous times, ſuch as, the *Minotaur*, *Centaur*, *Cerberus*, *Hydra*, and *Harpy*. And though the gods and goddeſſes of the Pagans have been hurled from their Olympian thrones, yet we have made them, in a manner, our titular divinities, as if we were directed by their counſels, and fought under their auſpices. Thus, we have *Minerva*, to give wiſdom to our plans; *Mars* and *Bellona*, to conduct our warlike operations; *Neptune*, to pilot our ſhips; and *Jupiter*, to ſtrike our enemies with confuſion, by his thunderbolts, provided we can ſecure the favour of *Juno*, that great termagant of the ſkies, who, by ſcolding or coaxing, ſeldom failed to procure the aſſiſtance of the father of gods and men. But other nations have paid a ſimilar reſpect to the Heathen deities, by giving their names to ſome of their ſhips. And Catholic countries, not content with the calendar of *Pagan*, have had recourſe to that of *Papal* Rome, for appellations, and have erected the ſtandards of their Saints, ſome of whom, however, have been obliged to change their banners, and, as it appears in our naval chronicles, to fight on the ſide of Heretics, who have conquered thoſe, whom Satan* himſelf, in his various conflicts, could not ſubdue. But we, preferring the Pantheon to the Bible, have taken from the laſt only *Sampſon*, and *Goliah*; and theſe, I ſuppoſe, for no other reaſon than becauſe they were ſtrong men; whereas the ſtripling *David*, who conquered the giant of the Philiſtines, is not honoured with an *Apotheoſis*.

The Pagan deities were entirely neglected by our anceſtors: for, though towards the concluſion of the laſt century the ſhips of the Royal Navy were numerous*, yet but one was deified; and that honour was conferred on *Neptune*, as being ſovereign of the ſea. But, in a triumphal ſong, compoſed on the occaſion of a great naval victory, he is ſaid to have reſigned to the Britiſh monarch his *Trident* and his coral throne. We find, however, in the nautical regiſters of paſt times, that ſome reſpect was paid to *St. Andrew*, *St. David*, and *St. George*: the laſt is ſtill retained, not, perhaps, on account of his piety, but becauſe he had been a fighting-man, and killed the dragon.

The next ſeries of names is taken from qualities, which imply valour and bravery, ſuch as, *Formidable*, *Victorious*, *Invincible*, *Irreſiſtible*, *Impregnable*, *Intrepid*, &c. Theſe may probably be called *braggadocio*; which, ſay our moraliſts, is not the characteriſtic of true courage, that *vaunteth not itſelf*; as, in fact, the epithets, which are thus applied to the ſhips, muſt, by a metonymy, be transferred to the officers and men, who navigate and fight them, they being of themſelves but paſſive machines, though powerful when acted upon and uſed as engines of war. The attachment of ſailors to their ſhips, it is well known, often proceeds from the peculiar qualities of the laſt, which they will celebrate with as much warmth as a lover extols the charms of his miſtreſs. Thus, *Swift* (whence *Swiftſure*) for the name of a faſt-ſailing ſhip, and *Impregnable*, for one whoſe timbers are ſound, or of a large ſcantling, may be allowed as ſignificant terms: And it might be no miſnomer to call one, richly decorated, the *Magnificent*, *Superb*,

* In the "Lives of the Romiſh Saints" are related their perſonal conteſts with the Devil.

* It appears from a Report of the State of the Navy in 1684, publiſhed in the 11th Vol. of the Archæologia, that it conſiſted of 105 ſhips of the line, 11 frigates, 16 ſloops, and 9 ſmaller ones. But, at that period, fourth-rates, as low as 44 guns, were conſidered as ſhips of the line; whereas now only third-rates have that deſignation; and even ſhips of 64 guns are excluded. By comparing the above ſtatement with the number of ſhips which at preſent conſtitute the Britiſh Navy, its increaſe will appear almoſt incredible.

Majeſtic,

Majeſtic, or *Illuſtrious*; but, as theſe names are indiſcriminately given without regard to peculiar agility, ſtrength, or ornament, there appears to be nothing analogous in the denomination.

In the ſame ſenſe that we uſe as proper names * the attributes which imply valour and bravery, we alſo deſignate the approximate virtues, as *Fortitude* and *Reſolution*. In the naval regiſter of James I. we meet with ſome names where there is a conjunction of adjectives and ſubſtantives, as *More Honour* †, *Due Reſpect*, the *White Bear*, and *Red Lion*. The two laſt-mentioned ſhips, having probably been diſtinguiſhed in a ſea-fight, furniſhed a hint, to the *Bonifaces* of thoſe days, to prefix the names of them to their tavern ſigns, which have been continued by their ſucceſſors. We find alſo, in the ſame liſt, the *Dreadnought*, *Warſpight*, and *Nonſuch*, which compound and antient appellations have been preſerved to this day.

But, as if the godfathers of our navy had exhauſtrd their budget of nominal ſpecifications, they have ſometimes had recourſe to the vices and evil qualities; ſuch as the *Revenge*, *Vengeance*, *Termagant*, *Audacious*, *Arrogant*, and *Inconſtant*.

The next moſt conſiderable claſs of names is taken from animals, terreſtrial, aquatic, and aërial. The *Lion*, *Tiger*, *Leopard*, *Hyæna*, and *Elephant*, were probably choſen on account of the ferocious and warlike diſpoſition of thoſe tenants of the foreſt. The figure of the firſt generally ornamented, if it can be called an ornament, the heads of our ſhips. This, afterwards, gave place to devices emblematical of the names. But, as this part of naval ſculpture is diſcontinued, and a ſcroll is now uſed inſtead of a figure, our artiſts in that line will be deprived of an opportunity of exerciſing their ingenuity.

There is a ſort of aptitude in names which have been borrowed from the piſcatory tribe, becauſe they occupy the ſame region as our ſhips. The *Leviathan*, *Grampus*, *Shark*, and other monſters of the deep, ſwim the ocean with their ſynonymous navigators. The *Nautilus*, though a ſmall teſtaceous fiſh, is very happily choſen, becauſe it is a repreſentation, in miniature, of a ſhip; and, perhaps, meanſ

Learnt of the little Nautilus to ſail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale. POPE.

A ſimilar apology may be made for the Ornithological race; the ſpreading canvas having been compared to the wings of birds; both are the inſtruments of flight, one in the water, the other in a thinner fluid, the air. But I cannot plead the ſame indulgence for the reptile tribe, ſuch as the *Viper*, *Scorpion*, *Serpent*, *Spider*, &c.

The names of winds, oceans, ſeas, and rivers, are alſo analogous. We have, therefore, the rough *Boreas* and the gentle *Zephyr*. Due honour has been paid to the *Ocean* in general; but I do not perceive that any one in particular, or any ſea, has been diſtinguiſhed. The Atlantic, Pacific, and Mediterranean, are deſerving ſome attention. Inſtead of the river gods, I would recommend the rivers themſelves; a few of which have been already ſelected, as the *Thames*, *Shannon*, *Medway*, *Iſis*, *Severn*, *Tamer*, and *Clyde*. But the king of rivers, complimented with only a frigate, ſeems to be placed too low in our naval ſcale. And not long ſince he was ſhorn of all his glory, and was forced into the ſervice of his inveterate foe *, who threatens to invade his opulent domains; but, as he is again tributary to the king of iſles, we will not augur bad of Father Thames, on whoſe banks ſang

* By prefixing the definite article to adjectives and ſubſtantives, denoting qualities and virtues, and uſing them ſeparately as proper names, and alſo to proper names themſelves, we follow the idiom of the French language more than our own. But there is evidently an ellipſis, which may be thus ſupplied. The *Illuſtrious* means the Illuſtrious *ſhip*, though perhaps, for the reaſon before aſſigned, the quality may not ſtrictly correſpond. The *Fortitude*, or the *Alexander*, implies the ſhip called Fortitude, or the ſhip called Alexander.

† Archæologia. But in ſome old official MSS. I have ſeen this written *mere honour*, by which we are probably to underſtand *honour only*. Yet this may not be conſidered as a ſufficient ſtimulus. Not that I mean to derogate from the merits of our Officers and ſeamen, who have often bravely fought where *mere honour* was to be obtained; yet, as in the *fortune of war*, their lot may be a *wooden leg*, or (to uſe a ſailor's phraſe) *Davy Jones's locker*, it is but fair to give them the chance of a *golden chain*. Hence the value of their captures is divided amongſt them.

* The Thames frigate was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken in 1796.

the

the favourite of the Nine, who thus celebrates him in his immortal ſong:

Thou, too, great Father of the Britiſh floods!
With joyful pride ſurvey'ſt our lofty woods,
Where tow'ring oaks their growing honours rear,
And future navies on thy ſhores appear.
Not Neptune's ſelf from all her ſtreams receives
A wealthier tribute, than to thine he gives.
POPE.

The names of volcanic mountains, as *Ætna* and *Veſuvius*, have been given to bombs; but are appoſite enough to any other claſs of ſhips,

—— whoſe combuſtible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds,
And leave a finged bottom all involv'd
With ſtench and ſmoke. MILTON.

When conſidered in this point of view, from whoſe ſides proceeds the cannon's roar, they may be juſtly called the *Thunderer*, *Tremendous*, or *Terrible*.

Topographical names were formerly more attended to than at preſent; of which the kingdoms, counties, cities, and towns, of Great Britain and Ireland, would ſupply a copious vocabulary. We have adopted a few; the moſt reſpectable of which are *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, and *Caledonia*. But of provincial names we have not retained many. The dock-yards *, as being the manufactories of our navy, ſhould hold no inconſiderable rank; and yet, paradoxical as it may appear, Portſmouth and Plymouth, the two principal, are without a ſhip. Here I would drop a hint to our marine miniſter. If it ſhould ever be neceſſary to oblige the country to raiſe a certain number of men for the ſea-ſervice (which has in ſome degree been adopted this war), they might be induced to enter themſelves for a ſhip, bearing the name of the county or city in which they were born.

The names of ſome of our ſhips are intended to commemorate the places where the Britiſh arms have conqueſed, ſuch as *Agincourt*, *Blenheim*, and *Ramillies*. I could wiſh to ſee this claſs of names extended to thoſe iſlands, coaſts, promontories, or bays, near which our moſt celebrated victories have been gained. And, as an *addendum*, I would recommend, that the names of our moſt famous navigators, admirals, and captains, ſhould be given to our ſhips. Of this kind we have only on record the *Drake*, *Montague*, *Ruſſell*, and *Anſon*—a *Howe*, a *Cook*, and ſeveral others which might be mentioned, would be an ornament to the liſt; and it would be conferring a ſort of monumental fame. I would diſplace all the heroes of the Iliad, with Cæſar, Alexander, and Hannibal, for Britiſh worthies *.

Some names have been derived from political events. In the old liſts we meet with the *Commonwealth*, which continued during the Proteſtorate; then, on the acceſſion of Charles II. with the *Royal Oak*, *Reſtoration*, and *Happy Return*; and, after the Revolution, with the *Royal William*, and *Prince of Orange*. We have now the *Brunſwick*, as a compliment to the family who were called to the throne of theſe kingdoms; and more individual honours have been ſince paid them. The Britiſh Sovereign and his Conſort ſhould of right take the precedency. This mark of reſpect has been always paid to the reigning Monarch, from the *Great Harry* to the *Royal George* †.

* The utility of docks has been noticed, by a Roman poet, in the two following lines:—

In cava ducuntur quaſſæ navalia puppes
Ne temerè in mediis diſſolvantur aquis.
Ovid. Triſt. lib. iv. El. 8.

* To whom may be applied the words of Horace:—

—— Nautæque per omne
Audaces mare qui currunt. Sat. l. i.

† It is a curious remark, that we ſpeak of ſhips indiſcriminately in the feminine gender, though to many of them are given maſculine names. In all official correſpondence, the perſonal pronoun of the feminine gender is uſed when we would avoid a repetition of the name of the ſhip to which it refers. But I have obſerved an exception to this rule in Admiral Parker's Letter to the Admiralty, dated the 6th Auguſt, 1781; in which he details an account of his action with the Dutch fleet. He applies the maſculine pronoun *his* reſpectively to the *Bienfaiſant* and *Buffalo*. Yet afterwards, in a poſtſcript, he uſes the feminine pronoun *her*, in relating ſome circumſtance with reſpect to a Dutch *man of war*, this appellative, not the proper name, being uſed. Suppoſing the word *ſhip* to be underſtood, yet, in our language, like all other names of inanimate objects, it is neither maſculine, nor feminine, but neu-

ter;

As our mariners direct their courſe through the ocean by obſervations on the heavenly bodies, it might not be improper to borrow ſome names from theſe celeſtial objects. Two conſtellations, the *Orion* and the *Twins* (*Pylades* and *Oreſtes*), have been diſtinguiſhed. I would honour the *Polar Star*, and reſtore the *Moon* to the place which ſhe held in the reign of James, where there was not only a ſhip of that name, but another called the *Seven Stars* (the *Pleiades*). And as France had its *Royal Soleil*, which Democracy has lately eclipſed, let the *Royal Sun* illuminate the liſt of the Royal Navy. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

TO the liſt of bookſellers' marked catalogues, in your vol. LVIII. p. 1065, vol. LXIV. p. 897, and vol. LXV. p. 841, add the following:

LONDON BOOKSELLERS.

Abrahams, Griſpin-ſtreet, Spital fields, now removed to Chiſwell-ſtreet.

Arrowſmith, T. Middle Row, Holborn, 1796.

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Baynes, William, Pater-noſter-row.

Chapman, Henry, Old Round Court, 1787. Medical library of a gentleman deceaſed.

——— —— *Chandos-ſtreet, Covent-garden.*

1795 Library of P. Hobler, by auction.

Collins and Chapman, No. 27, *Snow-hill.*

1783 Including 300 volumes of tracts, collected by Dr. Mead. Remainder 1796.

——— *John-ſtreet, Oxford-road.*

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Cuthell, Middle Row, Holborn.

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1782 Mr. Edward Southwell, rector of Aſterley; and William Jones, M.D.

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Hamilton and Co. Beech-ſtreet, near *Chiſwell-ſtreet.*

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——— *John-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road*, 1796.

King, T. New Broad-ſtreet, 1782, 83, 86, 1790.

——— *Lower Moorfields*, 1780, 81. Anthony Purver, tranſlator of the Bible.

Lackington, Allen, and Co. Temple of the Muſes, *Finſbury*, 1796, 97.

Murray, Fleet-ſtreet. Medical, &c.

Offor, George, Poſtern-row, Tower-hill, 1794.

Payne, Thomas.

1773 Thomas Whateley, and John Wallace, eſqr.

1780 The fine Italian library of M. Pheringer.

1781 Montague North, D. D. and Mr. Pheringer.

George Andrews, of Wells; and an eminent phyſician.

1796 Thomas Lloyd, of Briſtol; Mr. Taylor, of Bath.

Robſon, James.

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Stace, Michael, Prince's Street, Leiceſter-ſquare.

1796 Mr. Herbert's pamphlets.

Walker, Pater-noſter-row.

1786 Dr. Plumtre, F.R.S. Regius Profeſſor of Botany, Cambridge.

White, B. and J. 1795, 96.

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1786 Rev. Mr. Evans, canon of Hereford; Rev. Mr. Baines, rector of Upton upon Severn.

Beatniffe, Richard, Norwich, 1789.

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Briſtow, William, ſucceſſor to the late S. Smith, Canterbury.

17 Mr. Becket, Surgeon, late of Sottingham; Mr. Mapletoft, ſurgeon, late of Barham; and of a gentleman lately left this county.

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1789 Rowland Hunt, D.D.

Deck, Philip, Bury.

1789 Rev. Mr. Harmer, of Wattesfield, Suffolk.

1782

Drewry, John, Derby.

1787 Richard Lowe, of Locko, eſq.

Flackton and Marrable, Canterbury.

1787 Rev. John Duncombe, M.A. vicar of Herne, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary Bredman, and ſix preacher of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

1789 Rev. Mr. Airſon, of Canterbury; and the muſical part of a very judicious collector, deceaſed.

1785 A nobleman; ſeveral clergymen.

1764 Rev. Mr. Hall, of Harbledown; Rev. Mr. Apſley, of Ripple.

1768.

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ter; therefore, in conformity to the Engliſh idiom, which, it has been obſerved, follows, with regard to genders, the order of nature more than ſeveral modern tongues, there would be more propriety in uſing the pronoun *it*.

1768 Rev. Dr. Geekie, prebendary of Canterbury; Rev. Mr. Valavine, of Preſton; Rev. Mr. Tyhe, of St. Laurence; Rev. Mr. Bunce, of Sandford; Mr. Halford, attorney at law, and auditor to the dean and chapter of Canterbury; and an eminent ſurgeon; all deceaſed.

Harral, W. Stamford, 1789.

Ireland, J. Leiceſter.

Ireland, Anne, Leiceſter, 1790.

Ruſſel, J. Guldford.

Henry Hill, eſq. Windſor herald of arms.

1774 Robert Mitchell, M. D. of Guildford.

Score, Edward, Exeter.

Sweetland, Abel, ſucceſſor to Score.

1781 Rev. Mr. Hurral, prebend of Exeter; Rev. Mr. Bringloe, rector of Bratton Fleming; Rev. Mr. Granger, vicar of Withycombe.

——— *Margaret*, widow of Abel, 1788.

Teſſeyman, William, bookſeller, ſtationer, map and print ſeller, to his royal highneſs the duke of York, in the Minſter-yard, York.

Thurlbourn, W. and L. Woodyer, Cambridge.

1761 Thomas Chapman, D.D. late maſter of St. Mary Magdalen college, and prebend of Durham; Robert Bland, eſq. late vice-provoſt of King's college; Francis Sawyer Parry, D. D. late maſter of Sidney Suſſex college; Rev. Martin Barnes, B. D. fellow of the ſame; and a collection of capital claſſics, imported from Holland.

1765 Rev. Mr. Ward, rector of Hickling Nottinghamſhire, and Fellow of Queen's college; Rev. Mr. Powel, ſenior fellow of Trinity college, and vicar of Frampton; and the moſt valuable part of the library of the Rev. Mr. Arnold, rector of Thurcaſton, in Leiceſterſhire, late fellow of Emanuel-college, and author of the learned commentary on part of the books of the Apocrypha.

Todd, J. and H. Sotheran, York.

1772 Rev. and learned Chriſtopher Stephenſon, A. M. rector of Rawmarſh; and Charles Eyre, phyſician, at Doncaſter.

1772, 73.

Todd, J. York.

1786 Dr. Chambers, of Hull.

1788, 1796.

Tupman, S. Nottingham.

1786 Rev. and learned James Mawer, late fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

Wilſon and Spence, York, 1790.

Whittingham, William, Lynne.

1769 Thomas Lidderdale, M. D. phyſician, at Lynn; John Stedman, D. D. archdeacon of Norfolk; Robert Underwood, attorney at law, town of Lynn; Rev. Mr. Malkin, rector of Great Thornham, Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Lodge, rector of Moulton, Lincolnſhire.

1771 Roger North, eſq. of Rougham; Rev. Mr. King of Feltwell.

1789 Rev. Mr. George; Mr. Brereton; Meſſrs. Heard and Beckwith.

1779 Michael Styleman, eſq. of Snettiſham.

Wood, William, Lincoln.

Woodyer, J. Cambridge.

1772 Dr. Rutherforth, archdeacon of Eſſex, and King's Profeſſor of Divinity in the univerſity of Cambridge.

Woolmer, S. Exeter.

1788 Rev. John Bedford, of Launceſton.

Mr URBAN, *Banks of the Tay, Oct. 22, 1796.*

YOUR Magazine for September has only now reached me in this remote corner. I obſerve in it, p. 752, R. Y's thoughts on the different copper coins and jettons which have ſo abundantly iſſued of late years from private mints; and as, at leaſt, the *future improvement* of the deſigns and forms of theſe pieces is a conſideration of more importance than, perhaps, this conceited gentleman may think, I loſe no time in communicating to you ſuch reflections as occur to me on his curious paper.

Of what importance is it to your reſpectable readers, Mr. Urban, to learn that R. Y. thinks himſelf above writing on the ſubject he has choſen?—an unpleaſing idea, which he impolitely preſſes on his readers. He is aſhamed to "confeſs the labour he has taken in it;" ſays, his "hand is tired;" and uſes other expreſſions of frigid diſguſt, which ſo ill accord with the cloſe and keen attention which his various remarks diſcover his having paid to theſe matters, as to evince his language to be the offspring of no ſmall degree of affectation.

R. Y. appears to have taken up his pen when in a very peeviſh humour; the grievances, however, which he complains of may be reduced to four, which, I hope, he will permit me to detail thus:

1. A degraded copper coinage impoſed on the public.

2. Expence of collecting theſe pieces encreaſed.

3. Po-

3. Political jettons, ſtruck with inſidious intentions.

4. Workmanſhip and deſigns of many of them rude, puerile, and unworthy of the age.

The firſt of theſe evils certainly exiſts in ſome provincial coins, by their being forged, and pieces ſimilar to them being offered to the public, of a reduced weight, and baſe metal; other paltry pieces, "payable every where," are brought forth as halfpence, though not worth farthings. I believe, however, that, in the actual practice of ſmall exchange, this is of trifling extent, when compared with the prodigious quantities of baſe copper currency iſſued by fraudulent coiners, bearing an imitation of the ſtamps of the national mint; theſe abound in an exceſſive degree in the country, and are become extremely troubleſome and hurtful to the retail trader, and to the poor. Yet the evil, in both caſes, has a direct tendency to cure itſelf; and the poſitive rejection of ſuch a baſe medium is now pretty generally adopted. I have frequently ſeen a juſt diſcrimination made by ſhop-keepers in the caſe of the Edinburgh halfpence; the good ſort, bearing "Tho. & Alex Hutchiſon" round the rim, being readily taken, while they refuſed the baſe and thin imitation, which has "Payable at Edinburgh, Glaſgow, and Dumfries." Such frivolous varieties are alſo unworthy the notice of the collector, as is juſtly obſerved by R. Y.

As to the undue expence of collecting ſuch pieces as have got excluſively into the hands of the dealers, this muſt be chiefly confined to the purchaſe of ſuch pieces as have been merely ſtruck, for a limited ſale to collectors, as medals or jettons, and never intended for circulation, or the uſe of tradeſmen; ſuch as the Baſingſtoke canal piece, the London penny token, lately iſſued, bearing buildings, &c. If this be an evil, it muſt, however, infallibly ſoon bring a remedy of its own accord. It is in the hands of collectors themſelves to correct this; as, if the dealers are made to feel that they have charged too high, they will be compelled to reduce their prices for the purpoſe of extending their ſale. With regard to the trifling political jettons of Spence and others, ſedition pieces (improperly put into Birchall's Liſt, p. 3). &c. ſuch can produce no effect more important than that of licentious caricatures, which excite laughter, or incur contempt. The leſs ſerious attention to this rude ſpecies of wit, ſo much the better. Philip II. has often had imprudence and inconſiderate folly imputed to him, for diſcovering ſuch bitter indignation againſt the ſatirical Dutch medals of 1578; and ſurely R. Y. does not "do well to be angry," and aſcribe a groveling taſte for dirty ditch-water to ſuch of his brother collectors as may be diſpoſed to ſet apart a cell or two in a miſcellaneous drawer for ſuch *luſus moneræ*. The enlightened medalliſt is of no party. However deteſtable the character and principles of Cromwell may appear to him, he puts a high eſtimation on his coinage, as being amongſt the rareſt and beſt executed of any that ever iſſued from the Britiſh national mint. Though a friend to limited monarchy, he may have the families *Portia* and *Junia* among his conſular *denarii*, regardleſs of the ſtern republican characters of Cato and Brutus, whoſe names they bear; nor does he exclude from his imperial ſeries the *Seſtertii* of Tiberius and Domitian, on account of the odious principles of theſe cruel and jealous deſpots.

The fourth objection is a very material one in the eye of the medalliſt; it is alſo too well founded; and I would go all the length R. Y. does, in his ſevereſt expreſſions concerning it, if it were not that I cannot think this the beſt mode of promoting the deſired reform. It has been unfortunate in the conduct of numiſmatic ſtudies, that, while ſo much care and labour are laviſhed in elucidating what has been already done, ſo little ſolicitude is beſtowed on the merit of preſent performances; and to perfect or extend what might do honour to the preſent age, and preſent topics for reſearch, inſtruction, and admiration, to the antiquaries of future ages. We purchaſe, collect, or pore with unwearied aſſiduity, upon ſome important, and many frivolous, veſtiges of antient mintage; while extremely little of our time, influence, and expence, are given to regulate, or judiciouſly multiply, the productions of living artiſts *. Were we to contraſt with this neglect the prodigious activity

* It is ſurprizing and vexing to obſerve, that little or no effect has been produced by the publication of Mr. Pinkerton's admirable chapter on the "Progreſs of Britiſh Coinage." Eſſay, vol. II. The concluding parts of it are worthy the conſideration of politicians and philoſophers, as well as of men of taſte and lovers of the arts.

and liberality with which lovers of Painting, Muſic, and ſome other branches of the fine arts, patronize their reſpective lines of purſuit, we ſhould probably be animated to more exertion. Much might be done by every individual of opulence and influence, in the diſtrict of the country where he reſides, if he were merely to think of it; and the writer of this paper (though poſſeſſing theſe advantages in a very ſmall degree) may with truth and juſtice ſay, that he has prompted the undertaking, and occaſioned the exiſtence of ſeveral good provincial coins. It is likely too that, if perſons of reſpectability were to intereſt themſelves in the coins iſſued by tradeſmen in their neighbourhood, pieces ſufficiently weighty, and of good copper, would in general be given to the publick; the diſcreditable ſtigma, too juſtly thrown of late on many of theſe coins, in conſequence of fraudulent imitations, removed; and any interference of the legiſlature againſt the future exiſtence of private mintage averted. This is a moſt important conſideration, and highly worthy of the attention of thoſe who wiſh their continuance.

I am ſorry to ſay, that I differ entirely in opinion from R. Y. in his idea of the proper mode of arranging theſe pieces in a cabinet. What good numiſmatic reaſon can he give for dividing them into *ſeven* different deſcriptions? Does he wiſh us to commence, complete (if poſſible), and finiſh, alphabetical arrangements ſeven times over? His firſt, ſecond, and great part of the third, fourth, and fifth, diviſions, are of the ſame ſort of pieces, as being iſſued by private individuals, or companies, for circulation as coins; and many, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, preciſely anſwer to both his definitions of the firſt and fourth claſſes, as being "payable by real parties," and alſo having "repreſentations of buildings," ſuch as, Canterbury halfpenny, Birchall, p. 17; Baintree and Bocking, Birch. p. 12; Chelmsford, Birch. p. 27; Gatehouſe, Birch. p. 33; and many others. Thus this arrangement, beſides being abſurd, is impracticable. Upon his own principles, why would he have us to include in the firſt diviſion Mr. Boulton's fine pattern-pieces for a national coinage, or the Baſingſtoke ſhilling? Neither of theſe are payable by any party, at their real or nominal value. The former ſhould not have been in Mr. Birchall's liſt at all, but claſs naturally with Britiſh medals, or with the ſcarce pattern-pieces of Charles II. "quatuor maria vindico," and with the pattern halfpence and farthings done for queen Anne, in ſo maſterly a ſtyle, by Mr. Croker. The Baſingſtoke piece is a medal, being ſtruck, as I am told, for the ſecretary, Mr. Pinkerton, that each proprietor of the Canal ſtock might have one; and, being now R. R.*, ſells by the dealers at ſeveral ſhillings. Too much ſubdiviſion in any ſubject is troubleſome and unneceſſary. The grand, and only proper diviſion, aſſumed by Mr. Pinkerton and other writers, reſolves into two claſſes only, of COIN and MEDAL; the latter indeed, of ancient mintage, is ſubdivided into medallions and medallets; and, in the modern, into medals and jettons. This ſimple claſſification may, in my opinion, be with great propriety applied to the ſubject before us; provided ſhop-tickets, and all metal pieces bearing the name and addreſs of a tradeſman or company, may be admitted as of the ſame claſs with provincial promiſſary coins†; they are both meant to be uſeful and profitable to tradeſmen; and the former are frequently given out, alſo, as currency. Among the latter, I would propoſe to admit all pieces bearing the words "payable" or "current" "penny," "halfpenny," or "farthing" (having different drawers and arrangements, however, for the three ſizes). Having thrown all theſe into one general claſs, to be denominated, as Mr Birchall has very properly done, "Provincial Copper Coins and Tokens," his plan of alphabetic arrangement will naturally comprehend the whole.

The other deſcription is that of ſmall medals, or jettons, which have obviouſly never been ſtruck for circulation, or the uſe of tradeſmen, and bear no word expreſſive of ſuch intention, but ſolely for the purpoſe of ſale to collectors; ſuch are the ſmall pieces engraved by Jacobs, bearing public

* Mark for the ſecond degree of ſecrecy in coins.

† Kempſon's, of Birmingham, neat pieces, bearing public buildings, may be admitted among theſe, as they have his particular addreſs, as a button and coin maker.

buildings

buildings of London, "dedicated to collectors;" and many of these, inserted in Mr. Birchall's list, ought, upon this principle, never to have appeared in it: Romaine's, Birch. p. 3; Sedition, ib.; Washington, p. 4; France, p. 31; Fox, p. 70; and a great many more; such being neither provincial coins nor tokens, but small medals. He might, with equal propriety, have admitted into a list, bearing the title which his does, such pieces as the beautiful large medals of earl Howe, Cornwallis, king of France, &c. done recently by Kuchler, under the auspices (as I am informed) of that distinguished leader in every useful and elegant art, Mr. Boulton, of Soho, Birmingham. These should all come under the head of "Modern Miscellaneous Medals."

I would not object to an entire separation, from these two divisions, of those pieces alluded to in R. Y's sixth class, as having been struck for circulation in Ireland, Sierra Leone, India, &c. being in fact British Colonial coins. Such should have had a separate chapter in Mr. Birchall's list.

I have now detailed my opinions on this subject, and given reasons for them as clearly as in my power; yet, if I should not be able to convince all others of their propriety, I can console myself with such liberal reflexions as Mr. Pinkerton makes on this subject of arrangement, vol. II. pp. 186, 187; for I am not fond of controversy, Mr. Urban; and therefore finally recur, with much satisfaction, to a point in which I can most cordially agree with R. Y. viz. in utterly condemning a very large proportion of these pieces, which I have divided into two descriptions, as being, from their mean execution and designs, unworthy of the patronage of any person of good taste and good sense. Upon the whole, of those described by Mr. Birchall that have come in my way, although desirous of forming a collection, I have rejected the greater part, as being even beneath shelter and acceptance; and from an opinion, that to receive such forms a blemish, instead of conferring an acquisition, on a cabinet. Yet it is not easy to give directions for making a judicious selection; and every collector must, in a great measure, be regulated by the degree in which he possesses genuine taste and medallic skill. CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

RESIDING in a house which is built on a soil full of springs, and on that account without cellars, and the flooring being raised about a foot from the ground, which renders it exceedingly cold and uncomfortable, owing to the air admitted under it through air-holes; the following simple method of flooring used in Bengal by the natives, where there are no chimneys, and where this kind of flooring keeps the house dry, and serves in every part of it as an hearth for cooking, occurred to my recollection; and, as I am certain that it would have obviated all the inconveniences I complain of had it been adverted to in the flooring of my house, it may possibly be of utility to others who may hereafter build in springy ground. At any rate, nothing is lost by the communication to yourself, who can but judge whether or not to let it go farther. The area of the house or room to be floored is made perfectly level; unglazed earthen pots, about a foot high and large-belly'd, are placed close together over the whole surface, mouth downwards; the hollow parts, round the necks and tops of the pots, are filled up with charcoal pounded fine (nothing being so dry or so difficult to make damp), and the terrace over the whole is formed of brick-dust and lime, well worked, and made as hard as possible. I never knew of such an hearth giving way; and have been most sensible of its utility in keeping off dampness. GHUR.

Mr. URBAN, *Suffolk, Jan.* 7.

A Report prevails, of a person named John Ellis, near Leckford, in Sussex, having died hydrophobic between two and three years ago, who, it is added, received the infection from a cow, and without the intervention of a wound. An examination into the truth of this report will be of material consequence in elucidating some part of the pathology of this abstruse disease. If any of your Sussex readers can give intelligence respecting this fact, it will greatly oblige the publick as well as the writer of this article. Such an extraordinary occurrence cannot fail to be remembered, not only by people in the place, but by others residing at a considerable distance. A circumstantial account of the case, through the medium of your useful repository, or a contradiction

contradiction of the rumour, is earnestly requested as soon as it can be conveniently made. S. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Stafford Place, Pimlico, Jan. 8.*

HAVING, for some months past, been either absent from home, or very much engaged in business; I did not, till within a few days past, notice the request of S. D. p. 740, for "information concerning a picture of a capital ship of war, that was unquestionably painted by an artist, in the Reign of James I. or Charles I."

In reply, I beg leave to mention, that at a sale of pictures about six years ago, I bought as a curiosity such a one as he enquires after, which bears undoubted marks both of antiquity and originality: it represents the larboard side of a three-decker man of war, as preparing to engage an enemy, having all her sails clewed up and handed, except the main-sail, main-top-sail, fore-sail, and mizen, with 13 guns run out on the side mentioned (two of them from the lower deck), which with the port-holes on that deck which are closed, and reckoning the same number for the starboard side, and 4 more which are plainly represented in the stern, the ship appears to carry 46 or 48 guns, and has an Admiral's flag flying at the main-top-gallant-mast-head; the picture is painted on pannel, upon which appears the date 1605. If S. D. has a particular wish to see the picture, he may be gratified by taking the trouble to call on

Yours, &c. H. GOSSE.

P. S. Should S. D. be a collector, and desirous to purchase, he may do it on very moderate terms.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 9.*

THE little poem called, "Arthur and Emma, or the First Navigator," noticed vol. LXVI. p. 1034, is mentioned as being an imitation of one of a similar nature by the celebrated German poet Gesner. Now, I believe, I have read all the works of this author, but never met with any thing of the kind to which this alludes. Many have written under fictitious names, as Ossian, &c. But I never could conceive why any man, capable of amusing the world by his genius, should ever wish to throw the honour of invention from himself, and transfer it to another! The poem has considerable merit; but I was peculiarly pleased at the just compliment paid to the superior skill and conduct of our brave seamen, and that very pleasing and laconic one to the unrivaled abilities of Mr. Pitt. Yours, &c. I. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Jan. 10.*

GIVE me leave to answer your correspondent R. p. 1005, of your Magazine for December, who doubts the genuineness of the penny of Richard III, p. 897, and adduces these reasons: first, should the coin in weight exceed 12 grains, then he says it must belong to Richard II; the next, the great resemblance it bears to the coins of that king, and its wanting the words DI. GRA. on the obverse; and, thirdly, its similarity to the coin engraved by Snelling, which was copied from the plates of Withy and Ryal, which coin, from the resemblance it bears to the coins of Richard II, and the suspicious cabinet from which it was taken, gives him great doubts: these various reasons, combined, makes R. think the penny must belong to Richard II.

Now, Mr. Urban, I am of a different opinion; and cannot as yet think of depriving Richard III. of the penny, although it weighs 14 grains. The weight of ancient doubtful coins greatly assists the collector in giving them a proper arrangement; that is, when indentures for their coinage are known. We know such exist; specifying the weight of our oldest pennies which are 22½ grains: towards the close of the reign of Edward III, the penny weighs 18 grains; and during the reign of Edward IV. it fell to 12 grains. Now Sir, I suppose R. draws his evidence from Edward IV, reducing the penny to 12 grains; if so, the argument is as fair one way as the other. That after the decease of Edward IV, Richard III, (being the next reign) again advanced his penny to the old standard of 18 grains; I use this argument as not knowing of any indenture during the reign of Richard III, authorizing the diminution of this coinage. Your correspondent asserts, that the pennies of Richard the Second are of the weight

* Mr. Norris, of East Malling, another correspondent observes, has *The Great Harry*, from an original painting taken in a Spanish prize by Sir John Norris. EDIT.

weight of 18 grains; in this he is greatly miſtaken, for, from the Conqueſt to the 27th of Edward the Third, the weight of the penny was 22¼, 20¾, and 20 grains; neither was there any diminution in the coinage of pennies till the 28th Edward I, when he firſt reduced it to 22 grains, conſequently the penny of Richard the Second muſt be of the weight of 22¼ grains. R., I make no doubt, will refer to the coin deſcribed by him, p. 639, of your laſt vol. as a collateral proof, the weight of which is only 10¾ grains; this coin, I think, may as well be doubted for its deficiency, as the coin in diſpute for its being above the weight. Now, was I to uſe the ſhears and reduce the weight of the penny within 22 grains, would not R's doubts be entirely done away? and, I muſt ſay, nothing can be more eaſy to be done. But, as I deteſt every kind of impoſition, the coin ſhall remain without any kind of diminution, by me, in the ſtate in which I received it. The leaſt ſuperficial obſerver of the coin, in your plate for Auguſt laſt, muſt ſay, the ſhears has been very buſy with its edges, for, from the letter R, next the mint mark, it has been clipped all round, probably for the very purpoſe of reducing it to the ſuppoſed ſtandard of 12 grains, by ſome ignorant collector. I ſhall thank R. for information where I am to find a *true* penny of Richard the Third, with the letters DI. GRA. on the obverſe, ſurely he does not wiſh me to underſtand that theſe letters were on the coin he deſcribes, p. 639, in the blank ſpace there pointed out! Now, had R. but peruſed this coin with even common attention, he would have found the reading on the obverſe to be RICARD-DIVS·EX ANGL, inſtead of RICARDI ..... ANGL. and that there was no kind of neceſſity for inſerting of 5 dots in the blank, anſwering the want of the ſuppoſed letters DI. GRA. one would have been ſufficient, which is an R. to complete the word REX. This error, alſo, proceeded (I imagine) from haſte and inadvertency.

The ſimilarity of the penny to the pennies of Richard II. for giving it to that king, is a futile evidence. Collectors well know the difficulty they have at times, in arranging their coins, from their great ſimilarity to kings of the ſame name, more particularly in the families of the Edwards and Henry; then why ſhould there not exiſt a ſimilarity between the coins of the Richards?

That the coin engraved by Withy and Ryal for a penny of Richard III. and copied by Snelling, ſhould be problematical only becauſe it was originally in a ſuſpicious cabinet, and reſembles coins of Richard II. is carrying (in my opinion) ſcepticiſm a little too far: the cabinet of the late Mr. White poſſeſſed a penny of Richard I. which proved to have been fabricated by him (this I imagine is the ſuſpicious cabinet R. alludes to); but that every ſcarce coin in Mr. White's cabinet ſhould lie under this doubt merely becauſe the penny of Richard I. was a forgery, is what I cannot admit of; it reminds me, Mr. Urban, of an old adage—"Once detected, always ſuſpected."

When the reſpectable Society of Antiquaries engraved plates for a work of ſuch importance as Folkes's Tables, I cannot help thinking but that every coin was conned over with a miſcroſcopic eye; and, if any doubt had ariſen reſpecting the authenticity of any coin, it would have been rejected, for on the genuineneſs of the coins their credit as Antiquaries reſted. Neither can I think the learned and ingenious men, employed in forming the Hunterian collection, would have ſuffered even a ſuſpected penny to have diſgraced ſo noble and vaſt a cabinet; or Paduan Otho might as well have been ſuffered to fill the chaſm in the Roman ſeries as a doubtful penny of Richard the Third in the Engliſh.

R. wiſhes for a reference for DIVELIN for Durham. I refer him to Stow's Chronicle from the record of Bury. Divelin does not ſtand for Dublin, but DEVELIN; on coins we find it DUFFLIN, or DYFFLIN, being the original Daniſh name for DYBLIN.

Has R. ever ſeen or heard of a penny of Richard II. minted at Durham; for Noble ſays, "we have no money coined in the city of Durham, either by this Monarch (Richard II.), or by any of the biſhops of this ſea, during his reign; therefore, if R. can authenticate this coin, which I aſcribe to Richard III. to be a penny of Richard II. I ſhall be much obliged to him, as it will then be an unique. Or ſuppoſe, R, I expunge the mint-mark, and give the coin to Richard I. for, this king alſo granted a licence for a coinage at Durham,

Durham, though no money either real or epiſcopal, are now known; but, joking aſide, as to myſelf, I have not the leaſt doubt, but the penny is a genuine coin of Richard III. And I was led to believe the late Mr. Southgate, who poſſeſſed eminent ſkill in coins, never had a ſuſpicion of it. He even went ſo far as to lay a bill of the value of 10l. on the table with the coin, and gave mens optional choice. Having thoughts at that time of forming a ſeries of Engliſh pennies, I gave preference to the coin. I muſt now beg leave to cloſe this letter, and to apologize for its length on ſo trifling a ſubject; and to obſerve that I have here done with it, but ſhall be very glad to ſee any new obſervations of your correſpondents who will take the trouble to give this doubted coin a proper arrangement. And, laſtly, to ſay, that I have not had the ſmalleſt intention either to miſlead or deceive any of your readers, by ſtating the coin to be of the *real* mintage of Richard III.; neither could the poor labourer, from whom I received the coin, mean to impoſe on me, and whoſe heart was gladdened by receiving a ſhilling for the ſame.

The letter of Mr. Stebbing Shaw, p. 984. of your laſt vol. muſt entirely do away every queſtionable ſhape which R. may entertain in reſpect to the authenticity of the penny of Stephen, engraved in your Mag. for October laſt; R. ſeems a great ſceptic, and will ſcarcely allow the verſatility in the Britiſh antient mints, which is well known they poſſeſſed; if a coin is diſcovered the leaſt different from any your correſpondent has been uſed to, his fertile imagination is at work, and produces a ſeries of doubts, which, like ſnow before a meridian ſun, diſſolves, and leaves not a wreck behind. If R. wants a clue for diſcovering why a coin of Stephen ſhould have the martlets on the reverſe, let him ſearch the Herald's Office, who will inform him what baron, noble, or prelate, uſed martlets on their arms, or perhaps their creſt; for when Stephen uſurped the crown, he was obliged to indulge his encroaching ſubjects with many parts of his prerogative, to prevent their revolting, one of which was that of coining their own money; this will in part corroborate what Mr. Stebbing Shaw ſays, that the coins of Stephen are of various ſizes. Yours, &c.

J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

WITH Mr. Hutchinſon's expoſition of the Bridekirk font, as communicated by Donatus, in your laſt vol. p. 1004, I muſt confeſs I am not quite ſatisfied, being inclined to accede and add to the deſcription ſuggeſted by Biſhop Lyttelton, Mr. Bell, Mr. Gough, Mr. Pennant, and others. A few years ſince, when, at the requeſt of the late Mr. Thorpe, I was attempting to illuſtrate the fonts engraved for his Antiquities within the Dioceſe of Rocheſter, and in which, when the book was publiſhed, I found that, in a few circumſtances, my worthy friend had expreſſed a different opinion without aſſigning his reaſons, I took every opportunity I had of examining drawings and plates of other antient fonts, with the hope of ſtriking out ſome light from the compariſon. The font at Bridekirk was one that paſſed under my inſpection; and the notion I formed of the Eaſt and North views of it, exhibited in Archæologia, vol. II. pl. ix. p. 133, I will inſert from my detail of the font at Darenth, in Cuſtumale Roffenſe, p. 96. To me it appears highly probable that it was the purpoſe of the artiſt to diſplay the fall of man, with an alluſion to his redemption in the baptiſm of our bleſſed Saviour. The upper fillet or pannel, in the Eaſt view, exhibits a ſerpent with two heads; one of them reſts on the body, and it has a viſage ſimilar to what is often uſed in marking the evil ſpirit, and by which, in particular, he is diſtinguiſhed on the fonts at Farningham, Southfleet, and Shorne (Cuſtumale Roffenſe, pl. xvii. p. 110. *). From the other head is pendent

* On the Farningham font, the claws of the evil ſpirit are fixed upon a penitent at confeſſion, as if endeavouring to draw him from this religious act. On the font in the church of Shorne an angel is diſplayed holding a pair of balances: in the ſcale on his right hand a good ſpirit preponderates; and the evil ſpirit, characterized by this uncouth figure, is weighed in the other ſcale, and found wanting. On the Southfleet font, St. John, properly habited, is baptizing Jeſus in a river; a label, with the words *Ecce Agnus Dei*, iſſues from his mouth, and at his feet is the uncouth viſage, denoting the evil ſpirit.

Mem. On the font at Eaſt Meon, Archæolog. vol. X. pl. 21, the woman is taking the fruit out of the mouth of the ſerpent; and, as Mr. Gough has obſerved

pendent a branch that has on it three berries, which I conceived to have been meant for the forbidden fruit, plucked from the Tree of Good and Evil. It is obſervable, that the ſerpent has two legs, from which may it not be inferred that the ſculptor or deſigner might imagine, that this animal had theſe two limbs before the denunciation, that *on its belly it ſhould go*, &c.? In the lower compartment, it is admitted, by Mr. Hutchinſon, that there is, as elucidated by the Biſhop's correſpondent, a manifeſt deſcription of the baptiſm of our Saviour by St. John; nor do I think it can be imputed to Mr. Bell as an over-fanciful ſurmiſe, his having ſtated the lower compartment of the North view to be the angel turning Adam and Eve out of Paradiſe. The figure on the left holds up a ſtaff in a threatening poſture, but the attitude of the figure talking to him ſeems to me to be rather of a ſupplicant than a remonſtrant; and what could be more natural than to repreſent Eve upon her knees, clinging to a tree, ſuppoſing it to denote the tree of life †! Above is a Sagittarius, or Centaur, graſping two birds that are ſtruggling for their liberty; what may be here intended I have my doubts, but, if I do not miſtake, I have on ſome old pieces of ſculpture obſerved Satan delineated as a Centaur. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

A MISTAKE muſt certainly occur, vol. LXVI. p. 809, with reſpect to the liſt of the rectors of Newington, Oxfordſhire, and their collections, as publiſhed by your correſpondent F. I. who muſt have omitted the name of ſome one rector between 1708 and 1754.

D. John Potter (according to his account) was collated to the rectory in 1708, and died 1754. This Dr. Potter, I apprehend, muſt have been the ſame who was firſt biſhop of Oxford, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, and who deceaſed 1748-9; conſequently he could neither be living, nor rector of Newington, 1754; but I ſhould think, that he reſigned that living many years before his deceaſe, probably when he was made biſhop of Oxford, and, if ſo, the living was not void by his death. Neither could it be Dr. John Potter, *his ſon*; who was firſt a deacon of Oxford, and died dean of Canterbury about 1768, becauſe he was ſcarcely born in 1708, and he did not die till many years after the period ſtated: viz. 1754. I never heard or read of any other Dr. John Potter, D. D. This error ſhould be corrected.

D. H. p. 830, was not himſelf fully informed of the particulars of the ſale of the *Otes eſtates*, Oxfordſhire, formerly the property of lord Maſham. Mr. Palmer, is is true, purchaſed them, and took poſſeſſion of the manſion, &c. in the year 1773. Mr. Palmer died in 1789; ſince which period, the eſtate has not (to my knowledge) been reſolved, but ſtill continues the property of Mr. Palmer's ſon, and is in the *occupation* of that gentleman, who married a daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Eſq. at North Aſton, Oxfordſhire.

Yours, &c. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

THE following paſſage occurs in p. 140 of Kelly's "Scottiſh Proverbs explained," Lond. 1721, *octavo*:

"*He that invented the Maiden* [an engine to behead people] *firſt hanſeled it* [got the firſt of it].

Viz. James Earl of Morton, who had been for ſome years governor of Scotland; but was afterwards cruelly, and unjuſtly, run down by a party, as many have been ſince.

Lat. Nec lex eſt juſtior ulla,
Quàm necis artifices arte perire ſua."

This Scottiſh Proverb ſeems to have eſcaped the notice of your communicative correſpondent in pp. 317, 318, of your volume for 1792.

In conſequence of the death of the "truly charitable and pious *Mr.* Hetherington," (ſee LXVI. 823,) an excellent ſermon was preached on Dec. 20, 1778, in the parish-church of North Cray, and printed, though not publiſhed, by Thomas Moore, M. A. the worthy rector; who wiſhed it to be conſidered "merely as a local teſtimony, in which he endeavoured to expreſs

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ſerved at p. 185, "on one of the ſides the expulſion of Adam and Eve from Paradiſe is repreſented by the angel with a drawn ſword, driving them from a magnificent gate or portal."

† This reminds us of the affecting lines in which Milton conceives her to have bewailed her woeful ſtate, in conſequence of her having overheard the archangel tell Adam he had a divine commiſſion to remove immediately the fallen pair from the garden of Eden! Book XI. ver. 269, &c.

"Muſt I thus leave thee, Paradiſe? thus leave [ſhades?
Thee, native ſoil, theſe happy walks and
——— how ſhall we breathe in other air
Leſs pure, accuſtom'd to immortal fruits!"

expreſs, with ſincerity and reſpect, what he felt to be his own ſenſe, and was perſuaded was that of his hearers, in regard to the merits of that moſt excellent perſon, of whom they had been then recently deprived." SCRUTATOR.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

When an Eaſtern Botaniſt (p. 998) ſays that the Royſton Crow "uſually appears in the Eaſtern part of Suffolk in *October*, and continues till *March*; but that, in the remaining months, it is ſeldom, *if ever*, ſeen;" does he mean to apply this obſervation in logical ſupport of his preceding ſuppoſition, namely, that the crow ſeen at Bowthorpe, to the Eaſtward of an adjoining county, on the firſt of *Auguſt*, was *probably* one of that ſort, rather than of the common kind, which are never known to migrate?

R. H. is right in his conjectural emendation, p. 919. The word ſhould be *line* not *race*; and is ſo on the grave-ſtone.

I. H. I. aſks whether SHAKSPEARE was author of the ballad, beginning with

"It was a Prier of orders gray,
"Went forth to tell his beads!"

ſome lines of which are to be found in his Hamlet? or who was?

A CONSTANT READER wiſhes to be informed where Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, beheaded on Tower-hill, 5 EDW. VI. was *buried*.

X. Y. Z. wiſhes much to know what C. G. who gives an account in vol. LXVI. p. 1011. of loaf-ſugar being highly impregnated with the fiery particles of electricity, means by ſaying "that the ſugar-refiners in the courſe of their preparing it for the table, have recourſe to ſome parts of the animal ſyſtem in a manner of which ninety nine out of an hundred are happily ignorant?"

Some account is requeſted of Henry Fynes, knt. Lord Clynton and Say 1575; of Lady Eliz. St. John of Bletſo, *Dowager*, living 1601; arms, a ſpread eagle;—and of Elizabeth Lady Berkeley, widow of Sir Henry B. (who died 1610) and afterwards the wife of Sir John Chamberlaine, knt.

Our Correſpondent P. is referred to vol. I. p. 442, for the will of Samuel Travers, Eſq. who in 1724 endowed the new college for ſeven poor knight at Windſor, which has lately been opened; and in our next we ſhall give the liſt of the ſeven ſuper-annuated lieutenants of the Navy who are admitted as proper objects of his munificence, by the commiſſioners of the Navy-board.

PRO BONO PUBLICO is very kind; but we differ from him in opinion.

DUNELMENSIS has our hearty thanks.

A curious memoir on the writings and diſcoveries of COPERNICUS, and an excellent Vindication of the fair fame of BEZA, with good PORTRAITS of thoſe celebrated perſons, ſhall appear in our next; with the Seals of Bp. BILSON and Gen. MONK; NETHER HALL; the OXFORDSHIRE Notes of X. Y. Z. &c. &c.

Sir R. STEELE's Houſe; the HAWKSTONE Pillar; the Abbot of EVESHAM's Croſs; Pulpit at MAGDALEN COLLEGE; CARDINGTON CROSS; DUNNINGTON and ELSINFUR CASTLES; and the Churches of THORNEY, CHALKE, STOWE, ABBESS-RODING, GREAT OXENDON, KETTLESTONE, CUTTINGHAM, and LLAN BEBLIC, ſhall all appear ſoon.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796—7.

H. OF COMMONS.

October 12.

A Petition was preſented from Sir J. Honeywood and Mr. Gipps, and certain of the electors of Canterbury, complaining of an undue return. To be conſidered the 29th of November.

Another alſo was preſented from Peter Moor and P. Francis, eſqrs. and certain electors of the borough of Tewkeſbury. To be conſidered Dec. 1.

October 14.

A petition was preſented from ſome of the inhabitants of Downton, againſt the return for that borough. To be conſidered with the other petitions.

Mr. *Windham* laid before the Houſe a variety of army eſtimates; and moved, that they be referred to the Committee of Supply this day fortnight.

The order of the day was then read, for the Houſe going into a Committee of Supply for his Majeſty; when, the Speaker having left the chair,

Mr. *C. L. Pybus* conceived that, however eager our hopes might be for the attainment of peace, yet he could not expect that any oppoſition would be made to the reſolutions he had to propoſe for the manning and ſtrengthening of our navy. He then proceeded to move, that 120,000 men be granted for the uſe of his Majeſty's navy, including 20,000 marines, for the year 1797; and that 4l. *per* month be granted for each man for 13 months.

Gen. *Tarleton* roſe, not, he ſaid, to object to the preſent reſolution, or in the leaſt to cenſure the naval branch of the Adminiſtration, on which he conceived to depend the ſafety of the Conſtitution and of the country. No panegyrick was too high for the gallant exploits of our navy, officers, and ſeamen; but there were, however, two points on which he wiſhed to be ſatisfied by the other ſide of the Houſe.

Firſt,

Firſt, he wiſhed to know how, powerful and numerous as our navy was, Admiral Richery's ſquadron was permitted to eſcape from Cadiz; and, if from reluctance to provoke hoſtilities with Spain, he could not but applaud our pacific diſpoſitions. The ſecond point was, whether any official accounts had been received of the ravages committed by the enemy at Newfoundland, and if proper meaſures were taken to check their progreſs, or diſlodge them from that ſtation. The latter part of his queſtion, he was ſenſible, was difficult and delicate to be anſwered; but he muſt ſtill, as a repreſentative of one of the moſt flouriſhing commercial towns in the world, preſs an enquiry, whether we had any official grounds for hoping that the enemy would be prevented from making any farther devaſtations.

Mr. *Pybus* replied, that Government was in poſſeſſion of official accounts from that quarter; and that every hope was entertained that the enemy had retired from that part of the coaſt.

The reſolutions were then put, and agreed to; and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

October 17.

Mr. Serjeant *Adair* roſe to make a motion for the introduction of a bill in favour of the Quakers. He wiſhed merely to ſtate to the Houſe, that the bill he was about to introduce was the ſame in ſubſtance as that which he had the honour of preſenting the laſt ſeſſion; and, as the principle of that bill had then met univerſal approbation, he truſted that the one he purpoſed now to ſubmit to their conſideration would do ſo likewiſe. The learned Serjeant, after adverting to the object of his motion, moved for leave "to bring in a bill for the farther relief of thoſe perſons called Quakers, as to what regarded impriſonment for the non-payment of tithes, and alſo for rendering their teſtimony competent in courts of juſtice in criminal caſes."—Leave granted.

H. OF LORDS.

October 18.

Sir *Francis Baſſett* was introduced on his late promotion, and took his ſeat as Baron de Dunſtanville.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the Day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the paſſage in his Majeſty's Speech which alluded to "the intention manifeſted by the enemy to invade theſe kingdoms," &c.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* began by remarking, that, from the avowed deſigns of the enemy, he thought it his duty to take the earlieſt opportunity of ſubmitting to the Houſe that plan which he conceived moſt effectual to prevent their purpoſes. With reſpect to the plan he was going to ſubmit, the general obſervations he had to make were few and obvious. It was neceſſary to exert our natural means of defence, ſo as not only to render the efforts of the enemy, ſhould they have the temerity to attempt a deſcent, ineffectual, but even to increaſe our vigorous and offenſive operations againſt them. The firſt and moſt natural means of defence he conceived to be our navy. This, though already augmented beyond any former eſtabliſhment, was, he conceived, ſtill capable of farther ſtrength, by being reinforced with an additional number of men to be raiſed in different pariſhes: but theſe levies he did not intend ſhould be excluſively confined to the ſervice of the navy; half of them to be employed in bringing up to their regular eſtabliſhment ſeveral of thoſe regiments that had ſuffered during the preſent war, and the other half to be employed on-board the fleet. He therefore ſhould propoſe, that 15,000 men ſhould be raiſed in the different pariſhes, to be divided between the ſea and land ſervices. It would farther ſtrike the Houſe, as a very important object of attention, to have ſuch a force as would be able to act upon any emergency, and called forth at a moment's notice; and, therefore, we ſhould have ſuch a force ready to be called into action at a moment's notice, ſuppoſing our navy not to be acting at all; yet that the mode of raiſing this force ſhould not interfere with the induſtry and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects, it was not intended that any ſhould be called into actual ſervice except upon an actual invaſion, or imminent danger of one. The ſecond propoſition therefore was, that a ſupplementary levy of 60,000 men, to be taken by ballot from different parts of the kingdom, but not to be called upon, as he had already ſtated, except under the circumſtances above-

abovementioned; one-fixth of that number to be diſciplined in ſucceſſion for the ſpace of 20 days. Alluding to the militia-act, from the returns that had lately been made, it was obvious that the former returns had never been proportionate to the population; and by that act it was competent for the Houſe to regulate the quotas of the different counties. Another and additional means of defence, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, would be the cavalry. He, therefore, propoſed to raiſe an irregular cavalry, ready to act with the yeomanry cavalry. The number of this corps might be eſtimated by the number of horſes that could be ſpared from the purpoſes of agriculture. The number of horſes kept for purpoſes of pleaſure, and liable to duties, amounted to 200,000 in England and Wales. Some gentlemen kept 10, ſome 20, &c. of theſe he propoſed that every perſon keeping 10 ſhould find one horſeman, thoſe who kept 20 ſhould find two; and ſo on in proportion. With reſpect to thoſe who kept but one, he propoſed that they ſhould be formed into a claſs, where there ſhould be a ballot, and every perſon ſhould find one horſe and horſeman. Mr. *Pitt* then adverted to thoſe gentlemen who had taken out licences as game-keepers, and deputations for killing game; who, he wiſhed to ſuggeſt, though not with levity, were, from their amuſement and uſe of arms, peculiarly qualified for defending the country; theſe, he ſaid, from the number of certificates iſſued, amounted to 7000: with reſpect to thoſe who had already taken them out, their money ſhould be returned; or, if they choſe to continue, they ſhould hold themſelves in readineſs to defend the country. Theſe, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, were only the outlines of the propoſitions. Gentlemen who wiſhed to object might have a better opportunity of diſcuſſing them in the farther ſtages of the bill: for this reaſon, therefore, he ſhould not now enter into farther detail. After obſerving that, from having ſtated theſe propoſitions, any interpoſition of delay would have a proportionate tendency to ſtrengthen the preſumption of the enemy, and weaken the exertions of the country; he concluded by moving, "that 15 000 volunteers ſhould be raiſed in the different pariſhes of this kingdom, to be divided between the army and navy; 60,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry."

After ſome obſervations from Meſſrs. *Sheridan*, *Fox*, *Dundas*, &c. the reſolutions were then put, agreed to, and a bill ordered in purſuance of them.

H. OF LORDS.
October 19.

The Earl of *Derby* preſented a petition from the Earl of Lauderdale, againſt the election of the Earl of *Errol* as one of the 16 Peers of Scotland; and praying to be heard at the bar. Ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a petition was preſented from Thomas Hayley Howell, eſq. complaining of an undue return for the borough of Cirenceſter. Ordered to be taken into conſideration on Tueſday, Dec. 20.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means for raiſing a ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty, and reſolved to renew the annual duties upon land and malt, mum, cider, and perry. The report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow, and the Committee obtained leave to ſit again on Friday.

H. OF LORDS.
October 23.

The Earl of *Derby* moved, that the petition of the Earl of Lauderdale, complaining of an undue return of the Earl of Errol as one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, be referred to a Committee of Privileges; which was ordered.

The Earl of *Moray* took the oaths and his ſeat as Lord Stuart.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the order of the day was read for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Supply; when

The *Secretary at War* roſe, and ſaid, that a part only of the reſolutions he had to propoſe to the Committee were contained in the papers he had the honour to lay before the Houſe; but that thoſe that were omitted differed ſo little from the accounts of laſt year, that the Committee might very well proceed without them. He then obſerved, that, as a ſaving of 800,000l. had taken place laſt year, there was no great room for ſavings this year. The whole force to be provided for at preſent was 195,674 men, excepting thoſe in the Eaſt Indies, which were on a different eſtabliſhment.

The

The expence of the foregoing would be 5 190,721l. He concluded with moving a reſolution to that effect.

General *Tarleton* obſerved, that, if the parts not taken into the eſtimate of the preſent year were the ſame as thoſe of the laſt, the eſtimate of the preſent year would amount to 500,000l. more than that of the laſt. It was, however, matter of conſolation to him, and likewiſe to the Houſe, that the guards and garriſon troops amounted ſo high as 60,000; and that, therefore, we might be ſecure as to the defence of the country. He was alſo happy to hear that the plantation-troops were of conſiderable amount. He was alſo happy to hear that the troops in the Eaſt Indies were on a different eſtabliſhment, as he hoped that they would be now paid by the Eaſt-India Company. One expence, however, he expected, might be ſpared, viz. that of recruiting-money, as we now were about to adopt the French mode of requiſition inſtead of that of beat of drum.

A ſhort converſation afterwards enſued between Col. *Sloane* and Meſſrs. *Phipps* and *Huſſey*; into which Mr. *Fox* introduced ſome obſervations on the Maroon war, and the treaty lately concluded with the Maroons, which he was ſorry to underſtand had not been ſtrictly adhered to on our parts.

Theſe obſervations gave riſe to ſome ſtrictures from Meſſrs. *Fox*, *B. Edwards*, and *Wilberforce*.

H. OF LORDS.
October 25.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to a naturalization-bill. The commiſſioners were, the *Lord Chancellor*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Duke of *Portland*.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Roſe* moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for raiſing the militia. He ſaid, it was his intention to move, that the blanks be filled up, and that it be re-committed.

Mr. *Jolliffe* wiſhed to know if gentlemen were, at all events, liable to be called out by the lord lieutenant, who took out deputations for ſporting; for, if that were the caſe, it were a hardſhip that would induce him in every ſtage to oppoſe the bill.

Mr. *Roſe* replied, that it was the king, and not the lord-lieutenant, by whom the militia would be called out; and that in ſuch caſe game-keepers, and thoſe who took out deputations, were liable to be called upon. If gentlemen took out deputations, they muſt find ſubſtitutes, or elſe ſerve, if they had not their certificates canceled before the 27th of November, 1796.

Mr. *Jolliffe* obſerved, that this meaſure was indeed cloſely approximating the requiſitions of the French. It was a ſevere hardſhip on a faithful ſervant, who would be obliged to leave his maſter; and was equally ſo on a gentleman who took out a deputation, as he would be liable to be drawn to ſerve in the militia. He would oppoſe the motion, he ſaid, and call for a diviſion; but conceived it fruitleſs from the complexion of the Houſe.

The report was received, and the bill ordered to be re-committed.

H. OF LORDS.
October 28.

The land and malt-tax bills were brought up by Mr. *Hobart* from the Houſe of Commons, and ſeverally read the firſt time.

Their Lordſhips heard counſel on a Scots appeal.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the order of the day being read, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Supply, and the Houſe accordingly reſolving itſelf into the ſaid Committee;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* roſe to make his promiſed propoſition reſpecting the unfunded Navy and Exchequer bills. It had, he ſaid, for its object, to remove from the market an immenſe maſs of floating ſecurities, by which it was encumbered. He confeſſed that the expences attending the naval department for the laſt year had far exceeded the eſtimate and proviſion which he had made. For, the amount of the navy-bills now outſtanding was no leſs a ſum than 11,993,163l. 19s. 9d.; a ſum which muſt naturally overſtock the market, depreſs public credit, and tend to increaſe the preſent ſcarcity of a circulating medium. To relieve the market from this incumbrance was the principal object he had at preſent in view; and this he hoped to accompliſh by funding the navy-bills, and ſome others now outſtanding, and that up to the lateſt period. He concluded with moving, that a proviſion be made for paying

ing off the navy-bills iſſued up to the 27th of October, 1796, amounting to 21,993,163l. 19s 9d.

Mr. *Fox*, Sir *William Pulteney*, and Mr. *Huſſey*, made a few obſervations; after which the queſtion was put, and agreed to *nem. con.*

H. OF LORDS.

November 2.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the land-tax bill, and alſo to the bill for granting a duty on malt, mum, and perry. The commiſſioners were, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the *Lord Chancellor*, and the Earl of *Liverpool*.

The Houſe then waited a conſiderable time, when at laſt Mr. Pitt brought up the bill for augmenting the militia; which, being received, was read the firſt time.

Lord *Grenville* moved, that it be printed; and that being ordered, he ſaid, that, as it was his intention to bring it under conſideration on Friday, he would move for their Lordſhips to be ſummoned on that day; which was alſo ordered.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having moved the order of the day, for the third reading of the augmented militia-bill; and the order being read accordingly, he then moved the introduction of a clauſe, the tendency of which was, to require from families, in certain caſes, money inſtead of ſervice.

Sir *William Young* oppoſed the clauſe, as did alſo Mr. *Jolliffe*.

The *Speaker* here ſuggeſted, that, as the clauſe had a pecuniary tendency, it ought, previouſly to its being made part of the bill, to go into a Committee.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the clauſe, and the report was immediately brought up.

A long converſation then enſued, in which Sir *William Young*, Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Sheridan*, took each a part, on a clauſe to which Sir *William Young* propoſed an amendment, requiring that perſons having two children ſhould be exempted from ſerving.

Mr. *Pitt* then propoſed that three children ſhould be an exemption.

Mr. *Sheridan* would not agree to this, and wiſhed to take the ſenſe of the Houſe; when, upon a diviſion, there appeared, for Mr. Pitt's propoſition 92, againſt it 22.

Mr. *Hobart* having brought up the report of the irregular cavalry-bill, a debate of conſiderable length enſued; Gen. *Tarleton*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Sheridan*, and Lord *Stanley*, ſpoke againſt the bill; and Meſſrs. *Wilberforce*, *Ryder*, *Pitt*, *Jefferies*, and Sir *William Pulteney*, in favour of the meaſure.

The Houſe then divided on the receiving the report: when there appeared, for it 140, againſt it 30.

Several clauſes and amendments were then brought up, and received. The bill was ordered to be read the third time the next day.

H. OF LORDS.

November 7.

The ſupplemental militia-bill went through a Committee of the whole Houſe.

The county cavalry-bill was brought up by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, in the name of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election petition, reported, that Mr. *Thomas Grenville*, the chairman, requeſted leave of abſence, on account of the death of a near relation; when it was moved, and agreed to, that the excuſe of Mr. *T. Grenville* was ſufficient, that he be allowed to abſent himſelf from the ſaid Committee.

Sir *T. Boughton Rous*, in the name of the Committee to whom the petition complaining of an undue election for Malmeſbury was referred, reported, that the petition was not frivolous nor vexatious; and that the ſitting members, Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *P. Thelluſſon*, were declared duly elected.

A member of the Committee to whom the petition complaining of an undue election for Caermarthen was referred, reported, that Mr. *Phillips*, the petitioner, ought to have been returned, being duly elected as a burgeſs to ſerve in parliament for that borough; and that Mr. Magens was not duly elected. It was therefore, upon motion, ordered, that the clerk of the crown do attend to-morrow to amend the ſaid return.

Sir *Edward Littleton* brought up a bill for augmenting the number of canons-reſidentiary of Lichfield; which was read the firſt time.

(To be continued.)

1. Cel-

P. 266. l. ult. *for Indoce, r. Judoce*; and l. 4 from bottom, *for kind, r. king.*

II. p. 6. l. 10. *for Ladie, r. Ladle,*

P. 32. l. 26. *for* Sir *Bartlet* Lucey, *r.* Sir *Berkeley* Lucy.

P. 86. l. 11. 31. *for* Gurgun*ſters*, *r.* Gurgun*tins.*

No account is given of Portcheſter *priory*, whoſe gate is given from Groſe.

P. 93. *Prewſpark*, near Baſingſtoke: this *priory* is the ſeat of ſir Naſh Groſe, knt.

Quarr abbey could not be valued at 134l. *per annum* in *Domeſday Book*: for which therefore read *Dugdale.*

We are certainly much obliged to the compiler for his accuracy in giving us the *dimenſions* of Mr. White's view of Selborne, p. 162.

P. 165. l. 18. *r.* Edward III.

P. 166. Sherpnor caſtle is diſtinguiſhed from Sharpnor caſtle, deſcribed, p. 264, whereas they are the ſame.

P. 167. l. 17. *for Tremantle, r. Fremantle.*

P. 168. What is profeſſed to be taken from Magna Britannia reſpecting Silcheſter is in reality from Camden, and repeated twice over; and more might have been borrowed from the new edition of Camden.

P. 171. l. 20. *for* round, *r.* ruined.

The utmoſt confuſion by repetition reigns in the article *Southampton.*

P. 182. l. 6 from bottom, *for* Sprtan, *r.* Spartan.

P. 186. note *, *for* Cam*bdem*, *r.* Camden.

P. 187. l. 25. *for* Cluni*al*, *r.* Cluniac.

P. 188. n. l. 3. *for* mittando, r. mittendo.

P. 199. *for* Wriotheſely, *r.* Wriotheſley; and *for* Capt. Groſe, *r.* Capt. Groſe; alſo 221.

The account of Tichfield houſe and the Vine are ſo repeated as to be perplexed; and the ſeries of the Sandys family at the latter is made to contradict that given in the Topographer, vol. I. p. 52—56.

P. 212. Neither Mr. Warner, I. 222, nor the Compiler from him, have thought fit to tell us the preſent owner of *Walhampton, a reſpectable character*, whoſe taſte in gardening is ſo much preferred to that of the moderns.

Mr. Groſe's friend, who deſcribes Warblington caſtle, ſays, "it is marked in the map of Hampſhire, in Camden's Britannia, [Gibſon's edition,] as a caſtle: but he does not underſtand the *word uſed in explanation* of the mark in the map in Camden;" no more do, we, nor can we find ſuch word.

P. 218. l. 8, *for* grou*nd*, *r.* grou*t.*

P. 221. l. 6 from bottom, *r.* foundation if I had nothing elſe.

P. 249 *Wilmingham* ſhould be capitals.

P. 252. l. 9. *for* Queen's, *r.* Queen.

P. 254. note, *for* Gales Wincher, *r.* Gales Winche*ſter.*

The font is deſcribed 3 *times*, p. 253, 256, 260.

P. 263. l. 7. *for* pamplets, *r.* pamphlets.

Biſhops Waltham palace is deſcribed *twice*, p. 214 and 267; and in the latter page is called, "Wincheſter, the houſe of the biſhop of Waltham," *for* "the houſe of the biſhop of Wincheſter *at* Waltham.

Wolveſey *palace*, Wincheſter, p. 261, is deſcribed, p. 269, as Wolveſey *caſtle* and its chapel, 270.

P. 273, 274. *for* anti chapel, *r.* anti*e* chapel.

P. 274. l. 15. *for* area, *r.* area.

P. 295. l. 26. *for* on ſchoolmaſter, *r.* one ſchoolmaſter.

P. 278. l. 9. *for* bebilitated, *r.* debilitated.

P. 281. l. 19. *r.* churches.

P. 282. l. 18. *for* thoſe of a *cherifter* of ſinging men, (as in Groſe, whence all this account is taken), *r.* a *chanter* of ſinging men.

P. 283. l. 2, 3. copies the inaccuracies of Groſe, "a croſs *pot*," *for* patée, and "a bord. Gobon." *for* a bord*ure* gobon*é.*

The account of Wincheſter concludes with extracts from Sir J. Harrington, with verſes on the characters of the biſhops.

The laſt article in this volume is the account of *Totley*, by Mr. Caley, Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 984.

P. 315. l. penult. *for* country of Dorſet, *r.* county.

Vol. II. is a re-publication of the Doomſday of Hants, by Mr. Warner, publiſhed, 1789, 4to. See vol.

Vol. III. The agricultural ſurvey, by Arthur Young, for the Board of Agriculture. Miſcellaneous matters relating to the Iſle of Wight, chiefly extracted from Sir Richard Worſley's book. Hiſtory of the honours of Southampton and Portſmouth *, has the perſons who took title of earl from it, with portraits of Henry Wriotheſley,

* Alfegus (not Alſegus) and Alfelm (not Alſelma), p. 94, were Earls of *Hampſhire*. See Dugdale, Baronage, I. 16.

third

third earl, Thomas Wriothesley, fourth earl, lord-high treasurer to Charles II. William Paulet, first marquis of Winchester (copied from Mr. Tyson's etching of a portrait at King's College, Cambridge), Louise, Dutchess of Portsmouth, an unfinished, un-named portrait of a man; and the other titles taken from places in this county.

Soberton, whence Admiral Anson took his title of baron, is not mentioned in the topographical part.

Among *Gentlemen* of note born in this county, are reckoned Earls, Bishops, &c.

Portrait of Sir William Petty.

The life of Dr. Young is from Dr. Johnson; but the compiler, undistinguishingly, says it was written at *my* request, and makes near 50 pages of it.

The ecclesiastical history, monasteries, martyrs, eminent divines, charity-schools, follow next; and then extracts from Browne Willis's History of Cathedrals, diocese of Winchester, luckily only the list of livings.

Having done with this patchwork History of Hampshire; in which there is scarcely a passage new or original, or that has not been printed before by various compilers; and which is illustrated by few better views than Mr. Grose's, all which are here introduced; we come to the "History of Jersey, by Mr. Fall (Falle), a new Edition, with great additions," (by Philip Morant, 1734, 8vo.) eked out from Mr. Grose, whose prints are inserted. The same may be said of the History of Guernsey, which makes volume V. and is compiled from Dicey and Grose; and that of Sark is comprised in *fourteen* lines.

It is with regret we see such miserable compilations on the publick as County-Histories. They suit no purpose but to prevent better works; and can hardly repay their composition money.

2. *The Art of making Gold and Silver, or the probable Means of replenishing the nearly-exhausted Mines of* Mexico, Peru, *and* Potosi; *in a Letter to a Friend. By* Richard Pew. *To which are added, some Observations on the Structure and Formation of Metals, and an Attempt to prove the Existence of the ὀξυ στοιχειον, the Phlogiston of* Stahl, *the metallizing Principle, or the Principle of Inflammability.*

THOSE who contemplate, in a philosophical and moral view, the mischiefs brought on the human race by the discovery of the Spanish West-Indies, would not wish the mines there to be replenished in the rapid manner our author here proposes. "If," says he, p. 10, "we could place such a quantity of the metal izing principle in the course of the waters flowing through the mine as should be sufficient to saturate all the particles dissolved, we should be able to produce more gold, in one hour, than has, perhaps, been produced by the unassisted operations of matter upon matter from the creation to the present time." Could the nations of Europe find or introduce the *metallizing principle* into their rivers, France need not any more to plunder her neighbours, nor England subsidize them, or lament the deficiency of her own ways and means.

3. *Sermons on the Principles upon which the Reformation of the Church of* England *was established, preached before the University of* Oxford, *in the Year* 1796, *at the Lecture founded by the late Rev.* John Bampton, *Canon of* Salisbury. *By* Robert Gray, *M. A. late of St.* Mary *Hall, and Vicar of* Faringdon, Berks.

WE have had occasion to review Mr. G both as a divine (LXII. 55.); and as a traveller (LXIV. 253. 633.). We meet him now, with pleasure, in his first and original character. Of these eight sermons, the first, from John iii. 19, is on the effects of religion particularly under the influence of the reformation; in which the preacher endeavours to obviate the objection, that the influence of religion has been inadequate to the grandeur of its dispensation, if not to the benevolence of its design; and this he does both with regard to the Jewish and Christian dispensations. He observes that the members of the Romish church have undoubtedly proved the folly of many doctrines professed in their creed; but, as these doctrines are connected with established institutions, favourable circumstances must contribute to their removal. At present, their champions shelter themselves under qualifications and subterfuges disavowed by positive practice and authoritative declaration. Those who, offended by the corruptions of superstition, have been led to overlook the testimony, and undervalue the importance, of religion, have often borrowed its assistance, and adopted its principles*" (p. 31).

Sermon

* "The prosperity of states has too often proved ruinous to the integrity of their character; and the deductions of learning

... a ... deduction of the gospel kingdom, from its first establishment to its reflouration at the Reformation; and a definition of the genuine rights and legitimate claims of the church, to whose spiritual courts Sir W. Blackstone pays such a compliment.

Sermon III. from the same text, discusses the obligations which exist as to the adoption of Christianity by the civil power; and the evils which have been represented to flow, and the advantages which are derived, from national institutions of religion; and the grounds and principles on which its establishment is maintained in consistency with the design and spirit of the Reformation in this country.

(To be continued.)

4. *Thoughts on the Universality and Uniformity of Theocracy. By a Layman of the Church of* England.

THE purport of this singular performance is not to be easily made out. His object seems to be to ascertain whether the opinions which have prevailed in the world have a natural or supernatural origin; to the latter, he inclines to think, that the communications have not been confined to the Jews or Christians, but have been the immediate source of illumination to wise men in the pagan world, and have at all times afforded proof of an universal and uniform theocracy. Though he questions the authority of several parts of Scripture, particularly the books of Numbers, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Solomon's Song, and the epistle to the Hebrews, with what connexion with his subject it is not easy to say; he professes himself a zealous defender of revelation; and undertakes to prove that it was communicated to all the sons of Noah, and has from them been diffused through all nations. We know not whether to ascribe several gross blunders in orthography to the writer or the printer; but no great share of the erudition necessary for investigating such a question appears in this compo-

... *Volumes.*

SO much has been ... this beautiful place, that ... mained for this ingenious artist than to set them forth by his burin, in which he has very happily succeeded, and accompanied his plates with suitable illustrations.

6. *Original Letters, &c. of Sir* John Falstaff *and his Friends, and now first made public by a Gentleman, a Descendant of Dame* Quickly, *from genuine MSS. which have been in the Possession of the* Quickly *Family near 400 Years.*

THE late imposture is now so completely detected and abandoned, and its author withdrawn to a distance from the public eye; it is too much to ask 3 s. and 6 d. for the short-lived amusement of an indifferent imitation of the epistolary correspondence of *Pastolfe*, especially when so many genuine letters of his remain unedited.

7. *Geographical Illustrations of* Scottish *History, containing the Names of Places mentioned in Chronologies, Historics, Records, &c. with Corrections of the corrupted Names, and Explanations of the difficult and disputed Points in the historical Geography of* Scotland; *the Names being alphabetically arranged, with References to their Positions in the historical Map of* Scotland *which accompanies this Work; together with a compendious Chronology of the Battles to the Year* 1603; *collected from the best Authorities, historical and geographical. By* David Macpherson.

INSCRIBED to the Duke of Montrose, president of the Scotish *Antiquarian* Society. The design of this work is laudable: but, if it is strong a mark of nationality, to ascribe the "ruinous wars which for many ages displaced this island to the rancorous controversies which have poisoned the History of Scotland, and were made a handle of by Edward I. and some of his successors," Mr. M. observes, that "perhaps it might be unfair." He more truly remarks, that Scotland has produced no Camden to illustrate her antiquities and historical geography, with such an illumination as that prince of English antiquities and geography has thrown upon those of his own country. An

Learning and sober inquiry are not seldom overlooked by the cruel insensibility of the general ranks, or the confident vanity of those who deem themselves enlightened by the diffusion of a superficial knowledge" (p. 33).

simple

ample field, hitherto almoſt untouched, lies open to the Scotiſh antiquary.

Mr. M. whoſe plan had the approbation of the late learned and worthy Lord Hailes, intimates that, ſhould the preſent publication obtain the approbation of the publick, he may, perhaps, "at ſome future period, attempt a more copious geographical account of the ancient and preſent ſtate of Scotland, as Camden has executed that of England, with ſome augmentation of his plan."

Now is his time to improve the account of his native country in the new edition of Camden.

8. *The Proceedings of the Governor and Aſſembly of* Jamaica *in Regard to the Maroon Negroes, publiſhed by Order of the Aſſembly. To which is prefixed an introductory Account, containing Obſervations on the Diſpoſition, Character, Manners, and Habits of Life, of the Maroons, and a Detail of the Origin, Progreſs, and Termination, of the late War between thoſe People and the White Inhabitants.*

MR. Brian Edwards, of whoſe "Hiſtory of the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt Indies" we gave an abſtract, vol. LXIII. pp. 1017. 1129. has here undertaken to vindicate the proceedings of the Aſſembly of Jamaica, in tranſporting certain ſavages, the remains of the 1500 enſlaved Africans, whom the Spaniards, on the ſurrender of Jamaica to Cromwell's troops, left to retreat into the mountains, where they have made frequent excurſions to harraſs the Engliſh. "If it be ſaid that no injury can be done by tranſporting men from a ſpot to which they have no inherent right, it might ſatisfy every candid mind: but, when it is farther conſidered, that, notwithſtanding the faſhionable doctrines of the *equality of man*, *theſe* men can can be viewed in no other light than in the moſt ſhocking ſtate of ferocity and brutality, incapable of cultivation, or reſtraint from religion or laws, we ſhall not wonder at the meaſures taken to remove ſuch interruptions to the peace of ſociety, which all the articles of pacification after the war of 1738 could not effect. If we further conſider the alarming effect of the extravagant ſyſtem of Negro liberty, held out by the well-meaning enthuſiaſts of our own country, and the dreadful uſe made of ſuch a ſyſtem by our enemies, we cannot enough applaud the wiſdom and moderation of the meaſures adopted by the Aſſembly to reſtore peace and proſperity to the colony, and approve the conduct of the lieutenant-governor in his concurrence, notwithſtanding the miſguided ſenſibility of the general who granted only lives, yet "congratulating him on having again the opportunity of finally and effectually terminating the rebellion," received from him this anſwer: "This I preſume alludes to the circumſtances of your wiſhing to keep the Maroon priſoners at Maroon town, inſtead of ſending them to the coaſt. I really cannot ſtate this to have been a difference of opinion between yourſelf and me; and I am free to confeſs, that their remaining in that ſituation might have been an inducement for thoſe ſtill out to have come in; but I thought it was playing too deep a game; and if the Maroons had given us the ſlip, I ſhould have had a dreadful reckoning to account for to the king, this country, and my own tranquillity of mind." The General conceived his honour concerned in the treaty made by him, and ratified by the Lieutenant-governor. The latter conſidered the Aſſembly as judges of final reſort, to decide whether the treaty had been obſerved by the Maroons. They were of opinion that it had not; and therefore ſhipped off all the Maroons who came in before actual hoſtilities commenced, and all who ſurrendered after January 18 until March 10 laſt, to Halifax, in North America, with commiſſioners to purchaſe lands in Lower Canada, or where elſe his Majeſty ſhould pleaſe to appoint, for the preſent eſtabliſhment and ſubſiſtence of theſe Maroons as a free people, with the means of a comfortable maintenance, till they were habituated to the country and climate, at no leſs expence than 25,000 l.

"It has been aſſerted," ſays Mr. E. p. lxxxi. "that the Maroons were expreſsly protected againſt baniſhment by treaty; and the high authority of the gallant officer himſelf, with whom the treaty was concluded, has been applied to in ſupport of the aſſertion. It is indeed becoming the humanity and generous nature of a brave man to ſhew mercy to a vanquiſhed enemy; and the gratitude that is juſtly due from the inhabitants of Jamaica to General Walpole gives great weight to his opinion. On a queſtion between ſuch an authority on the one hand, and that of the Governor

Governor and Assembly on the other, and under such circumstances (independent of the personal respect and esteem I bear towards General W.) it would ill become me to offer any decision: the Assembly considered that the governor was honourably released from his pledge, and that their conduct towards the Maroons was defensible, not only on the ground of good policy, but of strict justice. In support of their proceedings, they directed the subsequent memoir to be printed in Jamaica, that facts might speak for themselves; and they are republished in Great Britain for the same purpose. To the impartial publick they are submitted."

One hundred dogs, used by the Spaniards to hunt wild cattle on the mountains, and not bigger than the shepherds dogs in Great Britain, which, in truth, they much resemble, were fetched from Cuba.

In the message of the house to the governor to dismiss the chasseurs and dogs, after acknowledging the eminent advantages derived from them, they observed, "Nothing can be clearer than that, if they had been off the island, the rebels could not have been reduced to surrender from their almost inaccessible fastnesses.

We are happy to have it in our power to say, that terror, excited by the appearance of dogs, has been sufficient to produce so fortunate an event; and we cannot but highly approve that attention to humanity, so strongly proved by their being ordered in the rear of the army. If there needed any thing more to be said in defence of this measure, the reader is referred to Mr. E.'s Introduction, p. lxvi—lxx, where he will find how weak is the comparison between the Spaniards and an unarmed, innocent, and defenceless race of men, like the antient Americans and the English, and a banditti of assassins.

"Many of the features which deform the Maroons have hitherto been supposed peculiar to men in a state of slavery, which undoubtedly debases and degrades the human mind, and depresses its faculties; yet, after the picture that has been exhibited of the extreme of liberty, who will contend, that a condition of life, which allows the passions to rage without controul or restraint, is a state conformable to nature, or conducive to the happiness of mankind? Men in savage life, or but a little removed from it, can only be made useful to society, or beneficial to each other, by the strong hand of Authority. Persuasion is lost on such men. Compulsion, to a certain degree, is humanity and charity." P. lxxx.

9. *An Account of the Campaign in the* West Indies *in the Year* 1794, *under the Command of their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir* Charles Grey, *Knight of the Bath, and Vice Admiral Sir* John Jervis, *Knight of the Bath, Commanders in Chief in the* West Indies, *with the Reduction of the Islands of* Martinique, Saint Lucia, Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, Desceada, *&c. and the Events that followed those unparalleled Successes, and caused the Loss of* Gaudaloupe. *By the Rev.* Cooper Williams, *A. M. Vicar of* Exning, Suffolk, *and late Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship* Boyne.

Mr. WILLIAMS, whom we have already had occasion to speak of as an author *, may say of the events we now relate, not exactly with Æneas,

"Quæque ipse miserrimus vidi;"

but perhaps *fortissimus*. He pretends to no other merit but that of authenticity in his relation, and exactness of his views. With his own journal he has united that of an ingenious officer of his division, and another friend who served under General Prescott during his gallant defence of Fort Matilda. The conquest of Martinique was atchieved, with little loss, by the well-known intrepidity of our countrymen, and, among other instances, one not the least striking is the attack on Fort Louis, by Capt. Faulknor, in the Zebra sloop, of 16 guns, and the rest of the boats, who, seeing he gallantly ran his ship near the walls, seconding him, mounted them, and drove the enemy out of the fort, hauled down the Republican flag, and hoisted the British Union in its stead. The whole fleet, witnessing this gallant action, instantly saluted the British colours with three hearty cheers. P. 67. When General Dundas was proceeding to the attack of the Gros Morne, and was writing in his tent, a notorious villain, of the name of Barbarose, presented himself at the door of the tent, demanding to speak with the General, who, to drive him away, called to the sentinel to "bayonet the fellow;" on which in his fright he dropped a dagger *well oiled*, and on being seized proved to be the assassin of a French royalist. The reduction of St. Lucia and Gaudaloupe

* See his Description of Sudeley Castle, vol. LXI. p. 930. He was appointed chaplain at Gaudaloupe; but Government did not think proper to confirm that appointment.

loupe follow next in detail. Chap. XI. is taken up with the refutation of the charges of extorted contributions and oppreſſions againſt the commanders in chief by intereſted individuals. It has always been underſtood, that property found in any place taken by ſtorm or aſſault became the property of the captors. The eſtates of the emigrant Royaliſts had been ſequeſtered, and the produce of them ſold by the agents of the Republic; conſequently all manufactured or collected produce on them became, in like manner, by his Majeſty's gracious bounty, the right of the captors: all the produce and merchandiſe in the town and the veſſels were diſpoſed of by public auction for the benefit of the captors; but thoſe on the eſtates, manufactured and packed ready to be brought down to the ports for embarkation, were ranſomed by contributions propoſed by the inhabitans themſelves, as falling more eaſy on them, and conſequently being preferable to confiſcation. But mark the ſequel! They received the forfeitures, and then endeavoured to get rid of the compromiſe which themſelves had offered by infamous miſrepreſentations of the conduct of thoſe commanders, whoſe generoſity they had experienced. No ſooner had they ſhipped off the property, and got ſafe away from the power of the commanders, than they began to demur at paying the ſtipulated ſum, particularly at St. Lucia, which iſland had agreed to pay 150,000l. A deputation was ſent to England, to anticipate the ſtory of the commanders, on which plan the agents for the prizes had the concurrence of many of the Weſt-India traders, who had carried on an illicit trade with the French iſlands before they were captured, and in conſequence thereof had at the time of the capture immenſe debts owing to them. While this plot was carrying on, the General and Admiral were proceeding againſt Guadaloupe, little ſuſpicious till the diſpatches from England diſcovered the ſucceſs with which the artful ſtories of this party had been attended. Thus was the unparalleled good order, with which the army and navy abſtained from plundering, rewarded; and none of the contributions were ever paid, except a part at St. Lucia, *which was afterwards refunded.* The loſs of Guadaloupe was occaſioned by leſſening the force intended to be employed againſt it; the reſt divided to garriſon the conquered places. General Dundas was dying, and every poſt reduced to extremity by a ſickneſs, not to mention the treachery or cowardice of ſeveral French royaliſts. Victor Hughes, that inexorable tyrant, who, from a petty innkeeper in Baſſeterre, maſter of a ſmall trading-veſſel, lieutenant in the French navy, became a deputy in the National Aſſembly, and re-took Guadaloupe. This finely-printed work is embelliſhed with ſix beautiful aquatinta plates, two ſmall, and four large, repreſenting the town and bay of St. Pierre, two of the ſtorming Fort St. Louis, and one of a bridge over the Gallions.

10. *Strictures on the Conduct of the Rev.* George Markham, *M. A. Vicar of* Carlton, *in* Yorkſhire, *occaſioned by his Proſecution of ſeveral Members of the People called* Quakers, *for their Non-payment of Tithes; in a Letter to* R***** W**, *of* H****, *a Member of that Society. By* Charles Wilſon.

AFTER obſerving the progreſs of perſecution from the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhment, too ſoon after the Reformation, to the Diſſenters, under Cromwell's Uſurpation, and its return to its original ſource upon the reſtoration of Monarchy, and to the furious rigours againſt Quakeriſm in the Weſtern world, *at that time peopled by thoſe who had fled to avoid perſecution here*; the author congratulates the Church of England, "that the ſtain, which diſgraced the purity of her principles, extends no farther than the ages alluded to; for, ſince that time, toleration had been granted to all; impriſonments, fines, confiſcations, and arreſts, on religious accounts, are now become as the tales of other times—recitals of cruelty, at which humanity muſt ſhudder, and decency bluſh, are not to be found—*the inſtance before us excepted*—in the experience of the preſent day. It never could be the *principle* of the Church of England to perſecute; and it is now happily neither her principle, nor her practice." He pays a high compliment to the preſent Biſhop of London; and proceeds to contraſt the character of the vicar of Carlton, who, according to the ſtatement printed and diſtributed by the unhappy objects of his vengeance, inſtead of acquieſcing in the reaſonable recommendation of the Bench of Juſtices, preferred the delays of an exchequer-proceſs; and, after carrying his cauſe, continued the ſuit till a decree was obtained againſt the defendants for

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the tithes, and coſts of ſuit, which laſt amounted to 183 l.; and, after being harraſſed with the proceedings near ſix years, they were, by attachments, taken and impriſoned in York gaol, where ſtill remain moſt of them, in low circumſtances, and all of them dependant on their induſtry for ſupport *. Not to mention that the landlords of ſeveral of the priſoners have paid Mr. M. a compenſation for his demands. Mr. W. concludes with admitting, that though the principle for which theſe poor men are ſuffering is one in which he does not join them, and which he ſhews to be a miſtaken if not an abſurd one, though it does not thence follow that it is not a principle with them, and it is every man's duty to act up to that which he believes to be right. We cannot, however, help being of opinion, that, had theſe offenders not been Quakers, they might have remained in York caſtle double the time without exciting notice; for the obſtinacy of ſetting up a modus which they could not ſupport; and the being called on to pay coſts of ſuit happens to innumerable other farmers, &c.

11. *Eſſays on Agriculture, occaſioned by reading Mr.* Stone's *Report on the preſent State of that Science in the County of* Lincoln. *By a Native of that County.*

THIS reſult of the obſervations which the author was deſired to make on Mr. Stone's Report to the Board of Agriculture, amounts to a reprobation of a *general* Board of Agriculture, and a preference of agricultural ſocieties in every county in the kingdom; a general one for each county, and under theſe ſubordinate ones. "Perhaps it might with truth be ſaid, that the Board of Agriculture knew little of agriculture, but by hearſay; and beſides, having no legiſlative capacity, cannot finally determine. Government can undeniably give effect to their will; but they are not farmers, nor competent judges to determine the fate of the ſcience with any good proſpect of ſucceſs."

12. *A Word or Two, in Vindication of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *and of* Magdalen College *in particular; from the pretended Aſperſions of Mr.* Gibbon.

WHEN it is conſidered that Mr. Gibbon was truſted with himſelf, "an *infant at* 14, in the ſociety of men, with the management of his purſe and purſuits at an allowance larger than neceſſary, and with the power of commanding an indefinite latitude of credit," there is no longer reaſon to wonder that his reſidence in college did not exceed ſix months, that his behaviour was irregular, and was obſerved and reſented as ſuch, or that the college very readily embraced, at the 14 months end, an opportunity of for ever ſhutting their gates againſt his return. His crude opinions of our Engliſh Univerſities were the opinions of a boy, who, by his own confeſſion, was not ſufficiently improved to be able to judge of matters ſo important. In Magdalen College, the declamations of which Mr. G. appears ſo ignorant, are ſtill continued. Plebeian and patrician ſtudents are ſubject alike to the literary and religious regulation of the houſe, and both are compelled to keep the full term. The terminal exerciſes on the preſent plan are not, it is true, of more than 30 years ſtanding; but a faithful and accurate hiſtorian would not have omitted to notice them, or the public exerciſes obſerved by the Batchelors of Arts previous to the degree of Maſter of Arts. His charge againſt his tutor, Dr. Waldegrave, is equally unfair; he attended his lectures but ſix weeks in the whole, and in that time read three or four plays of Terence, and was not qualified by any previous preparation before he quitted ſchool to improve in the lecturing after he quitted the tutor's room. His other tutor is not named, as if he was conſcious he had overſtrained the truth, as he did when he aſſerted that as a gentleman-commoner he was permitted to aſſociate with the fellows, a cuſtom which never exiſted. His charge againſt the fellows of Magdalen College, as being idle monks, is anſwered by the names and labours of Kennicott and Horne. Nor will the parallel between his expulſion and that of Locke from Chriſt Church hold. Locke was removed from his ſtudentſhip on a ſuppoſition of factious and diſloyal behaviour by Charles II. as viſitor of the college; Gibbon was repulſed from Magdalen College, and from the Univerſity itſelf, for his *irregularity* and extravagance. Of twenty profeſſors, fifteen are clearly exculpated from Mr. Gibbon's charge of not reading lectures, and even the reſt have publiſhed; conſequently

* In this caſe it ſtated that the ſociety has not, as generally imagined, any fund of pecuniary relief for ſuch as ſuſtain loſſes of this nature, unleſs their neceſſities render them proper objects of charity.

ſequently "the greater part of the public profeſſors have *not* altogether given up even the pretence of teaching." The writer makes ſome brief remarks on Mr. Gibbon's miſrepreſentations of the Chriſtian religion and the Church of England; and bids "Adieu to the philoſophical repreſentative of Lymington, a borough, which, if we conſider the affair of Brothers, has had the ſingular fortune of returning to the Britiſh ſenate, in the ſame century, and almoſt in the ſame ſeſſion, the moſt *ſceptical*, and moſt *credulous*, of its members."

13. *Reflections on the Cruelty of inclofing Common Field Lands, particularly as it affects the Church and Poor; in a Letter to the Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln. *By a Clergyman of that Dioceſe.*

SHEWING, experimentally, that incloſures are prejudicial to both the clergy and the poor.

We find ſome uſeful hints concerning the ſituation and value of allotments to the clergy, buildings, and the conduct of commiſſioners for incloſure, which is, in truth, ſometimes very reprehenſible. At p. 8, there is an inſtance of ignorance concerning the poor-laws, which is ſcarcely excuſable in an author. It is ſaid, "The law forbids a removal from their pariſh, without a certificate." By an act which paſſed June 22, 1795, poor perſons may go any where, and remain undiſturbed, until they become actually chargeable. This, we may obſerve, is a law pregnant with very important conſequences, eſpecially to populous towns; and there ſeems to be one grand defect in it, which it may be uſeful to notice. The power of ſending for by warrant, and examining, poor perſons *likely to be* chargeable, did not belong to juſtices, before this act, by any expreſs ſtatute, but only by neceſſary implication. Being authorized by 13 and 14 Cap. II. c. 12, to remove ſuch perſons, they muſt of neceſſity ſend for and examine them as to their ſettlement. But the power of removing ſuch perſons being now taken away by the act in queſtion, the power of a compulſory examination ſeems to be gone with it. Juſtices ſhould have had this power expreſsly given to them by a clauſe in this act, together with the power of adjudging and declaring ſettlements, as is done moſt wiſely in the Friendly Societies Act, 35 Geo. III. c. 54, ſ. 19, 20.

As the matter now ſtands, poor perſons will often die, leaving families, and their ſettlements unknown; and populous towns will ſoon feel the important conſequences we have mentioned.

14. *Chriſtology; or, a Diſcourſe concerning* Chriſt; *in Himſelf, his Government, his Offices, &c. By the Rev.* Robert Fleming, *(Author of the "Diſcourſe on the Riſe and Fall of the Papacy,") abridged; in Two Parts. By* Alexander Cleeve, *A. B. Vicar of* Wooler, Northumberland.

THOUGH it does not fall within our plan to review at large re-publiſhed books of old date, yet we willingly give ſome general account of ſuch reſpectable and well-intended performances as the abridgement now before us. The ſubject of the work is thus divided: I. A general view of Chriſtology, &c. II. The Logos, or an account of Chriſt as ſuch. III. The Loganthropos; or Chriſt as he is the Word made Man. IV. Logocracy; or Chriſt's government, both of the world, and church of old, as the Logos. V. Chriſtocracy; or Chriſt's government, as he is Loganthropos; with reſpect both to the world in general, and to the Church in particular, ſince his aſſuming our nature, pp. 1, 2. This part of the work concludes with ſome excellent "ſpiritual and practical thoughts," p. 379, &c. The ſecond part contains extracts from the Chriſtology, in the way of "auxiliary proofs, with ſubordinate explanations and notes," p. 8.

As far as we can judge of this abridgement, without having ſeen the original work (which is very ſcarce), it ſeems to be executed with judgement, and to be what the editor propoſed, a clear and well-connected compendium; and we recommend it to the notice of divines, as exhibiting undoubted proofs of Mr. Fleming's learning, critical ſagacity, piety, and humility. An excellent ſpecimen of the two laſt qualities may be found at p. 339.

15. *The Trial of the Cauſe of the King againſt the Biſhop of* Bangor, Hugh Owen, *D. D.* John Roberts, John Williams, *Clerks, and* Thomas Jones, *Gentleman, at the Aſſizes, holden at* Shrewſbury, *on the 26th of* July, 1796, *before the Honourable Mr. Juſtice* Heath, *by a ſpecial Jury. Taken in Shorthand by Mr.* Gurney.

THE diſagreeable circumſtances which

which produced this trial, and the honourable iſſue to which it was brought, by an acquittal of the ſeveral defendants, are ſufficiently known already to the public. Thoſe, however, who wiſh to examine the detail of the judicial proceedings, will need no recommendation from us, of a report which is ſanctioned by the eſtabliſhed credit of Mr. Gurney.

16. *A Defence of the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* Bangor, *with Remarks on a moſt extraordinary Trial. By the Reverend* Rice Hughes, *A. M. domeſtic Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl* Poulett, *and late of* St. John's College, Cambridge.

THE particular prejudice which appeared to have been conceived againſt the Biſhop of Bangor has brought this champion into the field, in behalf, as it ſhould ſeem from this pamphlet, of an aggrieved and outraged prelate. If Mr. Hughes's ſtatements are correct (and he uſes no obſcurity in his charges), the publick have not, till now, been fully acquainted with the train which brought forward this extraordinary trial. This defence is conducted with ſpirit, temper, and information; the remarks upon the evidence, and the judge's charge, are pertinent and forcible; and the whole preſents an important ſupplement to the legal proceedings in the courts of Shrewſbury.

17. *The Rights of Nature, againſt the Uſurpations of Eſtabliſhments. A Series of Letters to the People of* Great Britain, *on the State of Public Affairs, and on the recent Effuſions of the Right Honourable* Edmund Burke. *By* John Thelwall. *Letter the Firſt.*

THE ſtyle appears to us extremely exceptionable. Mr. T. ought to recollect that, in all attempts at ſublime eloquence, whatever is not admirable is ridiculous; but, forgetful of this unqueſtionable maxim, he has engaged in enterprizes beyond his powers. He has attempted two apoſtrophes to Nature and Humanity; which the genius of Rouſſeau might have made pathetic and magnificent, but which, in the hands of the preſent writer, are only common-place ſentiments, in which the ſcanty ſtock of thought is buried under an accumulation of gaudy and unmeaning words; not flowing from the heart; not laboured by taſte; alike deſtitute of ſpirit and art, of ſimplicity and dignity; neither glowing with the fire of nature, nor poliſhed with the elegance of rhetoric. Among the many examples of inferior, though conſiderable, vices of compoſition which are ſcattered through this pamphlet, not the leaſt of them is the licentious intermixture of poetical words, which frequently occur, ſuch as *endite*, and *relumine*: the latter is improperly uſed in another reſpect; it applies to a *light*, and not to a *flame*. There are alſo ſome inſtances of ignorance, which, if Mr. T. did not ſo confidently and glibly talk of "men of reading," we ſhould for obvious reaſons have paſſed in ſilence. We find *rotine* for *routine*; *Memorancy* for *Montmorenci*; *Heliogabalus* for *Heliogabalus*; *Hiſtoir* for *Hiſtoire*, &c. &c. He ſpeaks of the celebrated imaginary commonwealth of Sir Thomas More, without attending to the orthography of the word which denotes it; ſince he calls it *Eutopia* inſtead of *Utopia*. But the moſt remarkable example of confident ignorance is that in which he ſpeaks of the fate of Socrates, and in which he chaſtiſes what he calls the hiſtorical miſrepreſentation of Dr. Buſſett in his Sketch of Democracy. Mr. T. has diſcovered a truth of which Xenophon and Plato never dreamed, that their illuſtrious maſter was "*a ſans-culotte lecturer*," the predeceſſor and prototype of Orator Henley! The moſt modeſt and peaceable of men, who abſtained from all concern in the adminiſtration of public affairs, and who ſealed with his blood the principle of a paſſive and unlimited obedience to the laws of his country, is transformed by Mr. T. into a democratic incendiary. If Mr. T. had drawn his information from purer ſources, he might have learned that Socrates, on account of the crimes of his friend and pupil Critias (one of the thirty tyrants, and not one of their "ſlate-lawyers," as Mr. T. calls him), was accuſed of a bias towards the ariſtocratic party. The accuſation was indeed falſe; for, the venerable ſage was an impartial moraliſt, and not the abettor of any faction: but even the falſe accuſation proves that he (who, by the way, never lectured) was not a *democratic* lecturer. The accuſation, falſe as it was, had probably ſome ſhare in his infamous judicial murder; which is ſo foul a ſtain on the Athenian democracy. Anytus, who is "damned to everlaſting fame," as the chief accuſer

ſer of the philoſopher, was one of the moſt noted demagogues of his time, and had even rendered ſome ſignal ſervices to the liberties of his country, which he contributed to reſcue from the yoke of the thirty-tyrants. Fifty-four years after the murder of Socrates, the tribunal which condemned him was thus addreſſed by Æſchines: "You who condemned to death the ſophiſt Socrates, convicted of having given leſſons to Critias, one of the thirty tyrants who deſtroyed the democracy*." Freret, one of the moſt profound and ſagacious critics of the preſent age, thinks the murder of Socrates in no ſmall degree aſcribable to the jealouſy and reſentment of the democratic faction.

The founder of the Chriſtian religion, the meekeſt and moſt pacific of moraliſts (waving his claims to a higher character), is repreſented by Mr. T. as a turbulent innovator, and a "*sans-culotte* philoſopher." That community of goods which was almoſt realized in the infant church of Jeruſalem, by the generoſity and charity of the richer members towards their poor brethren, is repreſented, in defiance of the whole New Teſtament, as a ſyſtematic principle of primitive Chriſtianity. Theſe ſtatements may ſeem new as well as juſt to the uninformed part of mankind: but "men of reading" know them to be ſtale and exploded conceits, as old as they are groundleſs; often abuſed, againſt the quiet of ſociety, by pernicious fanatics, and repeatedly confuted with unanſwerable and ſuperfluous force of argument by ſcholars and divines.

Mr. T. informs us that the number of Chriſtians in China or Japan, at the time of the extirpation of Chriſtianity from thoſe vaſt empires, probably did not amount to eight hundred. It would be well if men would read hiſtory before they either wrote or ſpoke about it. The vaſt multitude of Chriſtian converts, in both thoſe empires, is perfectly known to all who have taken the trouble of conſulting the original and authentic accounts of the Chriſtian miſſions in the Eaſt.

* Æſchin. in Timarch. p. 287. Mr. T. ſeems, in his note, p. 23, 24, to have fallen into the inconceivable miſtake of ſuppoſing that Socrates was put to death by the thirty tyrants! The death of Socrates took place three years after the re-eſtabliſhment of the democracy.

The moſt offenſive circumſtance belonging to this pamphlet is the petulant ſcurrility with which the author has treated Mr. Burke. To protect the glory and fame of great writers from preſumptuous and licentious attack is one of the moſt natural, as well as one of the moſt pleaſing, offices of literary criticiſm. The republic of letters, like every well ordered community, has different degrees of eſtabliſhed rank and dignity, with a ſyſtem of manners and rules of politeneſs correſponding to that variety of rank. Every member of it, however obſcure, poſſeſſes the moſt unbounded right to diſcuſs with perfect freedom the opinions and reaſoning of every other: but, in the exerciſe of this right, all men are bound to obſerve the rules of decency. Obſcure men owe ſome deference to eſtabliſhed reputation; and men of moderate talents ought to ſhew ſome reverence for men of ſuperior genius; but Mr. Thelwall has thought it ſeemly and becoming in him to apply to one of the greateſt writers ſuch language as the following: "hireling apoſtates," "hireling plunderers," "rapacious paupers," "purchaſed panders of official corruption," "grey-headed penſioned apoſtates," "penſioned traitor," "grey-headed procurator of proſcription and blood," "baſe renegade," "penſioned proſtitute," "diſtracting the world with the ravings of Bedlam, and the filthy loquacity of the ſtews," &c. &c. All this language, however, is nothing to one word which remains. Be it alſo known, then, that he the ſaid Mr. John Thelwall has deemed it decent and proper for *him* to call Edmund Burke "*a ſcribbler!*" *Quæ me ad majora reſervo?*

18. *The Poetical Works of the Rev.* Samuel Bishop, *A. M. late Head Maſter of* Merchant-Tailors School, *Rector of* St. Martin, Outwich, London, *and of* Bexley, *in the County of* Kent. *To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Life of the Author by the Rev.* Thomas Clare, *A. M.*

THESE volumes are the property of Mrs. Bishop; and every perſon of taſte will be obliged to her, that ſhe has not withheld their contents from the world. The care of ſelection and arrangement has devolved upon a friend, who has prefixed a ſhort ac-

* The word is not Engliſh in the ſenſe in which it is here uſed.

count

count of the life and character of the author, written with no unbecoming partiality.

In many of the *poetical works* lately offered to the publick, there has appeared so much of art and affectation, so much of the trick of poetry, that men of judgement have turned away with disgust from absurd and extravagant conceptions, laboured and unmeaning descriptions, inflated and unintelligible diction, despairing of again beholding the return of simplicity and nature. Words without ideas, or at the best ideas without force or point, gliding smoothly in languid and monotonous numbers, have wearied the attention of the reader, who has thrown aside the volume without having retained a single thought to repay him for the trouble of the perusal.

The poems, which we now review, are of a very different class; they are distinguished by originality of sentiment and purity of language, and will not suffer upon a comparison with some of the best compositions in the English tongue. Mr. Bishop evidently possessed a brilliant imagination, united with unusual powers of expression; he appears to have improved his natural talents by the study of the most correct models; and to have bestowed a high degree of finishing upon the greater part of his works. There are some unequal passages, some errors of negligence and inattention, and the author is occasionally too fond of a quibble or a quaint phrase; but in general his thoughts are just and expressed with clearness; several of his compositions may be regarded as standards of elegance; and it might be difficult to point out a work of equal magnitude and variety, wherein there is so little to censure, and so much to praise.

The first volume begins with an "Ode on the King's Marriage." It is spirited and poetical, though perhaps less pleasing than that "to the Queen on her Birth-day," which follows, and is marked by a peculiar strain of sensibility. Of the remaining *Odes*, that "On Eloquence" claims the first place; and the irregular ode "On Instruments of Musick" proves at once the strength of the writer's genius, and the accuracy of his ear. Yet it must be allowed that Mr. Bishop's talents appear to less advantage in this difficult species of composition, than in any other; and we must be content to assign him a rank beneath Dryden, Gray, and Mason, though we may class him above Akenside, and the herd of Ode-writers.

"The Hymn on the Spring is the earliest of the Author's productions in this collection," being written when he was scarce twenty years of age: we shall extract a few stanzas for the purpose of shewing how far he had fixed the purity of his style at that period of his life.

The bright assembled worlds on high
Roll constant thro' the liquid space,
With sparkling glories gild the sky,
Where *thy* great hand describes their race.

The dew-bent clouds, for Thee, their Lord,
Distill the gentle, kindly show'rs
Or, ready to fulfil thy word,
The fierce, impetuous torrent pour.

Restrain'd by thee, the fanning gales
The thick woods' waving surface sweep,
Or, loos'd, rush head-long thro' the vales,
And plow the hoarse-resounding deep.

After this hymn follow two happy imitations of Milton—"The Man of Taste" and "The Preacher;"—which last is in blank verse, and in every respect worthy of high commendation, whether we regard the sublimity of the conceptions, or the energy of the expression.

"The Fairy Benison," an interlude designed for the stage, but never represented, is a delightful imitation of Shakespeare. Could Mr. Bishop have concurred in an imposition with the *discoverers of old manuscripts*, he might have produced a drama, which would have divided the opinion of the town, and perplexed the judgement of the critics.

Under the head of "Verses on Occasional Subjects" are arranged those compositions which were spoken at Merchant-Tailors School on the days of public examination. They contain a variety of subjects, and a variety of beauties; amongst which we were most pleased with the following; On the Nursery; the Cat; Dinner; Flowers; Shrubs; the Bramble; the Beetle; Noon; Twilight; Imaginary Personages; the Book; the Family Fireside; Irony; the Day Fly; Graceful Address; Wit; the English Characters; and the Prologue.

As

At the end of this volume are inſerted ſome few Latin compoſitions. They are elegant, but inferior to Bourne's; and not equal to the author's Engliſh productions. The deſcription of the horſemanſhip at Aſtley's is excellent in its kind.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Three editions of Cicero's "Familiar Epiſtles" have been publiſhed, one by Jo. Chriſ. Fred. Wetzel, at LEIGNITZ; another by Franc. Fred. Benedict, at LEIPSIC; and the firſt and ſecond part of a third, with the notes in German, by Dr. A. C. Bortheck at LEMGO. The two firſt are intended for the uſe of ſchools: the editor of the laſt adopted the Bipontine text without much critical diſquiſition. Mr. Wetzel has, indeed, generally adhered to the text of Erneſti, but, as might naturally be expected from the opinion which he had elſewhere expreſſed concerning his merit as an editor of Cicero, not without frequent deviations from it, partly the reſult of his own judgement, and partly ſupported by the authority of other modern critics; and, more eſpecially, that of *Benedict* and *Reiſke*. To Mr. W's edition are likewiſe prefixed, 1. A liſt of the Roman conſuls during the time of Cicero; 2. An excellent life of Cicero, in the latter part of which, or that which takes in the period when moſt of the letters were written, Mr. W. has chiefly availed himſelf of the life of Cicero, compoſed by Fabricius; 3. An index to the principal names occurring in the life of Cicero; 4. Another of thoſe of the perſons to whom the letters of Cicero were addreſſed, as alſo of thoſe who wrote to him; 4. A chronological table, pointing out the years in which the different letters were written, according to *Ragazzoni*. Each book is introduced with ſome hiſtorical notices reſpecting the authors of the different epiſtles, as alſo the circumſtances under which they wrote; and each epiſtle, with a ſhort account of its contents, and the year when it was compoſed. M. W. promiſes likewiſe, that to the work ſhall be ſubjoined a commentary, containing, in as compreſſed a form as poſſible, whatever farther may be thought neceſſary to facilitate the right underſtanding of theſe epiſtles, ſelected from the moſt approved expoſitors.

Mr. Benedict's indefatigable induſtry and extraordinary critical powers continue undiminiſhed to the end of the work. In the two laſt books indeed of this collection, the critical apparatus is ſomewhat more ſcanty, becauſe both theſe books are wanting in the excellent Dreſden MS. No. 1. We do not, however, ſcruple to ſay that the completion of this work muſt ſerve to place the editor on a level with ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed commentators on Cicero.

The works of Flavius Arrianus have lately received improvement from two editors, 1795. Aug. Chriſtian Bortheck, profeſſor of hiſtory and eloquence in the Royal Academy of Duiſburg, who from the text of the Venice edition of 1535, Stephens's of 1575, and thoſe of Gronovius and Raphelius, particularly the third of theſe, has formed a new and improved text of this firſt volume, containing the expedition of Alexander the Great. In the margin the parallel paſſages of Curtius, Diodorus Siculus, and Juſtin are pointed out. The ſecond volume is to contain the Indica, the Periplus, and the Tactics, with a hiſtory of the text, geographical and hiſtorical indexes, and a Bibliotheca Alexandrina, or Catalogue raiſonnée of all the authors who have written concerning Alexander, with theſe fragments arranged in chronological order. Mr. Schmeider, fellow of the Lutheran college of Halle, has publiſhed his firſt and ſecond ſpecimens of critical notes on five of the ſeven books of the expedition of Alexander, by Arrian, preparatory to a new edition of that work.

J. Ch. G. Erneſti, of Leipſig, has printed the poſthumous obſervations of the celebrated J. A. Erneſti on Ariſtophanes's Nubes, and Joſephus's Jewiſh Antiquities, the former from five MSS. which came under his notice after his edition of that play, 1753: theſe MSS. are, one at Leyden, one in the Coiſlinian collection, and three in the king of France's library, not uſed by Brunck; the readings of the Aldine editions and ſome valuable MS. notes, by Decker. Erneſti intended a volume of learned diſſertations on the Antiquity of Joſephus, both as to matter and language; but thoſe new publications ſeem to have been haſtily thrown together in his younger days. Olearius's notes on Suidas, included in this publication, contain many real hiſtorical notices.

HILBURGHAUSEN. Dr. J. G. Rofenmueller's *Hiſtory of the Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures in the Chriſtian Church, from the Age of the Apoſtles to that of* Origen. Part I. This is a republication of five theſes by Dr. R., with corrections, omiſſions, and addition. The following are the reſults of Dr. R.'s inquiry. 1. It appears, that the Greek fathers of the firſt century never uſed our goſpels and apoſtolical epiſtles: what they quote of the hiſtory of Jeſus is taken from ſome other goſpel, or from tradition. Clement of Alexandria is the firſt who uſed all the books of the New Teſtament. The reaſon why the other fathers before and during his time did not is partly becauſe they were among the number of thoſe who thought the Old Teſtament of more importance than all other writings, even than thoſe of the apoſtles themſelves, partly becauſe there was then no preciſe canon of the New Teſtament. The collection known under the name of ὁ αποστολος and το αποστολικον certainly did not exiſt before the time of Juſtin Martyr. 2. Notwithſtanding moſt of the Chriſtian teachers valued the Old Teſtament above all other writings, ſtill there were ſome among the Catholics who entertained no very high opinion of it. They did not indeed reject it like the Gnoſtics, but they choſe rather to abide by the New Teſtament. 3. Among the Greek fathers of this period were ſome who did not approve the allegorical expoſition of Scripture. 4. It was the faſhion to conſider the Moſaic law, which concerns the Jews alone, as binding on Chriſtians. The Chriſtians were particularly diſpoſed to adopt the ordinances relative to the Jewiſh prieſthood, in order to exalt their own clergy. 5. Almoſt all the Greek writers of this period held the Arian doctrines reſpecting Chriſt. 6. The miſerable mode of expoſition, particularly the allegorical, followed in the Primitive church, was highly detrimental to Chriſtianity: yet men did not profit by the example of its ill effects, for they continued to expound in the ſame way even after the Reformation.

BERLIN. The celebrated Prof. Bode is about to publiſh a grand celeſtial Atlas, which will contain all the diſcoveries and obſervations of himſelf and other modern aſtronomers. It will conſiſt of twenty ſheets, three feet three inches wide, and two feet two inches high. Four are to be publiſhed next Eaſter, *and a ſimilar number annually*, at four rixdollars [13s. 6d.] each number: the money for the firſt number to be paid in advance, and that for each of the others on the receipt of the preceding one. A complete Catalogue of the fixed Stars, and Inſtructions for the Uſe of the Atlas, in French and German, will be delivered with the laſt number, at a fair price.

A new work has been announced to be preparatory at Bombay by Mr. Wales, who has with much labour, and at a conſiderable expence, made drawings of ſeveral of the excavated temples in India, which were before unknown to Europeans. The Elephanta is greatly inferior to ſeveral which he has viſited. At Verrool Goofmiſhwer*, which lies nearly two hundred miles North-eaſt from Poonah, there are more than twenty temples of this deſcription, one of which, called the Keylas, or Paradiſe, has been executed by a labour of no leſs magnitude than was requiſite for the largeſt pyramid of Egypt.

The ſculpture in theſe temples relates to the mythology of the Hindoos, and the ſtories from which the numerous groups are taken Mr. W. ſtates to be found in their ſacred books, the Mohabarat and Raamayon, which are ſtill familiar to the learned of India.

AMSTERDAM. *The Book of* Job, *tranſlated from the* Hebrew, *with Remarks, by* H. Alb. Schultens, *publiſhed after his death, and finiſhed, by* Herm. Muntinghe, 8vo. *beſide the Introduction.*

As the late Schultens united great taſte with profound knowledge of the oriental languages, we took up this book with much avidity, and thought ourſelves not ill requited for the trouble of peruſing it; though it was not the object of prof. S. ſo much to gratify the learned reader, as to preſent ſuch of his countrymen, as are acquainted with the Hebrew, a ſelection of the beſt remarks that have been publiſhed by others on the book of Job, enriched from his own ſtores. The learned Profeſſor is of opinion, that little knowledge of the Hebrew poetry is ſufficient to ſhew, that Job could not have been written after the Babyloniſh captivity; and he is clear, that it could not be the work of Moſes. He remarks, too, that the firſt and ſecond

* Commonly called Verrooo or Lhora. Theſe excavations have been mentioned by other European travellers, but in ſuch a manner as to render it impoſſible to form an idea of them.

chapters

chapter, and the latter part of the laſt chapter, are by another hand, and were added to the original when it was received into the Jewiſh canon. From chap. 3. to chap. 29. are by profeſſor S; the reſt were undertaken, at his requeſt, by Mr. Muntinghe.

ZURICH. *The Attic Muſeum, publiſhed by* C. M. Wieland. Vol. I. Part I. 8vo.

Under this title Mr. W. intends to preſent his countrymen with tranſlations of the principal Greek writers of the age of Pericles and Alexander, and original eſſays explanatory of the works tranſlated, or illuſtrative of intereſting matters of antiquity. Of the manner in which we may expect the work to be finiſhed, the name of W. is a ſufficient indication: from the extent of the plan, however, part of it will be executed by other hands; but every piece, that is not by W. will be diſtinguiſhed by the initials of the writer's name. This part commences with the Panegyric of Iſocrates; to which is prefixed an eſſay, containing every excellence to be found in the Introduction to the Satires and Epiſtles of Horace.

GOTTINGEN. Caius Siculus Italicus's *Seventeen Books of the* Carthaginian *War, with various Readings, and a perpetual Commentary by* G. Alex. Ruperti. Vol. I. *With a Preface by* C. G. Heyne.

Mr. R. intends this edition to anſwer the purpoſe of all that have preceded it; and, though one of leſs bulk may ſatisfy him who wiſhes merely to underſtand the author, it will undoubtedly be acceptible to the ſcholar, who cannot fail to admire the editor's learning and induſtry, and the proofs of extenſive reading which the work diſplays. The prolegomena are divided into ſix ſections: 1. The life of Silius Italicus; from Cellarius. 2. On the nature and argument of the poem, and the authors followed in it. 3. On the excellence and uſes of the poem. It is a valuable ſchool book. 4 Literary hiſtory of the poem, and review of manuſcript copies; from Drackenborch. 5. Catalogue of the editions hitherto publiſhed. 6. Deſign of the preſent edition. The preface of profeſſor Heyne is a critical eſſay on the uſes to be derived by youth from reading the poets. The form of the edition is the ſame with that of Heyne's Virgil. It will be completed in another volume.

PARIS. We are informed, that Fauvel the painter has made ſome very intereſting propoſals *to the National Directory for undertaking antiquarian* and architectural reſearches in the Peloponneſus, which may lead to important diſcoveries. F. reſided fifteen years in the regions of the Archipelago. He was a long time in the ſuite of Choiſeul-Gouffier, who employed him in examining the plain of Troy. He then reſided ſome years in Egypt, and had planned a journey to the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, which he was prevented from executing by the envy of Choiſeul. Since that period he was ſome years examining the antiquities of Athens, where the favour of ſome principal Turks was of great uſe to him, and enabled him to do more than even Stuart. His laſt enquiries were at Olympia, where he diſcovered the place in which the Greeks anciently aſſembled, with all its dependencies: and as he conceives, that conſiderable treaſures of ancient art lie buried there, this is the place to which he is deſirous of directing his researches without delay, particularly as ſome Engliſh travellers have ſince followed him in the ſame track.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

With pleaſure we remark the progreſs of the Collation of the SEPTUAGINT to its ninth year, and its near approach to the preſs; the form of the edition being now ſettled, a circumſtance which required far more time and deliberation than could have been expected to determine. The principal Collations of laſt year have been made at Florence, Rome, Moſcow, Copenhagen, Moldavia, Baſil, Munich, Vienna, and Milan, beſides the Coptic, Arabic, Armenian, Sclavonian, and Georgian verſions. While the Profeſſor releaſes from further contribution ſuch of his ſubſcribers as have continued to make a yearly ſubſcription during 8 years, or, on becoming ſubſcribers to the work in any year from its commencement, contributed the amount of 8 yearly ſubſcriptions, and ſolicits an early depoſit of ſubſcription for the 9th year; we ſee with concern that the ſubſcriptions unpaid during the ſeven laſt years form a total of upwards of £. 700. Should the circulation of this circumſtance in our Miſcellany, quicker perhaps than by the Annual Report, recover any deficiencies, we ſhall conſider ourſelves as having but acquitted ourſelves of a duty to the indefatigable collator in particular, and at the ſame time to the general cauſe of Religion and Literature.

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1797,

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.
POET-LAUREAT.

I.

O'ER the vex'd boſom of the deep,
When ruſhing wild, with frantic haſte,
The winds with angry pinions ſweep
The ſurface of the wat'ry waſte,
Though the firm veſſel proudly brave
The inroad of the giant wave,
Though the bold ſeaman's firmer ſoul
View unappall'd the billowy mountains roll,
Yet ſtill along the murky ſky
Anxious he throws th' enquiring eye,
If haply through the gloom that round him low'rs
Shoot one refulgent ray, prelude of happier hours.

II.

So Albion, round her rocky coaſt,
While loud the rage of battle roars,
Derides Invaſion's haughty boaſt,
Safe in her wave-encircled ſhores,
Still ſafer in her dauntleſs band,
Lords of her ſeas or guardians of her land,
Whoſe patriot zeal, whoſe bold emprize,
Riſe as the ſtorms of danger riſe;
Yet, temp'ring Glory's ardent flame
With gentle Mercy's milder claim,
She bends from ſcenes of blood th' averted eye,
And courts the ſmiles of Peace 'mid ſhouts of victory.

III.

She courts in vain!—The ruthleſs foe,
Deep drench'd in blood, yet thirſting ſtill for more,
Deaf to the ſhrieks of agonizing woe,
Views with rapacious eye each neighb'ring ſhore.
Mine be th' eternal ſway, aloud he cries,
Where'er my ſword prevails, my conqu'ring banner flies.

IV.

Genius of Albion, hear!
Graſp the ſtrong ſhield, and ſhake th' avenging ſpear.
By wreaths thy hardy ſons of yore
From Gallia's creſt victorious tore;
By Edward's lily-blazon'd ſhield;
By Agincourt's high-trophied field;
By raſh Iberia's naval pride,
Whelm'd by Eliza's barks beneath the ſtormy tide;
Call forth thy warrior race again,
Breathing to antient mood the ſoul-inſpiring ſtrain:
"To arms! your enſigns ſtraight diſplay!
Now ſet the battle in array!
The oracle for war declares,
Succeſs depends upon our hearts and ſpears.
Britons, ſtrike home! revenge your country's wrongs;
Fight, and record yourſelves in Druid ſongs!"

STATUS QUO.

YE Learn'd (for ye the Latin know),
Pray tell what is this *Status Quo*.
Is it the ſtate that all were in
Before they heard this hoſtile din?
Will this all friends and foes unite,
The balance trim, and keep it right?
If ſo, ye Wiſe, your wiſdom ſhew,
And bring us back this *Status Quo!*
Bring back the legions that were ſent,
The plunder, and the millions ſpent!
Come, *Status Quo!* dry up the tears
Of widows; calm a mother's fears;
Bid youths, that lie in dreary urn,
From Eaſtern ſhores and Weſt return;
Riſe up like flow'rs, on yonder plain,
That die, and ſpring up flow'rs again;
Bid nobles, that in exile roam,
In peace and plenty ſeek their home;
Rebuild their caſtles, loſt in flames,
Reſtore their honours, titles, names;
Bid o'er the waves the ſhips of France
Again with lily-ſtreamers dance.
By *Status Quo* France muſt be gay
Once more; muſt adoration pay,
Make ev'ry ſoul, from choirs around,
Riſe with the ſwelling organ's ſound;
With incenſe muſt her altars ſmoke;
She muſt in ſhrines her ſaints invoke;
And ſpoils rever'd return again,
Pillag'd from Italy and Spain.
'Tis paſt! 'tis gone! ſad France no more
Will ſee the jocund days of yore;
Her barb'rous ſons, her civic rage,
Diſgrace recording Hiſt'ry's page.
This Freedom! No; 'tis Thraldom's chain.
This Wiſdom! Then is wiſdom vain.
Better, ye ſons, your ſabbaths keep,
And huſh the troubled mind to ſleep.
Away with philoſophic leaven,
And gain by faith an early heaven!
Go to—no pow'r on earth can ſhew
What means this echo'd *Status Quo!*

DAMNONIENSIS.

A MONODY

On a late much-lamented Death.

BY PETER MISO KAISERWITZ.

Nemo me lacrymis decoret, neque funera fletu
Faxit, cur? ENNIUS.

WHO ſhall lament thy loſs, *******
******,
For, ſure, through all the annals of renown,
Or royal heads that ever wore a crown,
None, none like thee
Demand the ſolemn elegy,
For, ******, like to thee was never ſeen!

Frozen thy country, frozen was thy heart;
On which was never ſhed one ſhort-liv'd ray
Of warm Humanity's indulgent day;
Of noble adamant 'twas form'd,
With ev'ry princely grace adorn'd,
Where ev'ry tyrant paſſion bore its part.

* Theſe laſt lines were inſerted at the deſire of the King.

No

No widows mourn thy hapleſs fate;
No orphans' tears bedew the infant-cheek;
No tongue of eloquence thy worth to ſpeak;
None but tyrants, form'd like thee,
Join in thy ſolemn elegy,
And mourn thee "fallen from thine high eſtate."

Now, Muſe, with angel Charity
Aſcend, and pierce the lucid ſky;
And ſee if Mercy's ſe'f can find a place
For ſuch a high-born ſoul of human race.
Ah! why flag thy trembling wings?
Refuſeſt thou to ſing of kings?
Doſt thou thy noble province then reſign?
And know'ſt thou not they reign by right divine?
Why downward doſt thou caſt thine eye,
Indignant turning from the ſky,
As if deſpairing in thoſe bleſt abodes
To find enroll'd theſe earthly demi-gods?

Then downward let us ſink, and pierce the gloom
Where griſly Pluto ſits in ſolemn ſtate;
And trembling ſee, and tremblingly relate,
What paſſes in his awful judgement-room,
Where ſpectres and ſnake-treſſed furies dwell.
For, ſince not midſt theſe demi-gods
We find our Heroine, 'tis the odds
Perhaps we find her in the ſhades of hell.

Eaſy the dread deſcent; the iron door
Of Dis ſtands ever open; down we tread,
Preſſing the ever-burning floor,
And view the awful manſions of the dead.
"Hark! hark! hark!
Methinks I hear the bark
Of the hell-hound Cerberus;
Give, give the cake,
That the Sibyl did bake,
That hell's porter may not bite or tear us.

Diſmal voices around
My ſenſes confound;
The furies beat their brazen drums;
Whilſt, in rude throng,
The dæmons in ſong
Shout in triumph, "Behold here ſhe comes!"

But ſee, around the fatal coaſts
Of Styx, that mighty train of ghoſts!
Ten thouſand thouſands preſs to ſee the Dame,
Scowling indignant through the Stygian flame.
Say, Muſe, whence come theſe eager-looking ſouls?
Oh! they are *********'s *friends*, the ſlaughter'd Poles.

Behold even Pluto's grim eyes, how they ſtare!
His whiſkers how fretful; how upright his hair!
His mace he points downward; and trembles his queen;
His look is indignant; dejected her mien;
He frowns; and ſhe ſits anxious by his ſide;
What feels th' infernal king, and what his bride?

And muſt the trembling Muſe relate
The ſecrets of th' infernal ſtate?
Muſt ſhe to mortal ears theſe ſecrets tell?
Pluto, at ſight of her alone,
Shudders; leſt from his deeply-ſeated throne
She hurl him, and uſurp the reign of hell.

And now the furies, with horrible glare,
Approach, and their torches advance!
See the ſnakes round their heads now they wreath, hiſs, and ſtare,
And Nemeſis ſhake her dread lance,
And point amidſt the griſly hoſt
To yon indignant ſhade—'Tis *****'s injur'd ghoſt!

Now wild acclamations the vaulted roofs rend;
The furies advance to receive their new friend;
From off her ſacred brows Alecto takes
**********'s bright crown, and round them twiſts her ſnakes.

All Hell in amaze
Exultingly gaze,
And join the great plaudit in chorus:
Great Pluto! you know
You wiſh'd long ago
That vengeance in hell might not ſlumber,
T' add one fifter more to our number;
Then reliſh the treat,
For your wiſh is complete—
Behold now that Fury before us!"

THE PACK-HORSE.

O'ER Cambria's mountains, rugged, rude, and ſteep,
With ſteady pace the length'ning file is led,
Laden with riches of the new-ſhorn ſheep,
On antient Skiddaw's ſweeteſt herbage fed.

Through tangled brakes and narrow paths they wind,
O'er pine-clad foreſts, or the dreary fell;
No truſty Pack-horſe ever lags behind,
Led by the muſic of the deep-ton'd bell.

As o'er the moor, untrack'd by human feet,
The ſober train in peaceful order move,
The heath-cock ſprings, the fallow deer retreat,
And grazing cattle o'er the mountains rove;

One faithful ſervant, erſt the Carrier's pride,
Whoſe high-arch'd neck the tinkling honours wore,
Whoſe bony ſtrength ſuperior burdens try'd,
And heat and cold with equal patience bore;

Now, ſhrunk with age, his trembling ſinews fail;
His hollow eye no longer bears the blaſt;
His tott'ring hoof can ſcarce repel the gale,
His heart proclaims, "my better days are paſt!"

No longer now he leads the fav'rite troop,
Directs the line, or firmly treads the ſnow;

Degraded

Degraded from his rank, his ſpirits droop;
Breathleſs he walks, and ev'ry ſtep is ſlow.
One ſpark remains; one ſpark of gen'rous fire [great emprize;
Warms his old heart, and prompts the
He rushes on, fulfil his vaſt deſire,
Firſt gains the hoſpitable inn—and *dies!*

THE SURPRIZE AND TERRORS OF IGNORANCE AT THE PHÆNOMENA OF NATURE,

An Eclogue, tranſlated from a Greek Idyllium written by the Right Hon. C. J. Fox *when at Eton, A.D.* 1765, *and lately publiſhed in the Muſæ Etonenſes.*

Quid mihi faciat Natura!

All Nature's work with various wonder teems,
Alike if Sol with-hold or ſhed his beams.

Scene, a Plain on the Skirts of a Wood; with the Sun in Eclipſe. Time, Noon.

THYRSIS *, DAPHNIS, AND LYCIDAS.

THYRSIS.

WHAT ſudden darkneſs thus obſcures the day!
Lo! Sol at noon withdraws his golden ray;
Th' affrighted birds in ſilence flutter round,
And their ſweet notes no more the woods reſound;
From yonder copſe no linnet pours her lay,
No lark high-ſoaring carols to the day.
The feather'd ſongſters not alone are mute,
E'en ſhepherds, trembling, drop the ſilent flute.
Well may ye tremble, ev'ry ſhepherd ſwain,
Celeſtial anger bids theſe horrors reign;
Dread ſigns of woe to our unhappy age,
War's waſting ſword, or vengeful Dian's rage.

DAPHNIS.

Yes, Thyrſis, yes! 'Tis Heav'n's offended ſign,
And bodes the vengeance of a wrath divine.
My hapleſs folds contagious rot ſhall ſweep,
Blaſt my young lambs, and thin my ſcatter'd ſheep;
Or, worſe than war, dread Peſtilence devour, [hour.
Herds, flocks, and cities, find one fatal
But come, my Thyrſis, build a turfy thrine,
Let pious gifts appeaſe the wrath divine;
A lamb my flock, a goat your herd, ſupplies;
Theſe be our victims to implore the ſkies.

THYRSIS.

Glad will I join to deprecate the gloom;
Heav'n grant our pray'rs avert the threat'ning doom!

Riſe, Phœbus, riſe! reveal thy latent beam;
All Nature calls; unlock thy lucent ſtream.
But why on us thy dreadful wrath diſplay,
O God of Light! that wid'ſt ſpread'ſt the day? [eyes,
To thee, our hope, we turn with ſuppliant
Pay all our vows, and bid our incenſe riſe.

DAPHNIS.

Suſpend your vows, for, o'er the duſky plain,
Of Phœbus favour'd, comes a friendly ſwain.
To him the Moon, reſplendent queen of night,
And general Sol, diffuſive ſource of light,
The azure vault, and wide expanſe of air,
Heav'n's brilliant choir, each diſtant gleaming ſtar, [are known;
Their numbers, diſtance influence, courſe,
Unlaught, and mark'd in for her own;
That Lycidas, who oft ſo ſweetly ſings
How from the gilded Eaſt Aurora ſprings;
How the moon wanders through the ſilent night,
While ſtars attending lend their ſocial light;
How all obey the guiding hand of Jove,
Who feeds them fires, and bids each planet rove; [ed morn,
Whence verdant ſpring, and ſummer's ſcent-
As changing Cynthia fills her ſilver horn.
He now ſhall tell what theſe dread ſignals ſhew,
Or if no more Sol's ſacred light ſhall flow.

LYCIDAS.

Diſpel your terrors, ſhepherds, ceaſe your fears; [appears.
The darkneſs yields, and day's bright eye
Theſe are no ſignals of celeſtial ire
For injur'd altars, or unhallow'd fire;
The Gods are kind; nor in our peaceful age
Shall war devaſtate, nor diſeaſes rage;
'Tis but the moon, in her accuſtom'd race,
Who meets the ſun, and paſſes by his face!

Gray's Inn. J. P. SMITH.

STANZAS BY MRS. ROBINSON.

IN this vain buſy world, where the Good and the Gay,
By affliction or folly wing moments away;
Where the Falſe are reſpected, the Virtuous betray'd; [in ſhade;
Where Vice lives in ſunſhine, and Genius
With a ſoul-ſicken'd ſadneſs all changes I ſee; [ſure for me!
For, the world, the baſe world, has no plea-

In cities, where wealth loads the coffers of Pride;
Where Talents and Sorrow are ever allied;
Where Dulneſs is worſhip'd, and Wiſdom deſpiſ'd; [priz'd;
Where none but the Empty and Vicious are
All ſcenes with diſguſt and abhorrence I ſee;
For, the world has no corner of comfort for me!

While

* Thyrſis I have ſubſtituted for the original Olpis, becauſe it is better known to the readers of Engliſh poetry, and has been, as it were, long naturaliſed into our language.

While pale Aſiatics, encircled with gold,
The ſons of meek Virtue indignant behold;
While the tithe-pamper'd Churchman re-
viles at the poor, [door;
As the lorn ſinking traveller faints at his
While Cuſtom dares ſanction Oppreſſion's
decree— [from me!
Oh, keep ſuch hard boſoms, ſuch monſters,

While the flame of a Patriot expires in the
breaſt, [dreſs'd;
With ribbands, and tinſel, and frippery,
While Pride mocks the children of Want
and Deſpair, [each pray'r;
Gives a ſneer for each ſigh, and a ſmile for
Though he triumph his day, a ſhort day it
muſt be—
Heav'n keep ſuch cold tyrants, oh, keep
them from me!

While the Lawyer ſtill lives by the anguiſh
of hearts; [thrives as it ſmarts;
While he wrings the wrong'd boſom, and
While he graſps the laſt guinea from Pover-
ty's heir; [Deſpair;
While he revels in ſplendor which roſe from
While the tricks of his office our ſcourges
muſt be; [bles from me!
Oh, keep the ſhrewd knave and his quib-

While the court breeds the Sycophant, train'd
to enſnare; [ſpair;
While the priſons re-echo the groans of De-
While the State deals out taxes, the Army
diſmay; [doom'd to pay;
While the Rich are upheld, and the Poor
Humanity ſaddens with pity, to ſee
The ſcale of injuſtice, and trembles like me!

While Patriots are ſlander'd, and venal Slaves
riſe;
While Pow'r grows a giant, and Liberty dies;
While a phantom of Virtue o'er Energy
reigns; [with chains;
And the broad wing of Freedom is loaded
While War ſpreads its thunders o'er land and
o'er ſea; [me!
Ah, who but can liſten and murmur like

While the boſom which loves, and confeſſes
its flame, [ſhame;
By the high-titled Female is branded with
While a Coronet hides what the Humble
deſpiſe; [may riſe;
And the Lowly muſt fall that the Haughty
Oh, who can the triumphs of infamy ſee,
Nor ſhrink from the reptiles, and ſhudder
like me!

Ah World, thou vile World, how I ſicken
to trace [race!
The anguiſh that hourly augments for my
How I turn from the Worſt, while I ho-
nour the Beſt;
The Enlighten'd adore, and the Venal deteſt!
And, oh! with what joy to the grave would
I flee—
Since the World, the baſe World, has no
pleaſure for me!

THE SHORT GREAT-COAT.

Non videmus quod in tergo eſt. PHÆDR.

MY Coat, you ſay, is threadbare grown,
Which may, perhaps, be true:
But caſt an eye upon your own,
For that is threadbare too.

Your Coat is ſhabby—but much leſs
Than that in which I'm clad;
For half a coat, I muſt confeſs,
Can be but half as bad.

A Short Great Coat what man of taſte
Would e'er ſubmit to wear,
That clings ſo cloſe about the waiſt,
And leaves the rump half bare?

Why is the uſual order chang'd?
Why thus your waiſtcoat hung
About your coat? Things thus derang'd,
Your *head* muſt ſure be wrong.

While thus you trudge along the ſtreet
Expoſing your poſteriors,
You raiſe the ſneers of all you meet,
The jeſt of your inferiors.

Who but muſt laugh, long ſkirts to ſee
Beneath, without a meaning,
Hang dangling down below the knee,
Like rags hung out for cleaning?

You'll ſay, perhaps, it is the faſhion,
And proper for the ſeaſon—
Ah! money is your ruling paſſion,
And that's your only reaſon.

Hence, laughable, you ſkip about,
Diſtigur'd in your droll coat;
For half a coat, you'll grant, no doubt,
Comes cheaper than a whole coat!

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XXVI.

YON vagrant Gipſeys, deſp'rate of their
limbs,
Ill-favour'd, ſquat on the frozen ground;
Their ragged blankets poorly curtain in
From the ſharp blaſt that ſhakes them, paſ-
ſing keen;
But keener hunger ſtarves the beggar'd crew,
And fiercely through their lantern-jaws doth
peer. [ſticks,
The pilf'ring brats roam wide for kindling
And when come firſt to hand; the fallow
jades
Hang on the pot: ſtripping the hides of horſes,
Ditch ſtarv'ling ſheep, or pale dead cats,
and puppies; [bits
With wire-ſtretch'd mouths, theſe dainty
Fondly they tear, nor chew, with noiſy
glee,
Their ſnarling meſs-mates, curs, and knaviſh
crows,
Hover around, impatient for a ſhare.
Deſcription cannot paint itſelf in words
To ſhow the beaſtly life theſe ſexes paſs
So vile and loathſome as the ſtarv'ling wretch.

ON

YON lovely women, fraught with ev'ry charm,
Enchantingly become the ev'ning ball:
Their graceful persons richly are set out,
As suits the fashion's varied elegance:
Luxuriant taste adorns their flowing hair,
And proudly with high nodding plumes is crown'd.
White-arm'd, like Ida's goddesses, they sit,
Fanning their beauteous cheeks: transparent jewels [which yet
Hang from their ears in sparkling drops,
Do faintly shew, dimm'd by their brighter eyes:
Whilst from their rubious lips flow sprightly [wit,
Endearment soft, chaste intercourse of hearts,
"And musick of refin'd less whisper'd sounds:"
Their fond admirers, crowds of rival beaux,
Gaze with delight, impatient for the dance.
Description cannot demonstrate a sight
So splendid, gay, and full of harmony,
By lovers priz'd, as such a night as this.

YON village school-boys, frantic in their joys,
Incontinent proclaim their breaking-up:
Their ill-thumb'd books are hurl'd into the air,
And terror-shaking rod burnt scornfully:
Mischief seems plotting in their close cabals,
And slily thro' their wanton eyelids peeps:
The bigger lads parade with flashing whips
And switches in their hands; the puny fry
Hover round stalls, pilfering tarts, nuts, and apples:
The train let off, quick flashes in their eyes,
And from their saucy aim, squibs, serpents, crackers,
Fly thro' the streets, sudden and dangerous.
Mean while, their anxious fond expecting mothers
Count the slack hours, impatient for a kiss:
Remembrance cannot suit itself in instance,
To shew a scene of life, so void of care,
And yet so busy, as this was, once to all.

YON little misses, verging to their teens,
Impatiently sigh for the holidays;
Their labor'd sampler quaintly is set out,
And the sprigg'd apron finish'd passing neat:
The copy-books preserv'd without a blot,
And saintly in Italian hand wrote out:
To th' ill-tun'd spinnet fix'd, they sit reluctant; [brisk
Strumming the keys with jaded hand; but
Hold up the head, t' attend the dancing-school: [*Monsieur*,
Vile jabber'd French, fast sputtering from
In their parboil'd lips sounds dull and spiritless:
Their artful governess, inthrilling pride,
Adjusts their dress, most anxious for their show.
Imagination flatters in the glass,
And demonstrates what joys await
Their entrance into fashionable life.

HEN. V. iv. 2.
MASTER SHALLOW.

CONSOLATION.

WRITTEN NEAR THE SEA-SHORE IN A STORM.

WEEP not, Anna, gentle maid!
Tho' the wild wind swells the main;
The adverse storm may soon be laid,
And Henry come again.

Pry'thee weep not!—One on high,
Whose word ordain'd creation's plan,
With kind and ever-wakeful eye
Regards the life of man:

For, not the bird of smallest worth,
That winnows with light wing the air,
If he permit not, falls to earth,
Who numbers ev'ry hair.

Then, blow the wild wind how it will,
From North, or South, from East or West,
Weep not! but humbly trust, it still
Blows for the best. W. G.

EPIGRAM *by the late Rev. Mr.* BISHOP.

Qualis ab incepto.

FIRST in the grape the wine's red hue,
Next in the bottle, glows:
But last, and most, and longest too,
O Cotta, in thy nose.

The following Article is from the newly-published Poems of the celebrated Mr. Mason, author of "Elfrida and Caractacus." (See vol. III. p. 80.)

INSCRIPTION

Under a Picture of the EDITOR *of* SHAKSPEARE'S MANUSCRIPTS, 1796.

PARODY.

FOUR Forgers, born in one prolific age,
Much critical *acumen* did engage.
The first was foon by doughty Douglas scar'd, [had he dar'd *;
Tho' Johnson would have screened him,
The next † had all the cunning of a Scot;
The third ‡ invention, genius—nay, what not?
Fraud, now exhausted, only could dispense
To her fourth son their three-fold impudence.

* When Lauder first produced his forgery respecting Milton, Dr. Johnson ushered it into the world by a preface, and afterwards wrote Lauder's recantation. Some of his numerous biographers have endeavoured to prove the Doctor no party concerned: however this be, the virulence he afterwards shewed to Milton, in the life which he wrote of him for the booksellers, leads fairly to support my assertion, that he would have defended Lauder, had he been in any sort defensible.

† Translator of Fingal, Temora, &c.

‡ The discoverer and transcriber of Rowley's Poems.

IN

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 5. Copy of a letter from Vice-Ad. Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Polyphemus, Oct. 29, 1796.

Sir, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the purpoſe for which I ordered his Majeſty's ſhips Santa Margarita out on a cruiſe, as ſtated in my letter of the 19th inſt. has been moſt fortunately accompliſhed, by her capturing two French ſhip privateers, and re-taking one of their prizes; particulars of which ſhall be ſeen in the accompanying letters from Capt. Martin. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. Kingsmill.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Martin, of his Majeſty's ſhip Santa Margarita, to Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, dated at Sea, Oct. 24.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command has this day captured a very faſt-ſailing ſhip privateer, called Le Buonaparte, of 16 guns and 137 men: ſhe had been ten days from Breſt, and taken three veſſels, as named in the margin *.

* The ſhip Clarence, Aſhington, from Jamaica to London, ſent to Breſt; Neptune brig, from Dublin to St. Michael's, ſunk; Anne brig, of Poole, to Naples, burnt.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Martin, of the Santa Margarita, to Vice Ad. Kingſmill, dated Oct. 27.

On the 25th inſt. in the morning, we diſcovered two ſhips, that immediately made towards us, and approached nearly within hail before they obſerved the Santa Margarita to be a frigate. They endeavoured to render the retreat of one or the other ſecure, by ſtanding on different tacks; and I followed the largeſt, with little probability of taking the other; but Mr. Birchall, the firſt lieutenant, with a degree of zeal and intrepidity that does him the higheſt honour, voluntarily offered to attack her in a boat; at this time our ſhot had reduced her ſail, ſo as to enable the boat to get alongſide, and I had the ſatisfaction to ſee her taken poſſeſſion of in a moſt gallant and officer-like manner. The ſhip we followed ſtruck her colours, after having received a few ſhot, and proved to be La Vengeur, of 18 guns and 110 men, twelve days from Breſt, and had only captured the ſhip Potomah, from Poole, bound to Newfoundland, with proviſions and merchandiſe, re taken by the boat commanded by Lieut. Birchall.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 8. Letter from Rear-Ad. Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, in Fort Royal Bay Martinique, Sept. 17.

Sir, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that La Victoire French ſchooner privateer, carrying 6 carriage-guns, and 4 ſwivels, with 65 men, arrived here this morning, having been captured by his Majeſty's ſloop Zebra, Capt. Hurſt, the 12th inſt. between Grenada and Tobago. This privateer had been from Guadaloupe eight days, and had taken one ſloop laden with proviſions from Barbados to this iſland; but ſhe was re-captured by the Lapwing, off Marigalante. Henry Harvey.

Another Letter from Rear Ad. Harvey, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Sept. 21.

Sir, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſhip L'Aimable, on the 15th inſt. captured off Guadaloupe a French privateer, called the Iris, of 6 guns, and 50 men, belonging to that iſland; and re-captured at the ſame time the ſhip Swift, from St. Kitt's, bound to Barbados, in ballaſt, which had been taken the preceding day by the privateer. Henry Harvey.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 13. Diſpatches received from Capt. Anſtruther and Robert Craufurd, Eſq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters, Herbelzheim, Oct. 17.

My Lord, In my diſpatch of the 13th, I had the honour of giving your Lordſhip an account of the movements of the corps under the commands of Gens. La Tour, Nauendorf, and Petrarſch, down to the 9th inſt. On the 10th, Gen. La Tour followed the enemy towards Stokach and Engen; but, finding that their retreat through the Val d'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he diſcontinued the purſuit; and marched by his right towards the valley of the Kinzig, in order to form a junction with his Royal Highneſs. The Archduke arrived with his main body in the neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 15th Gens. Nauendorf and Petrarſch preceded him nearly in the ſame direction. The former took poſt at Elzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kintzig. On the 15th, the corps of the Prince of Condé and Gen Frolich alone continued to follow the enemy through the defiles of the Black Foreſt. In the mean time Gen. Moreau loſt no time in profiting of the advantages which his van-guard had gained on the 9th and 10th inſt. He paſſed, with his whole army, through the Val d'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th. Next day he occupied Waldkirch, and his poſts extended along the heights on the right bank

of the Iſtz. This menacing movement of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attempt on Kehl, determined his Royal Highneſs to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving, therefore, a ſufficient corps to obſerve the place, he marched, on the 16th, to Malbörgen, and aſſumed the immediate command of the army of La Tour. I have the honour, &c. ROB. ANSTRUTHER.

Head-quarters, Fribourg, Oct. 21.

My Lord, I have the honour of informing your Lordſhip, that, on the 19th inſt. his Royal Highneſs the Archduke attacked the enemy, and, after an obſtinate combat, made himſelf maſter of all the poſitions on the right bank of the Eltz. The troops deſtined for this operation marched from the camp near Kentzingen before day-break; but ſuch were the difficulties of the ground and the badneſs of the roads, that it was near 11 o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to aſſemble; they were then diſtributed into three different columns, of which the right, under Gen. La Tour, was deſtined to attack the village of Kindringen; the centre, commanded by Gen. Wartenſleben, was to carry the heights behind Malterdingen; the left, under Gen. Petrarſch, was to proceed along the road from Heimbarch, towards Emendingen, whilſt Maj.-Gen. Merfeld, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Prince Frederic of Orange, with another, endeavoured to paſs over the higheſt parts of the mountains, ſo as to turn the right of the enemy. Gen. Nauendorf, from Ettach, had orders at the ſame time to attack the poſt of Waldkirch. About noon the action began; the column of the right met with a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; it was repeatedly repulſed in its attack upon Kindlingen, and the ſucceſs remained for ſome time doubtful, until, his Royal Highneſs putting himſelf at the head of the grenadiers, they returned with fury to the charge, and drove the enemy with great loſs from the village. Maj.-Gen. Merfeld had no leſs difficulty in making himſelf maſter of the wood above Keimbach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it until the Prince of Orange, after a moſt laborious march, through a country which ſeemed impenetrable for troops, appeared in the open ground about Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became deciſive. The enemy repaſſed the Eltz at Emendingen and Deningen, deſtroying the bridges in order to cover his retreat. Gen. Nauendorf, mean time, had been no leſs ſucceſsful towards Waldkirchen: at the moment his column was aſſembled, he found himſelf attacked by a large body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Moreau in perſon, whom he not only repulſed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himſelf maſter of that poſt, and of the paſſage of the river. On this occaſion three battalions of the enemy were ſurrounded, one of which laid down their arms, and the other two were diſperſed in the woods. Early on the 20th, the van guard of the army paſſed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found that the enemy had taken a poſition immediately behind the village of Dentzlingen, with his right to the mountains, and his left to the marſhy ground beyond the village of Verſtelten. His Royal Highneſs determined immediately to attack him; and for that purpoſe ordered Gen. La Tour, with his right wing, to croſs the Eltz at Deningen, whilſt he himſelf, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg. The advanced guard of the Archduke's column diſlodged the enemy from Dentzlingen without difficulty; but, as Gen. La Tour met with conſiderable oppoſition, and was obliged to re eſtabliſh the bridge of Deningen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was evening before he was able to force the paſſage of the river, ſo that his Royal Highneſs did not judge it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could have been engaged. The Prince of Fürſtemburg, however, who commanded the right of Gen. La Tour's column, found means to diſlodge the enemy from Regel, whence he menaced the great road to Briſach. The whole army paſſed the night within half-cannon ſhot of the enemy's advanced poſts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the action early this morning. The enemy, however, did not wait the attack; his main body retired during the night, and the rear guard followed at day-break. A ſmall corps only took the route of Briſach, where it paſſed the Rhine, and deſtroyed the bridge: the reſt of the army directed its march upon Honingen, where a large Tête-de-Pont is ſaid to be eſtabliſhed. During the operations of the main army, the corps of the Prince of Condé and Gen. Frolich were extremely active in the mountains. On the 18th, the Prince of Condé drove the enemy, with very conſiderable loſs, from the ſtrong poſts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the valley of that name; and Gen. Frolich forced ſome of the moſt important paſſes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th, they continued to drive the enemy before them, and this morning appeared deſcending from the mountains above Fribourg at the moment that the Archduke's van guard entered the town, and contributed much towards preſſing the rear of the enemy. I am not at this moment able to ſtate

state to your Lordship, with any degree of accuracy, the loss of the Austrians in the different actions since the 17th, but am confident that it does not exceed a thousand men killed and wounded. Amongst the latter is Gen. Count Wartensleben, who received a grape-shot in the arm, whilst leading his column to the attack on the 19th: there is, however, reason to hope that the wound will not prove dangerous. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable. Several pieces of artillery, and upwards of 2000 prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the Austrians. The number of killed and wounded is certainly not smaller. I have the honour to be, &c. ROB. ANSTRUTHER.

Head-quarters, Schillingen, Oct 25.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Royal Highness the Archduke yesterday attacked Gen. Moreau's army, in the formidable position of Schlingen, with so much success, that the enemy quitted it last night, and is now in full retreat towards his Tête de Pont near Huningen. Notwithstanding the victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the consequent operations of the 20th and 21st, Gen. Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another effort to maintain himself on the right bank of the Rhine, or at least to defer, as long as possible, the passage of the river; and for this purpose he took up a position near Schlingen, the uncommon strength of which could alone have enabled him to adopt such a resolution without exposing his army to destruction. This position, which Gen. Moreau had chosen, is so uncommonly strong, that I will attempt to describe it to your Lordship, in hope of conveying some faint idea of the difficulties of the operation which has been performed. The flat country, which, extending from the Meyn to within two German miles of Basle, separates the mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes, to the Southward of Mulheim, almost a regular oblong, about an English mile and a half in breadth, at the South-east angle of which is the village of Schlingen. This plain is bounded on the South by a rivulet, which, rising at the foot of a high mountain called the Hoher\ Blaun, near the village of Sitzenkirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and thence, in a western direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, and Schlingen, to Steinstadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schlingen, the hills of the rivulet, which are steep, and covered with vineyards, turn suddenly to the northward, and, running in that direction towards Mulheim, form the Eastern boundary of the plain; but those on the left bank of the rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, when they terminate abruptly. Not far from the source of the above mentioned rivulet, there rises another, which, taking an opposite, that is, South-easterly direction, passes through Sitzenkirchen, and, at the village of Candern, falls into the rivulet of that name; which, running South and South-west through a very deep and, for a considerable distance, almost unpassable ravine, discharges itself into the Rhine six or seven English miles above Steinstadt. A third rivulet, rising about an English mile to the westward of Candern, runs in a nearly parallel direction to the latter, through Feuerbach, Riedlingen, and Badenmuhle, and falls into the Rhine a little below the mouth of Candern. Between the heads of the above-mentioned ravine is a chain of high rugged hills, covered with extensive and very thick wood. In this almost unattackable situation was placed the right wing of the enemy's army. The corps which covered the extremity of it occupied Candern, Sitzenkirchen, and the surrounding heights; whence the line proceeded along the hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen, and Steinstadt, all of which places were strongly occupied, and the left flank of the line came quite to the Rhine, which runs close under the heights of Steinstadt. Advanced before the centre of his army, the enemy had a very strong corps of infantry on the heights and in the vineyards between Schlingen and Feldberg. About an English mile in the rear of the centre of the position, that is, to the southward of Liel, is the village of Tannenkirch; between it and Liel is the highest hill of the whole position; and from Tannenkirch the ground falls towards the ravine in which Riedlingen is situated; so that, in case of the right wing being driven from the extremely strong ground on which it was posted, it had (by falling back to the height of Tannenkirch) another good position, rather *en potence*, indeed, to that of the left wing between Schlingen and Steinstadt, but the salient part is secured by the high and almost unattackable hill between Tannenkirch and Liel. An attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his position, by marching a very strong column through the mountains on the left bank of the Candern, and through the Wisenthral, so as to threaten his communication with his Tête-de-pont at Huningen, would have been too tedious an operation in the present state of affairs, and attended with the utmost difficulty, now that the rains had rendered the roads so bad. The Archduke, therefore, determined to attack the right wing of the enemy's army, and, if possible, to dislodge it from the hills about Candern, Feuerbach, Sitzenkirchen, Ober, and Nieder Eckenheim; after gaining posses-

of the Elz. This menacing movement of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attempt on Kehl, determined his Royal Highneſs to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving, therefore, a ſufficient corps to obſerve the place, he marched, on the 16th, to Malborgen, and aſſumed the immediate command of the army of La Tour. I have the honour, &c. ROB. ANSTRUTHER.

Head-quarters, Fribourg, Oct. 21.

My Lord, I have the honour of informing your Lordſhip, that, on the 19th inſt. his Royal Highneſs the Archduke attacked the enemy, and, after an obſtinate combat, made himſelf maſter of all the poſitions on the right bank of the Eltz. The troops deſtined for this operation marched from the camp near Kentzingen before day-break; but ſuch were the difficulties of the ground and the badneſs of the roads, that it was near 11 o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to aſſemble; they were then diſtributed into three different columns, of which the right, under Gen. La Tour, was deſtined to attack the village of Kindringen; the centre, commanded by Gen. Wartenſleben, was to carry the heights behind Malterdingen; the left, under Gen. Petrarſch, was to proceed along the road from Heimhurch, towards Emendingen, whilſt Maj.-Gen. Merfeld, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Prince Frederic of Orange, with another, endeavoured to paſs over the higheſt parts of the mountains, ſo as to turn the right of the enemy. Gen. Nauendorf, from Elkach, had orders at the ſame time to attack the poſt of Waldkirch. About noon the action began; the column of the right met with a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; it was repeatedly repulſed in its attack upon Kindfingen, and the ſucceſs remained for ſome time doubtful, until, his Royal Highneſs putting himſelf at the head of the grenadiers, they returned with fury to the charge, and drove the enemy with great loſs from the village. Maj.-Gen. Merfeld had no leſs difficulty in making himſelf maſter of the wood above Kembach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it until the Prince of Orange, after a moſt laborious march, through a country which ſeemed impenetrable for troops, appeared in the open ground about Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became deciſive. The enemy repulſed the Eltz at Emendingen and Deningen, deſtroying the bridges in order to cover his retreat. Gen. Nauendorf, mean time, had been no leſs ſucceſsful towards Waldkirchen: at the moment his column was aſſembled, he found himſelf attacked by a large body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Moreau in perſon; whom he not only repulſed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himſelf maſter of that poſt, and of the paſſage of the river. On this occaſion three battalions of the enemy were ſurrounded, one of which laid down their arms, and the other two were diſperſed in the woods. Early on the 20th, the van guard of the army paſſed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found that the enemy had taken a poſition immediately behind the village of Dentzlingen, with his right to the mountains, and his left to the marſhy ground beyond the village of Verſtelten. His Royal Highneſs determined immediately to attack him; and for that purpoſe ordered Gen. La Tour, with his right wing, to croſs the Eltz at Deningen, whilſt he himſelf, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg. The advanced guard of the Archduke's column diſlodged the enemy from Dentzlingen without difficulty; but, as Gen. La Tour met with conſiderable oppoſition, and was obliged to re eſtabliſh the bridge of Deningen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was evening before he was able to force the paſſage of the river, ſo that his Royal Highneſs did not judge it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could have been engaged. The Prince of Fürſtenburg, however, who commanded the right of Gen. La Tour's column, found means to diſlodge the enemy from Regel, whence he menaced the great road to Briſach. The whole army paſſed the night within half-cannon ſhot of the enemy's advanced poſts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the action early this morning. The enemy, however, did not wait the attack; his main body retired during the night, and the rear guard followed at day-break. A ſmall corps only took the route of Briſach, where it paſſed the Rhine, and deſtroyed the bridge: the reſt of the army directed its march upon Honingen, where a large Tête-de-Pont is ſaid to be eſtabliſhed. During the operations of the main army, the corps of the Prince of Condé and Gen. Frolich were extremely active in the mountains. On the 18th, the Prince of Condé drove the enemy, with very conſiderable loſs, from the ſtrong poſts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the valley of that name; and Gen. Frolich forced ſome of the moſt important paſſes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th, they continued to drive the enemy before them, and this morning appeared deſcending from the mountains above Fribourg at the moment that the Archduke's van guard entered the town, and contributed much towards preſſing the rear of the enemy. I am not at this moment able to ſtate

Admiralty-office, Nov 19. Extract of a letter from Capt. Moore, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off the Iſle of Wight, Nov. 14.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that, yeſterday morning at day-break, his Majeſty's ſhips Minerva and Melampus drove a French National corvette on ſhore, in the entrance of Barfleur Harbour. The wind being directly on ſhore, and the tide falling, it was impoſſible for his Majeſty's ſhips to get near enough to deſtroy her: but I have no doubt ſhe muſt be totally loſt, it being near half ebb when ſhe ſtruck. Capt Peyton having ordered me to work up towards Havre, with the Melampus and Childers, we parted from the Minerva in the evening; and, at eight A. M. this morning, the Childers being in company, we diſcovered a ſhip, to which we give chace. At 4 P. M. we began to fire our bow-guns at her, which ſhe returned with what guns ſhe could bring to bear: at half paſt 5, being within half-muket ſhot, and going to give her a broadſide, ſhe diſcharged her guns in the air, and ſtruck her colours. She proves to be L'Etna, of 18 12-pounders, and 137 men, commanded by Citizen Joſeph Le Coudrais, a National corvette, from Havre, bound to Breſt, laden for the Republic with naval and military ſtores, and various other articles. The priſoners inform me, that the other corvette, ſhore at Barfleur, had ſailed, the night before L'Etna did, from the Baſon of Havre, and is called L'Etonnant, mounting 18 18-pounders, bound for Breſt, and laden with naval and military ſtores. They are both quite new, very complete ſhips, and their firſt cruize.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowater, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Trent, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Yarmouth Roads, Nov. 16.

You will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that, in conſequence of the repreſentation of the Mayor of Yarmouth, informing me that two ſhips, paſſing Oſſley Bay and this place, were attacked by a ſmall cutter privateer off Southwold, on Munday eve, about 9 o'clock; I yeſterday morning diſpatched the Phœnix hired cutter in queſt of her, and to give information to the Eſpiegle brig, on that ſtation.

Thurſday morning, Nov. 17. The wind blowing very hard all day yeſterday from the weſtward prevented my ſending this to the poſt; and ſince that time the Phœnix has returned to this place, bringing in with her the privateer cutter ſhe was ſent after. The privateer had been four days from Dunkirk, and had taken a light collier brig the day before ſhe was captured.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. W. Sharp, commanding his Majeſty's armed cutter the Dover, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Swanſea, Nov. 16.

Sir, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that on the 12th inſt. I captured, in his Majeſty's hired armed cutter Dover, under my command, 7 leagues South of the Land's End, the Providence lugger privateer, a new faſt-ſailing veſſel, carrying 4 3-pounders, pierced for 8, with 29 men, out 4 days from St. Maloes, and had not taken any thing. I am, Sir, &c. WM. SHARP.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 16. Copy of a letter from Com. Sir J. B. Warren, to Vice-Ad. Colpoys, dated on-board his Majeſty's ſhip La Pomone, at Sea, 12 inſt.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that this morning, Uſhant-bearing N. E. by E. 8 leagues, I diſcovered his Majeſty's ſhip Thalia in chace of a ſtrange ſail; and, the Artois being pretty well to windward, I made her ſignal to join the purſuit alſo, and have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that Sir Edmund Nagle brought her to at 11 A M. Uſhant-bearing N. E. by E. 11 leagues. She proves to be Le Franklin, mounting 12 6-pounders, and a complement of 100 men. I have the honour to be, &c. J. WARREN.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 22. Letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Terpſichore, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Gibraltar, Oct. 23.

Judging it to be proper that my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty ſhould be acquainted, as ſoon as poſſible, with the capture of a Spaniſh frigate by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, I herewith incloſe you a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief, giving an account of the action; and I requeſt you will be pleaſed to lay the ſame before their Lordſhips.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore, to Adm. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar, Oct. 23.

On the morning of the 12th inſt. at day-break, we diſcovered a frigate to windward, ſtanding towards us. About eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chace of us. Our ſituation altogether was ſuch as to prevent my being over-deſirous of engaging her. Out of our ſmall complement of men, we had left 30 at the hoſpital, and we had more than that number ſtill on-board in our ſick and convaleſcent liſts, all of whom were extremely weak. We were ſcarcely out of ſight of the ſpot where we knew the Spaniſh fleet to have been cruiſing only two days before; and,

in

ſion of which ground, his Royal Highneſs, if the enemy had perſevered in maintaining his poſition, could the next day have proceeded to the attack of the heights behind the ravine of Redlingen. The attempt was arduous; but every thing was to be expected from the exertions of the army: for, the gallant examples invariably ſhewn the troops, in the moſt trying ſituations, by the brother of their Emperor, and the great ability with which he has commanded them, has inſpired the whole army with a degree of confidence in, and attachment to, his Royal Highneſs, which is carried to enthuſiaſm. The attack was performed in the following manner. The army was divided into four principal columns; the firſt, or right column, conſiſted of the Prince of Condé's corps, commanded by his Serene Highneſs, its advanced guard being led by the Duke d'Enghein; the ſecond column conſiſted of 9 battalions and 26 ſquadrons, commanded by the Prince of Furſtenberg; the third column, of 11 columns and a brigade of cavalry, under Gen. La Tour; and the fourth column conſiſted of the whole advanced guard of the army, under Maj. Gen. Nauendorff. The two firſt columns were deſtined to employ the enemy ſo as to prevent his detaching conſiderably from his left wing, but not to attempt any real attack on the main poſition of that wing, the ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too ſtrong to admit of it. The third and fourth columns were to make the real attack on the enemy's right wing, and to endeavour to get round his flank. The Prince of Condé's column aſſembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinſtadt, which village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great firmneſs during the whole day, though entirely commanded by the left of the enemy's poſition. The Prince of Furſtenberg's column aſſembled at Mulheim, and advanced towards Schlingen. It took poſſeſſion of the heights oppoſite the enemy's poſition behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a ſevere cannonade. Gen. La Tour's column marched from Vegeſheim through Feldberg. The right wing of it attacked the enemy in the vineyards between Feldberg and Schlingen; whilſt the left drove them out of Eckenheim, then paſſed the ravine, and attacked the woody hills behind it. The nature of the ground was ſuch, that both theſe attacks met with the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; the right, however, at length ſucceeded in forcing the enemy to quit the vineyards, and retire behind Liel; and the left, after driving them out of a great part of the wood, took a poſition with its right back to Nieder Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Feuerbach. Gen. Nauendorff's column had preceded Gen. La Tour's as far as Feldberg, whence it took to the left along the foot of the mountain, on which ſtands the caſtle of Burgleim. It then divided into ſeveral columns; one of theſe attacked the village of Sitzenkirchen, and, after carrying it, deſcended by the ravine I have deſcribed towards Candern. Another column, of much more conſiderable force, to the left of the former, was commanded by Gen. Nauendorff himſelf. He attacked the ſtrong height ſituated between the ravine of Sitzenkirchen and that of Candern, and, having gained poſſeſſion of them after much oppoſition, he arrived immediately above the town of Candern. A third column of light infantry and huſſars, commanded by Maj. Gen. Merfeld, drove the enemy from the ſtrong woody heights to the right of Sitzenkirchen, and got poſſeſſion of the high ground between Candern and Reverach, which forms a part of the chain that runs between the heads of the ravines, and is connected with the high hill between Tannenkirk and Liel. By this means Gen. Merfeld was enabled to eſtabliſh a communication, near Feuerbach, with Gen. La Tour's left. The enemy was now alſo driven from the village of Candern. Gen. Nauendorff's corps had been in march all night; and, owing to the extreme badneſs of the roads in the mountains (rendered almoſt impaſſable) had not been able to commence its real attack till two o'clock, ſo that it was late in the afternoon before it ſucceeded as far as I have mentioned. An extreme thick miſt, followed by a violent ſtorm, which laſted till dark, put an end to the action. The enemy, finding that the operations of the day had completely prepared the way for an attack upon the heights of Tannenkirchen (which was to have taken place this morning), did not chooſe to await it, but retreated in the night. His rear-guard quitted the heights behind Schlingen, about four o'clock this morning; and he appears to be retiring towards his Tête-de-pont at Huninghen. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters, Mappach, Oct. 27.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, in the courſe of laſt night, Gen. Moreau's army retreated acroſs the Rhine at Huninguen. The laſt of his rear-guard was this morning ſtill on the heights of Weiller, on which he had conſtructed a large and ſolid work; but, after a little ſkirmiſhing with the huſſars, they evacuated the height and redoubt, before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this ſide the river but a few troops in a ſmall Tête-de-pont, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately conſtructed on the iſland called Shueter Inſel. I have the honour to be, &c. ROB. CRAUFURD.

Admiralty-office, Nov 19. Extract of a letter from Capt. Moore, Commander of his Majesty's ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off the Isle of Wight, Nov. 14.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that, yesterday morning at day-break, his Majesty's ships Minerva and Melampus drove a French National corvette on shore, in the entrance of Barfleur Harbour. The wind being directly on shore, and the tide falling, it was impossible for his Majesty's ships to get near enough to destroy her: but I have no doubt she must be totally lost, it being near half ebb when she struck. Capt Peyton having ordered me to work up towards Havre, with the Melampus and Childers, we parted from the Minerva in the evening; and, at eight A. M. this morning, the Childers being in company, we discovered a ship, to which we gave chace. At 4 P. M. we began to fire our bow-guns at her, which she returned with what guns she could bring to bear: at half past 5, being within half-musket shot, and going to give her a broadside, she discharged her guns in the air, and struck her colours. She proves to be L'Etna, of 18 12-pounders, and 137 men, commanded by Citizen Joseph Le Coudrais, a National corvette, from Havre, bound to Brest, laden for the Republic with naval and military stores, and various other articles. The prisoners inform me, that the other corvette, whose at Barfleur, had sailed, the night before L'Etna did, from the Basin of Havre, and is called L'Etonnant, mounting 18 18-pounders, bound for Brest, and laden with naval and military stores. They are both quite new, very complete ships, and their first cruize.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowater, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Trent, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Yarmouth Roads, Nov. 16.

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, in consequence of the representation of the Mayor of Yarmouth, informing me that two ships, passing Orfley Bay and this place, were attacked by a small cutter privateer off Southwold, on Monday eve, about 9 o'clock; I yesterday morning dispatched the Phœnix hired cutter in quest of her, and to give information to the Espiegle brig, on that station.

Thursday morning, Nov. 17. The wind blowing very hard all day yesterday from the westward prevented my sending this to the post; and since that time the Phœnix has returned to this place, bringing in with her the privateer cutter she was sent after. The privateer had been four days from Dunkirk, and had taken a light collier brig the day before she was captured.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. W. Sharp, commanding his Majesty's armed cutter the Dover, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Swansea, Nov. 16.

Sir, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on the 14th inst. I captured, in his Majesty's hired armed cutter Dover, under my command, 7 leagues South of the Land's End, the Providence lugger privateer, a new fast-sailing vessel, carrying 4 3-pounders, pierced for 8, with 29 men, out 4 days from St. Maloes, and had not taken any thing. I am, Sir, &c. WM. SHARP.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 16. Copy of a letter from Com. Sir J. B. Warren, to Vice-Ad. Colpoys, dated on-board his Majesty's ship La Pomone, at Sea, 12 inst.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that this morning, Ushant-bearing N. E. by E. 8 leagues, I discovered his Majesty's ship Thalia in chace of a strange sail; and, the Artois being pretty well to windward, I made her signal to join the pursuit also, and have the satisfaction to say, that Sir Edmund Nagle brought her to at 11 A M. Ushant-bearing N. E. by E. 11 leagues. She proves to be Le Franklin, mounting 12 6-pounders, and a complement of 100 men. I have the honour to be, &c. J. WARREN.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 22. Letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship the Terpsichore, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Oct. 23.

Judging it to be proper that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be acquainted, as soon as possible, with the capture of a Spanish frigate by his Majesty's ship under my command, I herewith inclose you a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief, giving an account of the action; and I request you will be pleased to lay the same before their Lordships.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, to Adm. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar, Oct. 23.

On the morning of the 11th inst. at day-break, we discovered a frigate to windward, standing towards us. About eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chace of us. Our situation altogether was such as to prevent my being over-desirous of engaging her. Out of our small complement of men, we had left 30 at the hospital, and we had more than that number still on-board in our sick and convalescent lists, all of whom were extremely weak. We were scarcely out of sight of the spot where we knew the Spanish fleet to have been cruising only two days before; and,

in fact, we had ſtood on to look for them, with a view of aſcertaining their movements: A ſmall Spaniſh veſſel, which we conjectured to be a ſort of tender, was paſſing us, ſteering towards Carthagena, ſo that I could hardly flatter myſelf with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even eſcaping myſelf, if diſabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared, that nothing but a flight; and ſuperior ſailing, could enable me to avoid action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much ſuperior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majeſty's ſhips more than I could bring myſelf to reſolve on. I therefore continued ſtanding on without any alteration of courſe. Having, with infinite ſatisfaction and comfort to myſelf, commanded the Terpſichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty conſiderable variety of ſervices, I well knew the veteran ſtuff which I had ſtill left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of Britiſh ſeamen; and I felt my mind at eaſe, as to the termination of any action with the frigate in ſight only. At half paſt nine ſhe came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather-beam; and as I conceived ſhe waited only to place herſelf to advantage, and to point her guns with exactneſs, and being myſelf unwilling to loſe the poſition we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was ſo inſtantaneouſly returned, and followed up by her whole broadſide, that I am confident they muſt have done it at the ſight of our flaſh. The action of courſe went on, and we ſoon diſcovered that her people would not, or could not, reſiſt our fire. At the end of about an hour and 40 minutes, during which time we had twice wore, and employed about 20 of the laſt minutes in chace, ſhe ſurrendered. At this period ſhe appeared moſt entirely diſabled, and we had drawn up cloſe alongſide, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheleſs, with conſiderable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spaniſh commander to decline the receiving of ſuch a broadſide by ſubmitting; and from every thing which I have ſince learned, the perſonal courage, conduct, and zeal, of that officer, whoſe name is Don Thomas Ayalde, was ſuch during the action, notwithſtanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greateſt honour, and irreſiſtibly impreſſes on my mind the higheſt admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waſte guns unſerviceable, all the ſtanding rigging of his lower maſts ſhot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded; he ſtill perſevered (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ſhip, almoſt longer than defence was juſtifiable. Had there been the ſmalleſt motion in the ſea, every maſt muſt inevitably have gone by the board. Our loſs has been leſs than could have been expected; but our maſts, ſails, and rigging, were found to be pretty much cut up. The ſpirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy, belonging to the ſhip I command, as well in the action, as in the ſecuring two diſabled ſhips, and bringing them inſtantly off from a critical ſituation, by taking their prize in tow, and by their inceſſant labour ever ſince, will, I truſt, when their ſmall number is conſidered, place them in a light ſuperior to any praiſe which I could beſtow. I am even unwilling to ſpeak of the particular conduct of any of the officers; but the talents diſplayed by the firſt lieutenant (Devonſhire), who was juſt out of our ſick liſt, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this diſtinction, and proves him highly deſerving of the recommendation you gave him with his appointment in the Weſt Indies. And although I had rather any other perſon ſhould obſerve the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and ſpeak of it afterwards, yet I feel it to be my duty, as captain of the ſhip, to ſtate, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the ſecond lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ſhip's company, and uſeful, from the great number of guns which he ſaw well pointed in the courſe of the action; added to which, from the abſence of the firſt lieutenant on-board the prize, the labouring oar of this ſhip has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the taſk we have had ſince the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itſelf. The name of the prize is the Mahoneſa, carrying on the main deck 26 Spaniſh twelves, (weighing 18 ounces more than our's,) 8 Spaniſh ſixes on the quarter-deck, and a number of braſs cohorns, ſwivels, &c. had on-board 275 men, beſides ſix pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as far as Leghorn, and to be put on-board of Ad. Langara's fleet, which ſhe had been ſent out from Carthagena to look for. She was built in the year 1786, at Mahon, is of very large dimenſions, meaſuring 1114 tons and a half Spaniſh, was before the action in complete good condition, and is conſidered by the Spaniſh officers the faſteſt ſailers one of the beſt conſtructed, and, what they attach conſiderable importance to, the handſomeſt frigate in their navy. Both the frigates have this moment anchored in ſafety.

I am, &c. R. Bowen.

Nov.

Nov. 22. Letter from Vice-Ad. Kingsmill, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship L'Engageante, in Cork, Harbour, Nov. 14.

His Majesty's ship Polyphemus and Cerberus arrived here yesterday afternoon, the former not having seen any thing worth notice, and the latter having, as intimated in my last, captured L'Hirondelle (late Sans Culotte) cutter privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, and chased the Franklin brig privateer into the squadron under Sir John Warren, who made a prize of her. These privateers, with three others taken by the Santa Margritta and Dryad, formed a small squadron which had fitted out and sailed together from Brest, to scour the entrance of the English Channel, but have thus happily been all secured by our cruisers. Capt. Drew has, besides, re-captured the Jackson Junior, Jamaica, home-bound ship; and the Friendship, Blake, from the Cape of Good Hope. The first is come hither, and the latter supposed gone to Plymouth. Inclosed is Capt. Drew's letter to me, with an account of his prizes.

Cerberus, Cork Harbour, Nov. 13.

Sir, I have to inform you, that, on the 1st inst. in company with his Majesty's ships Diana and Magnanime, lat. 49. 5 N. long. 8. 36. W. I gave chace to a sail in the S W. and continued chasing till the next morning, when she was captured by Sir John Warren's squadron, and proved to be the Franklin, a French privateer brig, carrying 12 9 pounders, and 80 men. On the 4th I re-took the ship Friendship, from the Cape of Good Hope; the 5th, took the L'Hirondelle, a French cutter privateer, carrying 10 6-pounders and 53 men, but had thrown 6 of her guns over-board in the chace; and on the 6th re-took the Jackson Junior, from Jamaica. I have the honour to be, &c. JOHN DREW.

Parliament-street, Nov. 29. Dispatch from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by them communicated to Mr. Dundas.

Honourable Sirs,

'We have particular satisfaction in offering to you our sincere congratulations on the complete success which has attended the operations of Rear-Ad. Rainier in the Eastern Seas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material use to his Majesty's Ministers, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Bussorah. It appears by the rear-admiral's dispatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of April last, and which reached us on the 18th inst. by the Orpheus frigate, that the British troops were in possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependences, comprising, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch islands, excepting Fornate, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquisition has been attained without the smallest loss on our side. Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February; and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the capitulation are enclosed. The admiral speaks in the handsomest manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along subsisted between the officers and men in both services. It behoves us on this occasion to convey to you the high sense we entertain of the able and spirited conduct displayed by Rear-Ad. Rainier, whose hearty co-operation with us in every measure conducive to the public weal demands our warmest acknowledgments; and whilst we feel assured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majesty's ministers for securing the Dutch settlements in India, it is nevertheless incumbent upon us to declare, that the accomplishment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and chearful support which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entrusted with the execution of it. We shall do ourselves the honour of transmitting, by the first sea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of those islands. At present we can only give you a summary of his proceedings. The admiral found in the treasury of Amboyna 81,112 rix dollars, and in store 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; and in the treasury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandise and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put. We are preparing to send a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of those valuable islands; and, as the admiral has advised us that he is short of provisions, and in want of a supply of naval and military stores, it is our intention to forward an adequate stock of every necessary article. We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests. We have the honour to be, &c. HOBART. ALURED CLARKE. EDW. SAUNDERS. C. W. MALLOFIELD.

(To be continued.)

in fact, we had ſtood on to look for them, with a view of aſcertaining their movements: A ſmall Spaniſh veſſel, which we conjectured to be a ſort of tender, was paſſing us, ſteering towards Carthagena, ſo that I could hardly flatter myſelf with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even eſcaping myſelf, if diſabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared, that nothing but a flight, and ſuperior ſailing, could enable me to avoid action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much ſuperior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majeſty's ſhips more than I could bring myſelf to reſolve on. I therefore continued ſtanding on without any alteration of courſe. Having, with infinite ſatisfaction and comfort to myſelf, commanded the Terpſichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty conſiderable variety of ſervices, I well knew the veteran ſtuff which I had ſtill left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of Britiſh ſeamen; and I felt my mind at eaſe, as to the termination of any action with the frigate in ſight only. At half paſt nine ſhe came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather-beam; and as I conceived ſhe waited only to place herſelf to advantage, and to point her guns with exactneſs, and being myſelf unwilling to loſe the poſition we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was ſo inſtantaneouſly returned, and followed up by her whole broadſide, that I am confident they muſt have done it at the ſight of our flaſh. The action of courſe went on, and we ſoon diſcovered that her people would not, or could not, reſiſt our fire. At the end of about an hour and 40 minutes, during which time we had twice wore, and employed about 20 of the laſt minutes in chace, ſhe ſurrendered. At this period ſhe appeared moſt entirely diſabled, and we had drawn up cloſe alongſide, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheleſs, with conſiderable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spaniſh commander to decline the receiving of ſuch a broadſide by ſubmitting; and from every thing which I have ſince learned, the perſonal courage, conduct, and zeal, of that officer, whoſe name is Don Thomas Ayalde, was ſuch during the action, notwithſtanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greateſt honour, and irreſiſtibly impreſſes on my mind the higheſt admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waſte guns unſerviceable, all the ſtanding rigging of his lower maſts ſhot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded; he ſtill perſevered (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ſhip, almoſt longer than defence was juſtifiable. Had there been the ſmalleſt motion in the ſea, every maſt muſt inevitably have gone by the board. Our loſs has been leſs than could have been expected; but our maſts, ſails, and rigging, were found to be pretty much cut up. The ſpirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy, belonging to the ſhip I command, as well in the action, as in the ſecuring two diſabled ſhips, and bringing them inſtantly off from a critical ſituation, by taking their prize in tow, and by their inceſſant labour ever ſince, will, I truſt, when their ſmall number is conſidered, place them in a light ſuperior to any praiſe which I could beſtow. I am even unwilling to ſpeak of the particular conduct of any of the officers; but the talents diſplayed by the firſt lieutenant (Devonſhire), who was juſt out of our ſick liſt, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this diſtinction, and proves him highly deſerving of the recommendation you gave him with his appointment in the Weſt Indies. And although I had rather any other perſon ſhould obſerve the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and ſpeak of it afterwards, yet I feel it to be my duty, as captain of the ſhip, to ſtate, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the ſecond lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ſhip's company, and uſeful, from the great number of guns which he ſaw well pointed in the courſe of the action; added to which, from the abſence of the firſt lieutenant on-board the prize, the labouring oar of this ſhip has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the taſk we have had ſince the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itſelf. The name of the prize is the Mahoneſa, carrying on the main deck 26 Spaniſh twelves, (weighing 18 ounces more than our's,) 8 Spaniſh fixes on the quarter-deck, and a number of braſs cohorns, ſwivels, &c. had on-board 275 men, beſides ſix pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as far as Leghorn, and to be put on-board of Adm. Langara's fleet, which ſhe had been ſent out from Carthagena to look for. She was built in the year 1786, at Mahon, is of very large dimenſions, meaſuring 1114 tons and a half Spaniſh, was before the action in complete good condition, and is conſidered by the Spaniſh officers the faſteſt ſailers one of the beſt conſtructed, and, what they attach conſiderable importance to, the handſomeſt frigate in their navy. Both the frigates have this moment anchored in ſafety.

I am, &c. R. Bowen.

Nov.

Nov. 22. Letter from Vice-Ad. Kingſmill, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board his Majeſty's ſhip L'Engageante, in Cork, Harbour, Nov. 14.

His Majeſty's ſhip Polyphemus and Cerberus arrived here yeſterday afternoon, the former not having ſeen any thing worth notice, and the latter having, as intimated in my laſt, captured L'Hirondelle (late Sans Culotte) cutter privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, and chaſed the Franklin brig privateer into the ſquadron under Sir John Warren, who made a prize of her. Theſe privateers, with three others taken by the Santa Margaritta and Dryad, formed a ſmall ſquadron which had ſailed out and ſailed together from Breſt, to ſcour the entrance of the Engliſh Channel, but have thus happily been all ſecured by our cruiſers. Capt. Drew has, beſides, re-captured the Jackſon Junior, Jamaica, home-bound ſhip; and the Friendſhip, Blake, from the Cape of Good Hope. The firſt is come hither, and the latter ſuppoſed gone to Plymouth. Incloſed is Capt. Drew's letter to me, with an account of his prizes.

Cerberus, Cork Harbour, Nov. 13.

Sir, I have to inform you, that, on the 1ſt inſt. in company with his Majeſty's ſhips Diana and Magnanime, lat. 49. 5 N. long. 8. 36. W. I gave chace to a ſail in the S W. and continued chaſing till the next morning, when ſhe was captured by Sir John Warren's ſquadron, and proved to be the Franklin, a French privateer brig, carrying 12 9 pounders, and 80 men. On the 4th I re-took the ſhip Friendſhip, from the Cape of Good Hope; the 5th, took the L'Hirondelle, a French cutter privateer, carrying 10 6-pounders and 53 men, but had thrown 6 of her guns over-board in the chace; and on the 6th re-took the Jackſon Junior, from Jamaica. I have the honour to be, &c. JOHN DRAW.

Parliament-ſtreet, Nov. 29. Diſpatch from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, received by the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and by them communicated to Mr. Dundas.

Honourable Sirs,

We have particular ſatisfaction in offering to you our ſincere congratulations on the complete ſucceſs which has attended the operations of Rear-Ad. Rainier in the Eaſtern Seas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material uſe to his Majeſty's Miniſters, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Buſſorah. It appears by the rear-admiral's diſpatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of April laſt, and which reached us on the 18th inſt. by the Orpheus frigate, that the Britiſh troops were in poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Amboyna and Banda, with their ſeveral dependences, comprising, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch iſlands, excepting Fornate, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquiſition has been attained without the ſmalleſt loſs on our ſide. Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February; and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the capitulation are incloſed. The admiral ſpeaks in the handſomeſt manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along ſubſiſted between the officers and men in both ſervices. It behoves us on this occaſion to convey to you the high ſenſe we entertain of the able and ſpirited conduct diſplayed by Rear-Ad. Rainier, whoſe hearty co-operation with us in every meaſure conducive to the public weal demands our warmeſt acknowledgments; and whilſt we feel aſſured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majeſty's miniſters for ſecuring the Dutch ſettlements in India, it is nevertheleſs incumbent upon us to declare, that the accompliſhment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and chearful ſupport which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entruſted with the execution of it. We ſhall do ourſelves the honour of tranſmitting, by the firſt ſea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of thoſe iſlands. At preſent we can only give you a ſummary of his proceedings. The admiral found in the treaſury of Amboyna 81,112 rix dollars, and in ſtore 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; and in the treaſury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in ſtore 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides merchandiſe and other ſtores at each place, upon which no value had been then put. We are preparing to ſend a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of thoſe valuable iſlands; and, as the admiral has adviſed us that he is ſhort of proviſions, and in want of a ſupply of naval and military ſtores, it is our intention to forward an adequate ſtock of every neceſſary article. We have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that the Company's poſſeſſions on this coaſt are in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reaſon to believe that any deſigns are in agitation by the native powers hoſtile to your intereſts. We have the honour to be, &c. ROBART. ALURED CLARKE. EDW. SAUNDERS. C. W. MALLOWELL.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN NEWS.

In our SUPPLEMENT, p. 1089, we gave at length Gen. Washington's famous addreſs to the United States, on Sept. 17, 1796; and ſhall now copy the ſpeech of this juſtly-celebrated Statesman, on opening the Congreſs, Dec. 7; omitting only a few paſſages relative to finance and local regulations.

"In recurring to the internal ſituation of our country, ſince I had laſt the pleaſure to addreſs you, I find ample reaſon for a renewed expreſſion of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Univerſe, which a continued ſeries of proſperity has ſo often and ſo juſtly called forth. The acts of the laſt ſeſſion, which required ſpecial arrangements, have been, as far as circumſtances would admit, carried into operation. Meaſures calculated to enſure a continuance of the friendſhip of the Indians, and to preſerve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digeſted and adopted. In the framing of theſe, care has been taken to guard, on the one hand, our advanced ſettlements from the predatory incurſions of thoſe unruly individuals, who cannot be reſtrained by their tribes; and, on the other hand, to protect the rights ſecured to the Indians by treaty, to draw them nearer to the civilized ſtate, and to inſpire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as juſtice, of the government.—After many delays and diſappointments, ariſing out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers will, in all preſent appearance, be crowned with ſucceſs; but under great, though inevitable, diſadvantages in the pecuniary tranſactions occaſioned by that war; which will render a farther proviſion neceſſary. The actual liberation of all our citizens who were priſoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itſelf an earneſt of a ſatisfactory termination of the whole negociation. To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indiſpenſable. This is manifeſt with regard to wars in which a ſtate is itſelf a party; but, beſides this, it is in our own experience, that the moſt ſincere neutrality is not a ſufficient guard againſt the depredations of nations at war. To ſecure reſpect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it from inſult and aggreſſion. This may even prevent the neceſſity of going to war, by diſcouraging belligerent powers from committing ſuch violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, firſt or laſt, leave no other option. From the beſt information I have been able to obtain, it would ſeem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be inſecure; and our citizens expoſed to the calamities from which numbers of them have been juſt relieved. Theſe conſiderations invite the United States to look to the means, and to ſet about the gradual creation of a navy. The increaſing progreſs of their navigation promiſes them, at no diſtant period, the requiſite ſupply of ſeamen; and their means in other reſpects favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewiſe, that their particular ſituation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be adviſeable to begin, without delay, to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ſhips of war, and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our reſources ſhall render it practicable, without inconvenience; ſo that a future war in Europe may not find our commerce in the ſame unprotected ſtate in which it was found by the preſent?—Congreſs have repeatedly, and not without ſucceſs, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much conſequence not to enſure a continuance of their efforts, in every way that ſhall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are expedient. But, where the ſtate of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time, obtain; when theſe are of a nature eſſential to the furniſhing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not eſtabliſhments for procuring them on public account, to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public ſervice, recommended by ſtrong conſiderations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain in ſuch caſes dependent on foreign ſupply; precarious, becauſe liable to be interrupted? If the neceſſary articles ſhould in this mode coſt more in time of peace, will not the ſecurity and independence thence ariſing form an ample compenſation? Eſtabliſhments of this ſort, commenſurate only with the calls of the public ſervice in the time of peace, will, in time of war, eaſily be extended in proportion to the exigence of the government, and may even perhaps be made to yield a ſurplus for the ſupply of our citizens at large; ſo as to mitigate the privateers from the interruption of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all thoſe branches which are already, or likely ſoon to be, eſtabliſhed in the country, in order that there may be no danger of interference with purſuits of individual induſtry. It will not be doubted, that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumſtances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the ſoil more and more an object of public patronage.

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institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been extended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums, and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre, the result every where of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments, of immense national benefit. I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress the expediency of establishing a national university; and also a military academy. The desirableness of both these institutions has so constantly increased with every view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all recalling your attention to them. The Assembly to which I address myself is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. True it is, that our country, much to its honour, contains many seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge for the institution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries. Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made, in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our youth in the science of government. In a republick, what species of knowledge can be equally important; and what duty more pressing on its legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country? The institution of a military academy is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Besides that war might not always depend on its own choice; in proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving, and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose an academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient which different nations have successfully employed. The compensations to the officers of the United States in various instances, and in none more than in respect to the most important stations, appear to call for legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of a serious import to the government. If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the selection of characters for office is to be made, and will proportionally diminish the probability of a choice of men able, as well as upright; besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government virtually to exclude, from public trusts, talents and virtue, unless accompanied by wealth.—While in our external relations some serious inconveniences and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened, it is with much pain, and indeed regret, I mention, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered; and is suffering, extensive injuries in the West Indies, from the cruizers and agents of the French republick; and communications have been received from its minister here, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority, and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable. It has been my constant, sincere, and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly understanding, with that Republick. This wish remains unabated; and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honour of our country; nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candour, and

and friendſhip, on the part of the Republick, will eventually enſure ſucceſs. In purſuing this courſe, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good ſenſe, patriotiſm, ſelf reſpect, and fortitude, of my countrymen.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have directed an eſtimate of the appropriations neceſſary for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be ſubmitted from the proper department, with a view of the public receipts and expenditures, to the lateſt period to which an account can be prepared. It is with ſatisfaction I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement. A reinforcement of the exiſting proviſions for diſcharging the public debt was mentioned in my Addreſs at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion. Some preliminary ſteps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention during the preſent. I will only add, that it will afford me a heartfelt ſatisfaction to concur in ſuch farther meaſures as will aſcertain to our country the proſpect of a ſpeedy extinguiſhment of the debt.—Poſterity may have to regret, if, from any motive, intervals of tranquillity are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

My ſolicitude to ſee the militia of the United States placed on an efficient eſtabliſhment has been ſo often and ſo ardently expreſſed, that I ſhall but barely recall the ſubject to your view on the preſent occaſion; at the ſame time that I ſhall ſubmit to your enquiry, whether our harbours are yet ſufficiently ſecured. The ſituation in which I now ſtand for the laſt time, in the midſt of the Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, naturally recalls the period when the adminiſtration of the preſent form of government commenced; and I cannot omit the occaſion to congratulate you and my country on the ſucceſs of the experiment; nor to repeat my fervent ſupplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe, and Sovereign Arbiter of Nations, that his providential care may ſtill be extended to the United States; that the virtue and happineſs of the people may be preſerved; and that the government which they have inſtituted, for the protection of their liberties, may be perpetual.

G. Washington."

The Vice-Preſident, Mr. Adams, made a ſuitable anſwer; which he thus concludes:

"We ſincerely lament, that, whilſt the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impreſſed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all their foreign relationſhips, our trade ſhould be harraſſed by the cruiſers and agents of the Republick of France throughout the extenſive departments of the Weſt Indies. Whilſt we are confident that no cauſe of complaint exiſts that could authorize an interruption of our tranquillity, or diſengage that Republick from the bounds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but expreſs our deepeſt regret that official communications have been made to you, indicating a moſt ſerious diſturbance of our commerce. Although we cheriſh the expectation, that a ſenſe of juſtice, and a conſideration of our mutual intereſts, will moderate their councils, we are not unmindful of the ſituation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that ſyſtem of conduct which, compatible with the dignity of a reſpectable nation, neceſſity may compel us to purſue. We cordially acquieſce in the reflection, that the United States, under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a moſt rapid aggrandiſement and proſperity, as well political as commercial. Whilſt contemplating the cauſes which produce this auſpicious reſult, we muſt acknowledge the excellence of the conſtitutional ſyſtem, and the wiſdom of the legiſlative proviſions; but we ſhould be deficient in gratitude and juſtice, did we not attribute a great portion of theſe advantages to the virtue, firmneſs, and talents, of your adminiſtration; which have been conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the moſt trying times, and on the moſt critical occaſions. It is, therefore, with the ſincereſt regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country. When we review the various ſcenes of your public life, ſo long and ſo ſucceſsfully devoted to the moſt arduous ſervices civil and military, as well during the ſtruggles of the American revolution, as the convulſive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement without our warmeſt affections and moſt anxious regard accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow-citizens at large, the ſincereſt wiſhes for your perſonal happineſs that ſenſibility and attachment can expreſs. The moſt effectual conſolation that can offer for the loſs we are about to ſuſtain ariſes from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your ſucceſſors, and the United States thus continue to enjoy an able, upright, and energetick adminiſtration."

To which the Preſident replied:

"Gentlemen, It affords me great ſatisfaction to find in your addreſs a concurrence in ſentiment with me on the various topics which I preſented for your information and de-

deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you an attention proportioned to their reſpective importance. For the notice you take of my public ſervices civil and military, and your kind wiſhes for my perſonal happineſs, I beg you to accept my cordial thanks. Thoſe ſervices, and greater, had I poſſeſſed ability to render them, were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and its approbation is my abundant reward. When contemplating the period of my retirement, I ſaw virtuous and enlightened men, among whom I relied on the diſcernment and patriotiſm of my fellow-citizens, to make the proper choice of a ſucceſſor; men who would require no influential example to enſure to the United States "an able, upright, and energetic adminiſtration." To ſuch men I ſhall cheerfully yield the palm of genius and talents, to ſerve our common country: but, at the ſame time, I hope I may be indulged in expreſſing the conſoling reflection (which conſciouſneſs ſuggeſts), and to bear it with me to my grave, that none can ſerve it with purer intentions than I have done, or with a more diſintereſted zeal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 12. As ſome workmen were this day removing a wall in Mr. Bullivant's farm-yard at *Wymondham* in Leiceſterſhire, they diſcovered, about four feet under the ſurface of the ground, a curious teſſelated pavement of moſaic work, compoſed (as uſual) of ſmall ſtones about a quarter of an inch ſquare, and ſome of a ſmaller ſize; the colours, white, red, blue, green, and black; the ſtones in tolerable preſervation, the cement much decayed. On moving the earth which covered the work, ſeveral human bones were found. The dimenſions of this pavement have not been aſcertained, but are believed to be extenſive. The Earl of Harborough, who owns the lordſhip of Wymondham, has judiciouſly directed that it ſhould remain undiſturbed till the Spring; when the extent, &c. will be properly inveſtigated.—Not long before, ſome Roman coins were found in this neighbourhood, in a field between the villages of *Edmondthorpe* and *Teigh*, near the place where the counties of Leiceſter and Rutland divide. They were depoſited in a ſquare hole formed in the rock about three feet below the ſurface of the field; and were diſcovered by ſome workmen who were digging in the line of a canal that is forming between Melton and Oakham. The coins themſelves are common, and of little value, but are curious chiefly from its being certainly known where they were found. Among them are ſeveral of Valens, Valentinian, Gratian, Trajan, Marcus Antoninus, Conſtantius, Magnentius, and the younger Conſtantine. Many of theſe are in excellent preſervation; particularly a common one of Magnentius, with his head on one ſide and the legend perfectly legible; on the reverſe the monogram of Chriſt, and the inſcription SALVS D. D. N. N. AVG. ET CAES. in the area III. and below AMB. Another of H. Claudius Conſtantine, jun. one of the ſons of Conſtantine the Great, is alſo worth noticing: round the Emperor's head, CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. Reverſe, a cippus, an altar, on the top of which is a globe ſurmounted by three ſtars; on the altar is inſcribed VOTIS XX; around it BEAT. TRANQVILLITAS; of which ſome of the letters are wanting in this coin, through the fault of the coiner. The letters below the altar P. LON. ſeem to indicate that this coin was ſtruck in London; and though the blunder in the inſcription is not in favour of the Britiſh mint at that period, the workmanſhip is otherwiſe very good. (Theſe two coins ſhall be engraved in a future miſcellaneous plate.)—Other Roman coins have been found at Market Overton, where are evident marks of a Roman ſtation; and at Bridge Caſterton (*Gauſenne* as Camden conjectures,) ſituated on the Roman road about two miles from Stamford.

A conſiderable change has taken place in the poſition of the ſtones which form an extraordinary relick of the ancient ſuperſtitions of our countrymen. This is attributed to the rapid thaw which ſucceeded a very hard froſt. Some people employed at the plough, near *Stonehenge*, January 3, remarked that three of the large ſtones had fallen, and were apprized of the time of their fall by a very ſenſible conceſſion, or jarring, of the ground. Theſe ſtones prove to be the weſtern of thoſe pairs, with their impoſts, which have had the appellation of *Trilithons*; and had long deviated from its true perpendicular. There were, originally, five of theſe trilithons, two of which are even now ſtill remaining in their ancient ſtate. It is remarkable, that no account has ever been recorded of the falling of the others, and, perhaps, no alteration has been made in the appearance of Stonehenge for three centuries prior to the preſent tremendous downfall. The impoſt, which is the ſmalleſt of the three ſtones, is ſuppoſed to weigh 20 tons. They all now lie proſtrate on the ground, and have received no injury from their aërial falſtration. They fell flat weſtward, and leveled with the ground a ſtone alſo of the ſecond circle that ſtood in the line of their precipitation. From the lower ends of the ſupporters being now expoſed to view, their prior depth in the ground is ſatisfactorily aſcertained: it appears to have been about ſix feet. The ends, however, having been cut oblique, neither of them ſtruck on one ſide

side, more than a foot and a half deep. Two only of the five trilithons, of which the sanctum consisted, are now, therefore, in their original position. The destruction of any part of this grand oval we must particularly lament, as it was composed of the most stupendous materials of the whole structure.—A similar change of weather occasioned the disclosure of a subterraneous passage at Old Sarum in 1795; see vol. LXV. p. 95. 193.

At *Hedingley*, in Yorkshire, and some other places, the provisional cavalry has been completed without ballot; more persons having volunteered their services than the Deputy Lieutenant, under the Bill, was authorized to enrol.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

THE many interesting occurrences which have crowded on each other at the outset of this eventful year, though of the most serious nature, are not such as to deprive us of a rational hope, that all things are working round, under the wise direction of the Great Disposer of all events, to a general pacification. The return of Lord Malmesbury has been briefly mentioned in our last volume, p. 1051; and it was our intention to have detailed the negotiation. But *cui bono?* It was interesting for the moment: but why preserve the memory of an abortion?—Let the two final notes, therefore, suffice.

Paris, 29th Frimaire (19th December) 5th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

1. "As Lord Malmesbury announces, at every communication, that he is in want of the opinion of his Court, from which it results that he acts a part merely passive in the negociation, which renders his presence at Paris useless; the undersigned is farther charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit, as expeditiously as possible, the territory of the Republick. The undersigned declares moreover, in the name of the Executive Directory, that, if the British Cabinet is desirous of peace, the Executive Directory is ready to follow the negociations, according to the basis laid down in the present note, by the reciprocal channel of couriers.

"Ch. Delacroix."

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

2. "Lord Malmesbury hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to quit Paris to-morrow, and demands, in consequence, the necessary passports for himself and his suite. He requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his High consideration."

And thus the business ended."

The dearly-purchased capture of Kehl by the Austrian army, another remarkable occurrence, will be particularised in its due order, when we are able to bring up our arrear of the Gazettes.

Still more so is the attempt of our inveterate enemies against Ireland; in which we may truly say with the Psalmist, "The Lord himself was on our side when men rose up against us. We got not this by our own swords; neither was it our own arm that saved us. The Lord hath overthrown our enemies, and dashed in pieces those that rose up against us." Let us take warning, however, by the danger to which we have been exposed!—The demonstrations of loyalty in our sister kingdom must be highly satisfactory to the generous minds of Britons. Strong proofs of this will regularly appear from the Gazettes. A particularly useful impression was made on the minds of the Catholics (we use the words of the Lord Lieutenant) by a judicious address from Dr. Francis Moylan, the titular Bishop of Cork, which is well worth copying: "At a moment of such general alarm and consternation, it is a duty I owe to you, my beloved flock, to recall to your minds the sacred principles of loyalty, allegiance, and good order, that must direct your conduct on such an awful occasion. Charged as I am, by that blessed Saviour, whose birth, with grateful hearts, we on this day solemnize, with the care of your souls; interested beyond expression in your temporal and eternal welfare; it is incumbent on me to exhort you to that peaceable demeanour which must ever mark his true and faithful disciples. Loyalty to the Sovereign, and respect for the constituted authorities, have been always the prominent features of the Christian character; and by patriotism and obedience to the established form of government, have our ancestors been distinguished at times, and under circumstances very different from those in which we have the happiness to live. For, blessed be God! we are no longer strangers in our native land, no longer excluded from the benefits of the happy Constitution under which we live, no longer separated by odious distinctions from our fellow-subjects. To our gracious Sovereign we are bound by the concurring principles of gratitude and duty, and to all our fellow-citizens by mutual interest and Christian charity. Under these circumstances, it is obvious what line of conduct you are to adopt, if the invaders, who are said to be on our coasts, should make good their landing, and attempt to penetrate into our country. To allure you to a co-operation with their views, they will not fail to make specious professions, that their object is to emancipate you from the pretended tyranny under

under which you groan, and to restore you those rights, of which they will say you are deprived. You, my good people, whom I particularly address, who are strangers to passing occurrences, had you known in what manner they fulfilled similar promises in the unfortunate countries into which, on the faith of them, they gained admittance, you would learn caution from their credulity, and distrust men who have trampled on all laws, human and divine; Germany, Flanders, Italy, Holland, to say nothing of their own; once the happiest, now the most miserable, country in the world, can attest the irreparable ruin, desolation, and destruction, occasioned by the French fraternity. Be not deceived by the lure of equalizing property, which they will hold out to you, as they did to the above-mentioned people: for the poor, instead of getting any part of the spoil of the rich, were robbed of their own little pittance."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

This day the Lord Mayor, attended by ten Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, and the City Officers, with about 30 of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, and presented their address.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach the throne, most humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious communication to both Houses of Parliament of the measures adopted by Your Majesty on the recent manifesto of the Court of Madrid, abruptly declaratory of an unprovoked war with Great Britain. Your Majesty's faithful citizens of London sincerely lament, that your Majesty's endeavours to preserve peace with Spain, and to adjust all matters in discussion with that Court by an amicable negotiation, have been rendered ineffectual, and the calamities of war thus unavoidably extended. Nevertheless, relying on the justice of Your Majesty's cause, the resources of the country, the wisdom of Your Majesty's councils, and bravery of Your Majesty's fleets and armies, we doubt not, that, under the protection of Divine Providence, your Majesty will be able to repel this unprovoked aggression, to subdue all your enemies, and finally to obtain the blessings of peace, to secure the dignity of Your Majesty's Crown, and to advance the prosperity of these kingdoms.

His Majesty returned this answer:

"I receive with great satisfaction this loyal address from My city of London. I sincerely lament the failure of my endeavours to preserve peace with Spain; but, from the justice of My cause, the experienced valour of My fleets and armies, and the spirited and generous exertions of the nation at large, I trust, under the protection of the Divine Providence, that this aggression will be effectually repelled, and that the blessings of peace will be restored upon terms consistent with the honour of My Crown, and with the security and interests of My people."

The citizens were most graciously received; kissed hands; and Mr. Alderman Herne (now sir William) was knighted.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The poor naval knights of Windsor are at length in the receipt of the bequest left them by the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq. The Lord Chancellor and Earl Spencer have very humanely interfered in having the charitable bequest thus far carried into effect. An allowance for house-rent to these naval officers (till the houses for their reception are built), is now the object of Lord Spencer's attention; for which purpose his Majesty most graciously received, at the levee on this day, a petition from Lieut. Ambrose Warham, on behalf of himself and his brother officers. (See p. 39.)

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Some presents from the king of the island of *Owhyhee* in the South Seas, where Capt. Cook met his death, brought over by Capt. Vancouver, have been presented to the King at Buckingham-house by the Duke of Portland; the principal of which consists of two state garments, and an helmet, or crown; of the former, one is wholly made of otter skin in a very ingenious manner. The other is of the cloth of the country covered with feathers of birds, so constructed as by a single move of the hand alternately to display red or yellow. The helmet is of otter skin, covered with feathers in a very masterly manner.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The bill brought into Parliament for the relief of the poor will, when it has had the aid of country gentlemen to digest the outlines, be of the greatest utility to the country. It will lessen the poor-rates, decrease the number of beggars which infest both town and country; initiate very early in life the children of the poor to habits of industry, give employment to labourers when they are out of work, and maintain the aged and infirm by the profits which will arise from the houses of industry, beyond the stipulated charge of labour and materials.

Vol. LXVI. p. 1061. Bp. Buller (who died at Downes, near Crediton, at the age of 61) was a Prelate whose moral qualities and talents, ſtill more than his high rank and ſtation, entitle him to an honourable diſtinction in the Regiſters of Mortality. Born in the year 1735, at Morval, in the county of Cornwall, the ſon of John-Francis Buller, eſq. and Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart. Lord biſhop of Winchester, he was educated firſt at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and afterwards at Oriel college, in Oxford. In the year 1762, he married Anne, ſecond daughter of Dr. John Thomas, lord biſhop of Winchester; and was in that year appointed clerk of the cloſet to his preſent Majeſty. In 1763, he was collated to a prebend of Winchester; and in 1773 was appointed to a canonry in the collegiate church of Windſor; which he reſigned in 1784, on being promoted to the deanry of Exeter; whence, in 1790, he was removed to that of Canterbury. In all theſe ſtations, as well as in the capacity of a parochial miniſter, he left the moſt honourable tokens of himſelf, in every place, as a moſt uſeful member of ſociety, declining no duties, but ſtrenuouſly and chearfully exerting himſelf to fulfil all. In the year 1792, on the death of Dr. John Roſs, of learned and worthy memory, he was advanced to the ſee of Exeter, with great ſatisfaction to a Church and Dioceſe who were anxious for his return, and whoſe experience of his eminent virtue and ability afforded them the firmeſt aſſurance of finding in him a pious, vigilant, and affectionate paſtor. On his acceſſion to that dignity, an elegant and admired writer addreſſed him in terms that mark the eſteem in which he was held, and the pleaſure which his appointment muſt in conſequence have given: "May you deſerve, as the Biſhop, that applauſe which you received ſo juſtly as the Dean of Exeter!" Their expectations were fully realized; for, in all the parts of that important office, he was truly exemplary; and the only ſubject of regret is, that they were ſo ſoon deprived of his paternal care, and this at a period when much public benefit was ſtill to be expected from his continued exertions, with equal zeal and prudence, to improve the ſervice of pariſhes and the condition of the inferior clergy. Submiſſion to the Divine Will was a virtue familiar to him by principle and by habit; but, Chriſtian reſignation is one thing, and Stoical apathy is another: and there is reaſon to apprehend that the diſſolution of this excellent Prelate, who was not more reſpectable in public than amiable in private life, may have been haſtened by diſtreſs of mind for the loſs of three ſons within a ſhort period; the eldeſt of whom, the gallant Lieutenant-colonel Buller, died Jan. 19, 1795, in conſequence of a wound received 2 days before in the ſervice of his country.—Bp. Buller was much beloved, and will be long lamented; for few men diſplayed greater ſenſibility, a readier inclination to promote, or a livelier pleaſure in effectually procuring, the good of others. His whole demeanour and converſation exhibited the influence of kindneſs and condeſcenſion in the moſt powerful form. His active and friendly temper had at all times exerted itſelf in the cauſe of the inferior Clergy, and occaſioned the late act of Parliament in favour of Curates. His character was diſtinguiſhed by a moſt exemplary performance of the duties which belonged to the ſtations he filled, and which his ſtrength of judgement, his reſolution, his good-nature, his liberal ſentiments, his unaffected piety, enabled him ſo faithfully to diſcharge.

P. 1114. Lieutenant-col. Hooke was cut off in the arms of Victory. This gallant ſoldier, who had ſerved with reputation from a boy, was nearly related to the late excellent Lord Delaware; and brother-in-law to the preſent worthy Poet Laureat (ſee p. 1016). He left England with his regiment in the autumn of 1795; and has ſince been conſtantly engaged in active ſervice. On the 20th of Auguſt laſt he was diſpatched by Major-general Bowyer, with a ſmall but brave detachment, to the relief of Fort Louis, at that time beſieged by an army of near 4000 Brigands. After effectually performing this uſeful ſervice, and after a ceaſeleſs fatigue of 16 days and nights, with ſcarcely a ſingle hour's repoſe, he fell a victim, not to the baneful diſorder of the climate, but to the extremity of fatigue; yet not till he had had the ſatisfaction, by his uncommon exertions, of contributing largely to the placing of his Majeſty's poſſeſſions in St. Domingo in a ſtate of tolerable ſecurity. He has left a widow, with a ſon and two daughters.

P. 1117. Was not *Thomas*, the predeceſſor of the laſt Lord Trimleſtown, married to Miſs Hervey? This lady, now living, is of the Briſtol family, and is one of the five nieces of James H. the rector of Weſton-favell, Northamptonſhire, and author of the "Meditations." Another ſiſter was married to Charles Papps Price, eſq. a lieut. in the navy; a 2d to Mr. Nepean, alſo a lieutenant in the navy, nephew of Evan N. eſq. the Secretary to the Admiralty; a 3d to Capt. Damer, of the Army; a 4th is unmarried, and lives with a brother of theirs, Dr. James Hervey, a phyſician in London. There is alſo, we think, another brother in the Church, who enjoys his uncle's Northamptonſhire living. Their father was a wine-merchant in London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. THE wife of William James, eſq. of Enfield chace, a daughter.

L. A.

1. At Streatham, Viſcounteſs Deerhurſt, a ſon.

3. In Seymour-ſtreet, the wife of Mrs. Hope, a ſon.

8. The wife of Mr. Wools, of Wincheſter, male twins.

9. In New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens, the wife of John Drummond, eſq. a dau.

10. Mrs. H. Kenworthy, a ſon.

The lady of Whaley Armitage, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, a daughter.

At Packington, near Coventry, the Counteſs of Aylesford, twins, a ſon and a daughter.

13. At Mrs. Webb's, Milford-houſe, Surrey, the wife of Phil. Webb, eſq. a dau.

15. In Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Paul Benfield, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

The wife of John Pering, eſq. of New Broad-ſtreet, a ſon.

At Slebech-hall, co. Pembroke, the wife of Nathaniel Phillips, eſq. a daughter.

16. In Manchester-ſqu. the Viſcounteſs Galway, a ſon.

17. In Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friers, the wife of Dr. Liſter, a ſon.

18. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of John Anſtruther, eſq. a daughter.

24. In Stratford-place, the wife of Wm. Mills, eſq. a daughter.

In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Charles Shaw Lefevre, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

Marriages.

1796. Dec. 14. AT Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, John Joſeph Atherton, of Walton-hall, co. Lancaſter, major in the 2d (or Lancaſhire) regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs Mitford, daughter of Bartram M. of Mitford caſtle, co. Northumberl. eſq.

Lately. At Hartlebury, the Rev. John Harwood, to Miſs Sanſon, of Witlench.

At Swithland, co. Leic. Mr. Thomas, to Miſs Hembley, of the city of Bath.

A. Caldecott, eſq. of Stretton-hall, co. Leic. to Miſs Marriott, daugh. of the Rev. Dr. M. of Cotesbach, in that county.

At Lambeth church, Edward Prentis Henſlow, eſq. ſtore-keeper of his Majeſty's yard at Chatham, to Miſs Barthelemon, of Kennington-place, Vauxhall.

At Babworth, co. Nottingham, John Deniſon, eſq. of Oſington, to Miſs Eſtwick, daughter of the late Samuel E. eſq.

The Rev. C. Humfrey, of Laughton, co. Leic. to Miſs Brown, of Stretton-le-Fields.

Jan. 2. At Albrighton, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Henry Lewis Galabin, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Jane Crump, eldeſt daughter of Mr. C. ſurgeon, at Albrighton.

At Sir Edward Hales's, and afterwards at St. Stephen's church, David Walker, eſq. ſen. captain in the 60th regiment, and nephew to the late General Leſlie, to Miſs Ryan, ſiſter to Lady Hales, of Hales-place, near Canterbury.

3. The Rev. Henry Parſons, of Goathurſt, to Miſs Poole, of Bridgewater.

4. At Wakefield, Francis Maude, eſq. of Gray's inn, to Miſs Nettleton.

5. At Burniſton, near Bedale, Yorkſhire, the Rev. Thomas Hartland Fowle, M. A. of North Otterington, to Miſs Tanfield, 2d dau. of the late John T. eſq. of Carthorpe.

At St. Werburgh's church, Derby, Mr. John Garner, grazier, of Oſmaſton, to Miſs Sarah Maſland, of Derby.

6. At Mary-la-bonne church, the Rev. Dr. Price, prebendary of Durham, to Miſs Sanderſon, of Wimpole-ſtreet.

7. At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Mr. Thomas Barrett, to Miſs Mary Thornborrow, of Greville ſtreet, Hatton-garden.

Mr. Colquhoun, of South-ſtreet, Finſbury, to Miſs Colquhoun, of Fitzroy-ſqu.

Mr. Davenport, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, Worksop, to Miſs Northage.

8. Mr. Pickard, keeper of the county-gaol at Leiceſter, to Mrs. Harriſon, widow of the late Mr. H. architect.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, W. J. Campion, only ſon of H. C. C. eſq. of Danny, in Suſſex, to Miſs Auſten, eldeſt daughter of Francis Motley A. eſq.

At Mary la bonne church, Wm. Berners, eſq. of Bond-ſtreet, banker, to Miſs Rachael Allen Jarrett, daughter of John J. eſq. of Portland place.

10. At Mary-la-bonne church, John Ritſon, eſq. of St. Clement Danes, to Miſs Maynard, of Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt.

At St. Bartholomew's, Royal Exchange, Mr. Edward Auger, jun. of Eaſtbourne, to Miſs Marianne Hart, of Uckfield.

13. At Sutterton, Mr. Maltby, of Frieſton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Smith, only da. of Mr. John S. of Sutterton Dowdike.

14. Carrier Tompſon, eſq. of Round Copſe, co. Bucks, to Miſs M. A. Smith, youngeſt daughter of Matthew S. eſq. major of the Tower.

Benj. Atkinſon, eſq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miſs Judith Norman, of Cannon-ſtreet.

16. At All Saints church, Southampton, M. W. Ferrebee, of Langley-hall, co. Lancaſter, eſq. a lieutenant in the Queen's royal regiment, to Miſs Bluſſett, dau. of John B. of Dublin, eſq. barriſter at law.

17. At Chriſtchurch, Newgate-ſtreet, the Rev. John Baker, of Bromley, Kent, to Miſs Roberts, of Chriſt's hoſpital.

At Gretna-green, Mr. Thomas Falkner, ſurgeon, of Southwell, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Toddington, of the ſame place, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas T. B.D. rector of Medbourn, co. Leiceſter.

18. At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Daniel Birkett, eſq. of Old Swan, to Miſs Sparkes, Hatton garden.

Mr. Farr, of Minting, near Horncaſtle, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Hett, of Heighington.

At Pancras, Mr. J. P. Malcolm, of Middleſex-

Middleſex-ſtreet, Somers-town, draughtſman and engraver (whoſe accurate performances have frequently given pleaſure to our readers), to Miſs Chryſogon Vaughan, daughter of the Rev. Rich. V. rector of Leominſter, co. Hereford.

DEATHS.

Sept. ... AT St. Lucia, Capt. Pattiſon, of the royal artillery; much lamented and eſteemed in the corps, and by all who had the pleaſure of knowing him.

Oct. ... In Barbados, Joſhua Steele, eſq. one of the members of council there.

21. At Prince-town, in America, Walter Minto, LL.D. a native of Italy, and profeſſor of mathematicks.

Nov. ... At St. Chriſtopher's, the Hon. Capt. Dunbar Douglas, ſon to the Earl of Selkirk.

Mrs. Vaughan, wife of —— V. eſq. of Kingſton, Surrey, who was ſon of Mr. George V. ſedan chair-maker to his Majeſty. Mrs. V. was the mother of Felix V. eſq. a gentleman eminent at the Bar.

At Beadnell, near Embleton, co. Northumberland, aged 87, Mrs. Wood, relict of Tho. W. eſq. and mother of Capt. John W. of the Northumberland fencibles, now in Jerſey.

At Redheagh, co. Durham, Dr. Henry Aſkew, 2d ſon of Dr. A. A. of Newcaſtle, who was for 50 years the moſt conſiderable phyſician in the North of England. He married Miſs Boultby, of Whitby, co. York, a lady of conſiderable fortune, who died March 13, 1792, leaving no ſurviving children. Mr. A. though educated in the profeſſion, did not practiſe it. His fortune principally deſcends to the children of his brothers, Dr. Anthony A. of Red-lion-ſquare, and John A. eſq. late of Palimburne-houſe, co. Northumberland, who died Oct. 29, 1794.

Dec. 20. At Pinner's-court, Broad-ſtreet, aged 65, Mr. Samuel Spragg, formerly a partner in the houſe of Harriſon, Barnard, and Spragg, merchants: but of late has acted as agent for managing the concerns of Patrick Jeffrey, eſq. of Boſton, in North America; in which, as well as in every ſtation of life, he conducted himſelf with an unblemiſhed reputation. He has left a widow and ſix children.

23. Charles Rivington Hopſon, M. D. formerly phyſician to the Finſbury Diſpenſary; author of an ingenious Diſſertation, printed at Leyden in 1767, "De Tribus in Uno;" and tranſlator of the following works from the German and Swediſh languages, *viz.* Zimmerman's Treatiſe on the Dyſentery, Wiegleb's Syſtem of Chemiſtry, Forſter's Voyages and Diſcoveries in the North, and Sparrman and Thunberg's Travels.

26. At Iſlington, in her 49th year, Mrs. Biddy Lowes, wife of Mr. David L. of *Hart-ſtreet, Covent-garden.*

At Bredgar, in Kent, in his 89th year, Mr. William Harnden, linen-weaver, leaving children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to the number of 116.

31. At Loughborough, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Kirkland, relict of Mr. K. formerly an eminent attorney of that place, and bailiff of the borough of Leiceſter.

Lately. Of the yellow fever, in the Weſt Indies, Mr. Joſeph Webb, purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Alfred, 74, Captain Drury. He had ſerved in the Royal Navy for 22 years, with reputation to himſelf, and fidelity. He firſt went to ſea in 1776, with then Captain, now Admiral, N. Vincent, as his clerk, and was at the blowing-up of the Randolph of 36 guns, American privateer, off the coaſt of America, in the Yarmouth of 70 guns. On the return of that ſhip in 1779, he was recommended to the ſame ſituation in the Union, of 98 guns, Captain Dalrymple. He was at the relief of Gibraltar in 1780. By a very powerful intereſt he was introduced to the late gallant Lord Rodney, and by him placed as an under-ſecretary in his office on-board the Formidable of 98 guns. His good conduct in that ſituation, and his gallant behaviour on the glorious 12th of April, 1782, having the command of a gun on the main deck on that memorable day, recommended him ſo much to his Lordſhip, that he called him into his cabin, and ſaid, "Child (an appellation he always honoured him with), here's a purſer's warrant for the Janus, a 44-gun ſhip; but I am ſorry to part with you." The Janus going to America, Mr. Webb never joined her; and, fortunately for him, a vacancy happening on-board the Alfred, of 74, Lord Rodney again ſent for him, ſuperſeded his other warrant, and preſented him with a warrant for the Alfred, emphatically ſaying, "Child, I have ſomething better for you, and in good time, for I hear I am to be ſuperſeded;" which was actually the caſe in a fortnight's time by Admiral Pigot, who was ſent out, in Mr. Fox's adminiſtration, to tear the well-earned laurels from Lord Rodney's brow. Mr. Webb came to Plymouth at the peace, and was paid off. He then married Miſs D. Raggett, daughter of the late reſpectable Mr. Raggett, diſpenſer at the Royal Naval Hoſpital at the port of Plymouth, a ſiſter of Captain Baſſett of the Royal Navy. Having formerly been in the Cuſtoms as writer, he was appointed Collector of Cuſtoms at the port of Penzance; which office he filled with his uſual correctneſs and ability till the year 1790, when, at the Spaniſh armaments, the Alfred was commiſſioned; and, at the ſubſequent ſettlement of the Nootka Sound affair, was ſtationed at Chatham in a guard-ſhip on the glorious firſt of June, 1794. Mr. Webb acted as aid du camp to Captain Bazeley;

Razeley; and was on deck with him in the fight of the 29th and 31st of May and first of June. The Alfred's boats, in one of which Mr. Webb was, humanely exerted themselves, with other boats of the fleet, to save the sinking crew of Le Vengeur, when she went down; and on all occasions contradicted the idle story, invented by J. Bon St. André, and trumpeted forth in the Paris gazettes, that, at the period of the ship's sinking, the crew all perished with the cry of "Vive la Republique!" and loud huzzas; so far from it, that Mr. Webb declared, as well as many other officers present, that no such event ever took place; but, on the contrary, when she did go down, with about half her crew that could not be saved, the shrieks of the unfortunate Frenchmen were shockingly piercing and dreadful; and, while the Convention was erecting a pillar to the memory of Captain Rinaudier and the Vengeur crew, the captain and 400 of his crew were on parole, and at Mill-prison, eating English beef, and laughing at the credulity of the Parisians. The Alfred was in the dreadful storm, with Admiral Christian, in November, 1795; and put back, with the loss of her mast, to this port. After being repaired, she went to the West Indies, and was at the re-capture of St. Lucia. Being ordered to Jamaica, about August last, Mr. Webb, Mr. Duffaux the master, and Lieutenant Hilliard of marines, fell victims to that scourge of human kind, the yellow fever.—Mr. W. was buried at Jamaica; and died, as he lived, universally beloved and esteemed. The Service has lost an excellent officer in his department; and his family a tender husband and affectionate father.

At Portsmouth, on his way to Lisbon, for the recovery of his health, Rob. Inglis, surgeon, at Stratford by Bow, brother to Hugh I. esq. deputy-chairman of the East-India Company. He was buried in the family-vault at Chesthunt, Sunday, Nov. 15.

Rev. Mr. Cley, vicar of Cobham, Surrey.

In Marefield workhouse, in Sussex, aged 102, Tho. Wigmore. It is not unworthy of remark, that, at the age of 82, with as much resolution as rashness, he cut off his right-hand.

Mr. Allcott, of Castle Donington, Leic.

Aged 63, at Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Hanby, one of the most indefatigable and zealous among the Methodist preachers; in which vocation he had been in different parts of the kingdom 42 years.

At Moor-town, near Leeds, aged 81, Anne Driver. She drove a sand-cart upwards of 50 years in that town; and was mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, to 108 children, 90 of whom are living.

Mrs. Chapman, of Holbeach, co. Linc.

Aged 70, Mrs. Wood, of Thorney Fen.

In Henry-street, Dublin, Mrs. Forrest, wife of Thomas F. esq. and cousin to the Right Hon. Lord Donoughmore.

At Madras, the lady of Lord Hobart.

Aged 22, in consequence of a violent fever, Mr. George Cape.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 25, Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. W. banker.

In the West Indies, Lieut. Tho. Smithson, of the 17th light dragoons, and son of Mr. S. of Cambridge.

At Melton Mowbray, after a few hours illness, Miss Gibbons; a young lady of remarkable sweetness of manners.

At Kegworth, aged 93, Mrs. Hardy, many years governess of the ladies boarding-school at that place.

At Port Royal, in Jamaica, in his 21st year, Lieutenant Thomas Hillyard, of the Chatham division of marines.

At Hilton, co. Huntingdon, Walpole Clench Powell, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Blatherwicke, in his 70th year, the Rev. Edward Owen, rector of Southwick, near Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Jan. .... The Rev. Robert Nunn, rector of Hepworth and Hemingston, co. Suffolk.

At Reading, co. Berks, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Simonds, widow of the late Mr. William S. and mother of Wm. Blackhall S. esq. brewer at that place, and one of the receivers-general of the land-tax for that county.

In her 87th year, at Reading, Mrs. Annesley, mother of Francis A. esq. M.P. for that borough.

I. At Frinsted, Kent, where he had resided from his youth, the rev. Pierrepont Cromp, son and heir of Tho. C. of Newnham, co. Gloucester, esq. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, A.B. 1754, A.M. 1757. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Abraham Tilghman, esq. lord of the manor of Frinsted, of which he became possessed on the death of her father 1779, and had by her a son and two daughters, and resided at Frinsted-court, in that parish. (Hasted, vol. II. p. 513). He was an active justice of the peace, and many years chairman of the quarter sessions for the Western division of Kent.

At Highbury, Edward Heylyn, esq. partner with Mr. Winterbottom, solicitor, of Threadneedle-street; and, at the same place, Mrs. W. wife of Mr. W.

In her 8th year, in Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. May.

In her 23d year, at Bath, where she went for the recovery of her health, Miss Amelia Monk, of Edmonton, sister of Mr. M. of Chesthunt.

In Berners-street, James Bradley, esq. secretary to the India-board office.

Suddenly, at Bridport, Dorset, on his return from London to Exeter, William Swaine,

Sloane, eſq. lately of Pilgwyn, in the iſland of Barbados.

2. In Argyll-ſtreet, Mrs. Mitford, widow of the late John M. eſq. of Newtown, Hampſhire.

In Eaſtgate-ſtreet, Bury, aged 104, Anne Prigg, widow.

In an advanced age, Mr. Colſon, many years maſter of one of the charity-ſchools in Exeter; in which office he conducted himſelf with much integrity to the truſtees, and propriety to his pupils.

At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mr. Vigurs, formerly a maſter-builder.

3 At Wainfleet, co Lincoln, aged 46, Mr. Samuel Pouchel, many years an eminent farmer and grazier.

4. Miſs Sophia Garnier, of Conway-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

Aged 65, Mr Thomas Sanderſon, of Maxey, co. Northampton.

5. In John ſtreet, Bedford-row, Mrs. Amy Filmer, ſiſter to Sir John F. bart.

In his 60th year, the Rev. Tho. Price, rector of Caldecote, co. Warwick, and upwards of 20 years head maſter of King Edward's free grammar-ſchool, Birmingham; not more diſtinguiſhed for his profound and critical knowledge of the writings of the antients, than admired for the moderation of his opinions, the mildneſs of his diſpoſition, and his truly pious and benevolent turn of mind; an example of learning without pedantry, and of religion without bigotry He bore, with patience and ſerenity a ſevere illneſs of many months, and cloſed a life of virtue and uſefulneſs with the calm reſignation of a true Chriſtian.

In Northgate, near Canterbury, aged 85, Mr. John Underdown, ſen.

In the caſtle of York, John Wilkinſon, one of the people called Quakers; who, with ſeven others, was committed to priſon above a year and a half ago, under Exchequer proceſs, for refuſing to pay tithes. See our Review for that month, p. 51.

At Melford, in Suffolk, in his 9th year, William Kedington, eſq.

6. Aged 28, Mr. Robert Golden, jun. architect, of Great Ormond-ſtreet. See vol. LX. p. 81.

7. Suddenly, of an apoplexy, in Southampton-buildings, aged 21, Mr. Edward Kimpton, ſurgeon. On the Wedneſday preceeding, he had been unanimouſly elected ſurgeon to the London Diſpenſary.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 75th year, Mr. William Raven.

Mrs. Robertſon, wife of Mr. James R. of Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho.

Thomas Rumball, eſq. of Edmonton.

Aged 84, at Nottingham, Mr. Movetty,

8. In Portland-place, Bath, Mrs. Hunt, relict of Thomas Mr. H. of Ewell, Surrey.

At his houſe at Hammerſmith, the Rev. Morgan Jones, LL. D.

At Shrewſbury, at the advanced age of 87, John Powell, eſq. of Worthen, co Salop. His eſtates, with a conſiderable perſonalty, devolve upon his nephew, John Kynaſton, eſq. M. P. for that county.

Miſs Rees, eldeſt dau. of James R. eſq.

9. In Craven-ſtreet, John Lucie Blackman, eſq, Weſt-India merchant.

At Mile-end, aged 78, Mrs. Borrill.

Wm. Gillum, eſq. late of the India-houſe; and author of ſome poetical and political performances.

At Huntingdon, in the prime of life, the Rev. T. Stafford, rector of Hemingford Abbots, and of Upton with Coppingford, both in the county of Huntingdon, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Haydon, in Eſſex, the Hon. Mrs. Jane Boſcawen, relict of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Nicholas Boſcawen, prebendary of Weſtminſter, who was brother to the deceaſed admiral of that name, and to the late Lord Falmouth. She was daughter of —— Woodward, and relict of —— Hatton, of Stratford-upon-Avon, co. Warwick, eſqrs. and had by Dr. B. two ſons; Hugh, born 1755, died the next year, and Nicholas, born 1756.

10. After a few days illneſs, at the houſe of her only ſiſter, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. prebendary of Canterbury, Mrs. Frinſham, youngeſt daughter of the late excellent Rev. Henry F. M. A. of White Waltham, Berks, and grand-daughter of Francis Cherry, eſq. of Shotteſbrooke-houſe, in the ſame county. Her mortal remains were, on the 17th, conveyed to Shotteſbrooke, by her own order, and there depoſited in the burial-ground of her anceſtors, near to her eminently pious and learned grandfather, Francis Cherry, eſq. whoſe only inſcription by his own expreſs order is,

HIC JACET PECCATORUM MAXIMUS,
Obiit 13 Sept. 1713.

in the ſame grave in that vault with the now mouldered remains of her excellent father, whom ſhe quite idolized, who doated on her, and whom ſhe loſt at nine years old. At the requeſt of her ſiſter Mrs. B. the Rev. Mr. White, curate of Chertſey, attended, and preached a very fine funeral ſermon to a crowded lamenting audience, in the place of Mrs F's nativity; which he repeated on the 22d at Chertſey, and which, we underſtand, is to be printed. Her death will be ſeverely felt by the poor, and lamented by all who had the happineſs to live in intimacy with her. She poſſeſſed many virtues and accompliſhments, but being *naturally* of a very retired, reſerved diſpoſition, ſhe withdrew from public notice, and to *very few* was known as ſhe deſerved. Her exemplary attachment as a ſiſter never was ſurpaſſed; ſhe fulfilled in that relationſhip every duty to the utmoſt extent of generous diſintereſted affection. At the age of about 17, ſhe reſolved never

to

to marry—however tempted. But this reſolve was not known to her family, not even to her ſiſter, until about 10 years ago. When a very little girl, not 7 years old, ſhe one day ſeeing a gentleman, who was on a viſit at her father's, ſpeak harſhly to his beautiful lady, ſhe, when alone, thus addreſſed her mother: "Mamma, I am reſolved never to have a huſband unleſs the gentleman will let me live with him a whole year before I marry him, to ſee how I ſhall like him; becauſe you tell me, when I am married, if I *don't* like him, I muſt not come away home again to papa and you." She had an exquiſite underſtanding, with judgement to adviſe, and ſweetneſs of temper and manners to ſoothe, her beloved and deſerving ſiſter, under the preſſures of the ſevereſt trials; and, when ſhe enjoyed health and chearfulneſs, ſhe diſplayed a brilliancy of thought, and lively ſallies of wit, highly entertaining within her own family. A firm and fervent piety characterized her uniform conduct from her early youth to her lateſt hour. She truſted for acceptance with GOD only through the merits and vicarious ſufferings of her adored Redeemer. The laſt words that ſhe uttered, to be diſtinctly heard, were, "*Oh!* my SAVIOUR GOD, into THY HANDS do I commend MY ſpirit;"—it is ſuppoſed that ſhe concluded the text—"for Thou haſt redeemed it, O LORD, *thou* GOD of *Truth!*"—as ſhe continued either praying or *praiſing* GOD with the laſt gentle breath that ſhe drew. Theſe excellent qualities, with an expanded benevolence and compaſſionate heart, bleſſed the ſmall circle of her intimate friends, who, with her inconſolable ſiſter, will ever revere her memory, as they now deplore her loſs.—It is ſomewhat remarkable, that Mrs. Berkeley loſt her only ſon, George Monck B. eſq. in Jan. 1793; Dr. B. her huſband, in Jan. 1795; and her ſiſter in Jan. 1797. Bp. Berkeley alſo died in the month of January.

11. At her houſe in St. James-ſquare, Jemima Marchioneſs Grey, Baroneſs Lucas of Crudwell, in the county of Wilts. Her Ladyſhip was the grand-daughter of Henry, laſt Duke of Kent; daughter of John, third Earl of Breadalbane, by the laſt duke's eldeſt daughter Amabel Jemima; and widow of Philip, ſecond Earl of Hardwicke, to whom ſhe was married 1740, and by whom ſhe has left two daughters, Amabel, widow of Lord Polwarth, and Jemima, widow of Lord Grantham; to the eldeſt of whom deſcend the eſtates belonging to the Duke of Kent, and the title of Baroneſs Lucas.

On her coffin-plate is inſcribed:

"The Moſt Noble
Jemima, Marchioneſs Grey,
and Baroneſs Lucas, of Crudwell;
born October 9th, O. S. 1722;
married May 22d, 1740,
to the Right Hon. Philip Yorke,
2d Earl of Hardwicke;
died January 11th, 1797."

At the rectory-houſe at Bedale, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, the Rev. Rich. Clarke, rector of that place. He married, a few years ago, Miſs —— Wiſe, ſiſter of Mrs. Milbanke, wife of William M. eſq. of Thorpe Berrow, near that place, by whom he has three children. This rectory is in John Clarke, of Grange Hale, otherwiſe Glebe-houſe Bedale, eſq. elder brother of the deceaſed, and is worth 130l. a year. His wife, who was Miſs Grammar, of Richmond, in Surrey, died two years ago, aged 25, leaving no children.

Mr John Gammon, maſter of the Oak inn, Seven Oaks, Kent.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of John C. eſq. of Sandridge bury, Herts, and daughter of the late Dr. Caſton, of St. Alban's.

At the Five Ways, near Birmingham, Mrs. Rebecca Tindal, a maiden lady of great reſpectability, and deſcended from an antient family.

At Walworth, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Townley, a widow lady.

At Leiceſter, aged 69, Mr. John Lewin. He was elected mace-bearer to the Corporation in the year 1787, which office he filled with equal credit to himſelf and utility to the Corporation, who, though for ſome years previous to his deceaſe he was incapacitated from attending his public duty through illneſs, generouſly continued his ſalary as a teſtimony of their approbation of his integrity and worth.

In his 65th year, Thomas Page, eſq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for the Iſle of Ely, and one of the corporation of the conſervators of Bedford Level.

Mrs. Portello, of Hammerſmith.

At Murton, in Scotland, David Scott, eſq. of Nether Benholm.

12. At Kilburn Wells, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. Alexander J. machiniſt of Drury-lane theatre.

After a lingering illneſs, in his 40th year, Thomas Porter Bonell, eſq. of Duffield-hall, Derbyſhire.

At his father's houſe, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Robert Williams, eſq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, youngeſt ſon of Edward W. of Eaton, co. Salop, eſq.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Moore, ſen. an eminent hoſier.

13. The Rev. Jeremiah Bigſby, B. A. rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham; the patronage of which is in the Crown.

Mr. Tho. Naſh, ſugar-refiner, Leman-ſt.

Of a mortification in his hand, owing to the burſting of a gun, in his 84th year, Mr. R. Otter, of Gravingham, near Gainſboro'.

In St. Gregory's, Norwich, aged 71, Mr. James Hardy, attorney at Law; a zealous advocate for every part of our excellent Conſtitution; and equally reſpectable

in

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27																				
28																				
29		53⅞	55	71⅜		15⅝	6¼	171½							72½	51	10⅛	4¾ dif.	11 18 0	
30	138	54	54¼	71⅝		15⅝	6⅜	171½							72⅛	51⅛	10⅛		11 18 0	
31	138¾	53⅞	54⅛	71¼		15⅝	6⅜	171½	15 dif.						72½	51¼	10⅛		11 15 0	
1	Sunday																			
2	138	54	54⅜	71½		15⅝	6⅞	171½	16						72½	51	10⅜	4⅜	11 17 6	
3	138	53⅞	54⅜	71½		15⅝	6⅞	171½	16						72⅛	51	10⅛		11 17 6	
4	138¾	54⅛	54⅞	71⅝		15⅝	6⅞								72	51½	10⅜	4⅛	11 16 0	
5	138¼	54⅛	54⅞	71½		15⅝	6⅞	172½	20							51½	10⅜	4⅜	11 17 0	
6		54⅛	54⅝																11 17 0	
7		54	55⅛	71½		15⅝	6⅞	171½							72¾	51½	10⅛		11 13 0	
8	Sunday																			
9		54⅛	55	71⅜		15⅜	6⅞	171⅛	21						71⅞	51⅛	10⅛	4⅜	11 13 0	
10	138½	54⅛	55⅛	71⅜	82½	15⅜	6⅞	172	17						71⅝	51⅛	10⅛		11 13 0	
11	139¼	54⅜	55⅜	71½	83	15⅜	6⅞	172⅜	18							51⅜	10⅛		11 18 0	
12	140¾	55	55⅛	72	83⅛	15⅜	6⅞	172½	18							52	10⅛	4½	12 0 0	
13	139¾	55	55⅛	71⅞	83⅛	15⅜	6⅞	171¾	15						73	52	10⅛	4	11 19 0	
14		55⅛	55⅜	72⅛	83⅛	15⅜	6⅞										10⅛		11 15 0	
15	Sunday																			
16		55⅛	56	72⅛		15 dif.	7	172	15					2 dif.			10⅛		11 15 0	
17	142½	55⅜	56⅛	73	84	16⅛	7	173⅜	14			51⅞		3	72	51¾	10⅛		11 19 0	
18		55⅜	56⅛	73	84	16⅛	7⅛	173⅜	14			54⅛		3				4	12 1 0	
19	142⅜	55⅜	56⅛	73	84⅛	16⅛	7⅛	173⅜	12			54⅜				53			12 0 0	
20		55⅜	56⅛	73⅛	84⅛	16⅛	7⅛	173⅜	12					3			10⅜		12 0 0	
21		55⅜	55⅝*	73⅛	84⅛	16⅛	7⅛	172	11					3	71⅞	53¼	10⅜	4	11 19 0	
22	Sunday																			
23	142¼	55¼	55	73⅛	84¼	16⅛	7	171½	10	59¾		54⅛		2	72	53	10⅜	4	11 19 0	
24	141⅞	56⅛	55⅛	73⅛	83⅞*	16⅛	7⅛	172	11	59⅞		54⅛		3	72⅛	53⅛	10⅛		11 17 0	
25		55⅞	56⅛	74	82⅛	16⅛	7⅛	172½	9	59¾		54⅜		3	72⅛	52¾	10⅛	4	12 0 0	
26		56⅛	55⅛	73⅛	82⅛	16⅛	7⅛	172	10	59¾		54⅛		2	72⅛	53⅛	10⅛		12 0 0	

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Ipſwich
Ireland
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Lewes Leeds
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
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Newcaſtle 3
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27																				
28																				
29		53 7/8	55	71 3/4		15 3/4	6 3/4	171 1/2							72 1/2	51	10 1/8	4 3/4 dif.	11 18 0	
30	138	54	54 1/2	71 7/8		15 3/4	6 3/4	171 3/4							72 1/2	51 1/8	10 1/8		11 18 0	
31	138 1/4	53 7/8	54 1/4	71 3/4		15 1/2	6 3/8	171 1/2	15 dif.						72 1/2	51 1/4	10 1/4		11 15 0	
1	Sunday																			
2	138	54	54 3/8	71 1/2		15 3/4	6 7/8	171 1/2	16						72 1/2	51	10 3/8	4 3/4	11 17 6	
3	138	53 7/8	54 1/2	71 1/2		15 3/4	6 7/8	171 1/2	16						72 1/2	51	10 1/8		11 17 6	
4	138 1/4	54 1/8	55 1/8	71 1/2		15 7/8	6 7/8								72	51 3/8	10 1/8	4 1/2	11 16 0	
5	138 1/4	54 1/8	55 1/8	71 1/2		15 7/8	6 7/8	172 1/2	20							51 1/2	10 1/8	4 1/4	11 17 0	
6		54 1/2	55 1/8																11 17 0	
7		54	55 1/4	71 1/2		15 7/8	6 7/8	171 1/2							72 1/4	51 1/2	10 1/8		11 13 0	
8	Sunday																			
9		54 1/2	55	71 3/4		15 3/4	6 7/8	171 3/4	21						71 7/8	51 3/4	10 1/8	4 3/8	11 13 0	
10	138 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/4	71 3/8	82 1/2	15 1/2	6 7/8	172	17						71 7/8	51 1/2	10 1/8		11 13 0	
11	139 1/4	54 3/8	55 1/8	71 1/2	83	15 1/2	6 7/8	172 1/4	18							51 3/4	10 1/8		11 18 0	
12	140 1/2	55	55 1/4	72	83 1/4	15 1/2	6 7/8	172 1/2	18							52	10 1/4	4 1/2	12 0 0	
13	139 3/4	55	55 1/4	71 3/4	83 1/4	15 1/2	6 7/8	171 3/4	15						73	52	10 1/4	4	11 19 0	
14		55 1/8	55 1/4	72 1/8	83 1/4	15 7/8	6 7/8										10 1/4		11 15 0	
15	Sunday																			
16		55 1/8	56	72 1/8		16 dif.	7	172	15					2 dif.			10 1/4		11 15 0	
17	142 1/2	55 3/8	56 1/8	73	84	16 1/8	7	173 1/4	14			54 7/8		3	72	51 1/2	10 1/8		11 19 0	
18		55 1/2	56 1/4	73	84	16 1/8	7 1/8	173 1/2	14			54 1/4		3				4	12 1 0	
19	142 3/4	55 1/2	56 1/4	73	84 1/4	16 1/4	7 1/8	173 1/2	12			54 3/8				53			12 0 0	
20		55 1/2	56 1/2	73 1/4	84 1/4	16 1/4	7 1/8	172 1/2	10					3			10 3/8		12 0 0	
21		55 1/2	55 1/2 *	73 1/8	84 1/2	16 1/8	7 1/8	172	11					3	71 7/8	53 1/4	10 3/8	4	11 19 0	
22	Sunday																			
23	142 1/2	55 1/2	55	73 1/8	84 1/4	16 1/4	7	171 1/2	10	59 3/4		54 3/8		2	72	53	10 3/8	4	11 19 0	
24	142 1/2	56 1/8	55 1/2	73 1/8	82 1/4 *	16 1/4	7 1/8	172	11	59 1/2		54 1/2		3	72 1/4	53 1/4	10 1/4		11 17 0	
25		56 1/4	56 1/8	74	82 1/2	16 1/4	7 1/8	172 1/2	9	59 1/4		54 1/8		3	72 1/2	53 1/4	10 1/4	4	12 0 0	
26		56 1/4	55 1/2	73 1/4	82 1/2	16 1/8	7 1/8	172	10	59 1/4		54 1/4		2	72 1/2	53 1/4	10 1/4		12 0 0	

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Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet	Hygrom. in.	State of Weather in January, 1796.
1	SW calm	,29,60	43	43	14	1·3	foggy
2	SW calm	74	43	44		·3	gloomy, with ſun at intervals
3	SE briſk	30, 5	41	41		·5	clear with ſun
4	SSE moderate	16	39	40		·7	
5							
6							
7	SE calm	4	44	47		.6	no ſun.
8	SSE calm	37	32	35		·5	gloomy
9	W calm	4	33	35		·9	gloomy, with fog
10	ESE calm	13	34	36		·4	clear without ſun
11	SE briſk	29,60	30	33	2	.1	gloomy, and raw ſleet at night
12	SE calm	70	30	33	1	·9	mild and wet, no ſun
13	SE briſk	76	32	35		·9	ſnow and rain
14	SW gentle	40	39	39		·5	little rain
15	E calm	66	34	36		·5	delightful day, clear, with ſun
16	NW calm	97	31	34		·7	blue ſky, ſun
17	S calm	30,22	31	34		.8	gloomy, rain at night
18	S calm	10	37	38		·7	mild and pleaſant
19	S calm	15	32	32		·5	ſun, mild and pleaſant
20	SW calm	10	37	36		·3	gloomy, but little ſun
21	SW briſk	2	38	37		·3	mild and pleaſant
22	SW moderate	29,84	38	38		·5	gloomy, little ſun
23	S moderate	70	39	37		.6	gloomy A. M. rain P. M.
24	SW gentle	74	37	42		.6	rain A. M. clears up, with ſun, P. M
25	S gentle	30, 3	38	36		2.0	clear, with little ſun
26	SE briſk	29,85	37	39		.0	clear
27	SE moderate	73	39			1.9	overcaſt, rain at night
28	NW gentle	48	39	40		.6	ſun P. M.
29	SW gentle	77	39	40		6.6	overcaſt
30	SW moderate	85	46	47		.6	overcaſt
31	SW. boiſterous	33	42*	43*		.8	overcaſt

13. Sea gulls in land.—17. Gorſe flowers.—19. blades of ſnow-drop appear.—22. Two robins ſing a duet at the cloſe of day.—24. The birds of Lorch grow turgid.—29. A hurricane betwixt twelve and one, mid-day barometer .33 in the ſpace of three hours.—30. A hurricane at night.

Fall of rain, 2.30. Evaporation veſſel broken by the froſt.

J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for February, 1797.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1797.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	3	44	44	30,13	fair
28	44	42	3	29,82	rain
29	44	48	40	30,17	fair
30	44	51	44	,28	cloudy
31	46	46	39	29,82	ſtormy
F. 1	45	52	46	30,12	fair
2	47	51	47	,34	cloudy
3	44	48	42	,36	cloudy
4	4	41	35	,38	cloudy
5	3	36	34	,46	cloudy
6	34	35	33	,48	cloudy
7	34	36		,47	cloudy
8	31	34	35	,47	cloudy
9	36	43	3	,50	fair
10	33	35	32	,50	cloudy
11	3	37	35	,47	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1797.
Feb.	°	°	°		
	37	45	44	,14	fair
	13	42	47	40	29,70	ſhowery
	14	39	44	30	,41	ſhowery
		39	39	30	30,21	fair
		36	37	33	,25	fair
		29	33	33	,27	fair
		3	52	36	,28	fair
		3	42	37	,28	fair
	20	30	4	32	,24	rain
		27	43	36	,22	fair
		15	49	37	,22	fair
	23	13	46	35	,20	foggy
	14	30	42	37	,19	foggy
	25	15	48		,18	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

* Only two thermometers are intended to be memorandumed in future; each a Northern aſpect open to the air, but clear from wet; No. 1. ſix feet from the earth; No. 2. upon the ſurface of the earth, and directly under No. 1.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For FEBRUARY, 1797.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

THE following excellent letter of the great Dr. Young will doubtleſs be an acceptable preſent to your readers. It is probably one of the laſt he ever wrote. E. H.

"To the Rev. Mr. Thos. Newcomb at Hackney near London."

"My dear old friend,

"And now my only dear old friend, for your nameſake Colborn is dead; he died laſt winter of a cold, caught by officiating on the Faſt-day: He has left one daughter, I believe in pretty good circumſtances; for a friend of his, ſome time agoe, ſettled upon her twenty-pounds a year; and he, no doubt, has left her ſomething conſiderable himſelf.

"I am pleaſed with the ſtanzas you ſent me; there is nothing in them of eighty-ſeven; and if you have been as young, in your attempt on the *death of Abel*; it will do you credit. That work I have read, and think it deſerves that reception it has met withall.

"The libel you mention, I have not ſeen: but I have ſeen numberleſs papers, which ſhew that our body politic is far from being in perfect health. As for my own health, I do not love to complain; but one particular I muſt tell you, that my ſight is ſo far gone, as to lay me under the neceſſity of borrowing a hand to write this. God grant me grace under this darkneſs, to ſee more clearly things inviſible and eternal, thoſe great things, which you and I muſt ſoon be acquainted with; and why not rejoice at it? There is not a day of my long life that I deſire to repeat; and at fourſcore it is *all labour and ſorrow*. What then have we to do? But one thing remains, and in that one bleſſed be God, by his aſſiſtance, we are ſure of ſucceſs. Let nothing therefore lye heavy on your heart; let us rely on Him who has done ſo great things for us; that lover of ſouls, that hearer of prayers, whenever they come from the heart; and ſure rewarder of all thoſe who love Him, and put their truſt in his mercy.

"Let us not be diſcontented with this world; that is bad, but it is ſtill worſe to be ſatisfied with it, ſo ſatisfied, as not to be very anxious for ſomething more. My love and beſt wiſhes attend you both, and, I am,

"my good old friend,

"ſincerely yours, E. YOUNG.

"Wellwyn, Nov. 25, 1762."

P. S. "I am perſuaded that you are miſtaken as to your age. You write yourſelf 87, which cannot be the caſe; for I always thought myſelf older than you, and I want conſiderably of that age. If it is worth your while, ſatisfy me as to this particular."

Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
Intactum Pallanta.——

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 19.

QUI alterum incuſat probri, eum ipſum ſe intueri oportet.

Mr. Chalmers's motto; borrowed, perhaps, from an example in Lily's Grammar.

The public prints have exhibited a ſufficient noſegay of the

FLORES CHALMERIANI:

permit me to offer you a moſt irrefragable inſtance of the

ACCURATIO CHALMERIANA.

In Mr. Chalmers's *Apology for the Believers in the Shakeſpeare Papers, &c.* page 217, note (c), we are told, that "Florio, for a time, reſided at *Oxford*,"—"he was matriculated, as a member of *Emanuel* college, in 1581."

Emanuel (i. e. Emmanuel, for ſo this appellation ſhould have been written) is a college at *Cambridge*, and not at *Oxford*.

Emmanuel college was not founded till the year 1584; and, conſequently, Florio could not have been matriculated a member of it in 1581.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, Florio was, at no period of his life, a member of Emmanuel college. Its preſent worthy Maſter can vouch for the truth of this aſſertion.

The reader, therefore, will pleaſe to obſerve, that the foregoing note by Mr. Chalmers, is convicted of one falſe ſpelling, and three moſt egregious blunders.

"Twice trehle ſhame on Angelo,
"To weed my vice, and let his grow!"
Meaſure for Meaſure.

On the accuracy of the reſt of Mr. Chalmers's ſtatements relative to the Life and Works of John Florio, I preſend not to determine.—Reſpecting other delinquencies of our *Apologiſt*, the taſk of complete detection, and retributive juſtice, could not have fallen into abler hands than thoſe of Mr. Malone.—This gentleman, I truſt, will forgive my anticipation of a few remarks, which he could not fail to have made without a "prompter." Yours, &c.

P. S. Can any of your correſpondents inform me why Mr. Chalmers has aimed his clumſy ſarcaſm and national reflection at the venerable and unoffending *earl of Charlemont?* See the *Apology for the Believers*, p. 139. "—a Will-o'-th'-wiſp led him (Mr. Malone) headlong *into the bog of Allen*. Here, with *lord Charlemont by his ſide*, he plunges a while. At length, *they flounder* through." Surely, Mr. C has not profited by the advice which the drunken butler gives to Trinculo in the *Tempeſt*: "—while thou liv'ſt, keep a good tongue in thy head."

Take, Mr. Urban, another inſtance of the *oratio perpolita*; "Truth ſtrikes the ſhears and meaſure from his (Mr. Malone's) hand; yet does he continue to ſet out, with a nimble haſte, but without a yard, his linſy-woolſy, in open market." *Apology*, p. 78.—This metaphorical flouriſh will be ſure to meet with numerous admirers at Merchant-Tailors hall; and, perhaps, the freedom of their company may be the reward of their favourite writer.—But I ſhall treſpaſs no farther on the limits of your valuable Repoſitory than while I add, that Mr. C. is ſaid to be preparing a bulky volume to prove, that, though the late reports concerning a fire at Emmanuel college (like the Shakeſpeare MSS.) are *known to be falſe*, yet they *ought to have been believed.*

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

THE late Lord *Trimleſtown* was the *Thomas* recorded by Archdall as the thirteenth lord, and an active member of the volunteer aſſociations. He was alſo an excellent and worthy nobleman; indulgent to an extenſive, and now by his paternal care, a flouriſhing tenantry, amiable in his manners, and truly beneficent in his diſpoſition.

A ſecond marriage of his father, and the conſequent alienation of his affection, involved the late lord for many years in the moſt ungrateful of all ſituations, a family-lawſuit with his younger and half-brother, in whoſe favour his father had made ſuch extenſive leaſes of his entailed eſtates as to reduce Lord Thomas to a very ſlender income for many years of his life*. He ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing his claims; but, as he had known adverſity, he felt, when proſperous, how great were the claims of thoſe who needed his aſſiſtance.

His ſucceſſor, the preſent lord, was not, as your correſpondent ſtates, the Lord Viſcount Kingſland; but a Mr. Barnwall, the firſt-couſin of the late peer, who, though by birth and early education an Iriſhman, was ſo long reſident in France, before the revolution, as to have acquired the title of *Le Compte Barnwall*. His ſon, the Hon. Thomas Barnwall, is married to the daughter of Mr. Kirvan, a gentleman celebrated for having, in his learned leiſure, explored the ſcience of chemiſtry ſo deeply as to have gone far beyond the profeſſional labours of the ableſt chemiſts of our time.

The *Kingſland* family is very diſtantly related to the *Trimleſtown* branch; inſomuch that, as I have not time to look into Archdall, I doubt whether they deſcend from any of the Lords of *Trimleſtown*.

The late Lord, with the honourable pride of a noble family, at a very great expence, repaired the old manorial caſtle of RABUCK, within three miles of Dublin; and it now forms one of the grandeſt features of the vale between that city and the Wicklow mountains. NORMANNUS.

* See the note in p. 93. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Walſall, Feb.* 15.

IN vol. LXVI. p. 1117. I read an account of the death of Lord Trimleſton *, whoſe anceſtor in the time of Edward IV. had the firſt patent granted to any peer of Ireland; and I have noticed, that this title, (as well as ſome others undernamed) has been omitted in the Liſts of the Peers of Ireland, for many years. In Watſon's Iriſh Almanack, for 1795, in the Liſt of Peers, the title of another nobleman of that family is George Barnwall, Viſcount Barnwall of Kingſland, and his country reſidence is at Trimleſtown, in the county of Meath. I obſerve, alſo, that Lord Dunſany's name and title is now introduced as ſecond Baron of that kingdom. This has been omitted many years, as well as Viſcount Dillon, who now takes place as ſecond viſcount. Why is the title of Earl of Fingall omitted? or, is that branch of the family of Plunket extinct? Alſo, why is not Sir Thomas Browne, Baronet, regiſtered, among the Iriſh Lords, as Viſcount Kenmare; by which latter name he is generally called in Ireland? The antient titles of Viſcount Gormanſtown and Fermoy have alſo been diſcontinued many years, though, I believe, there are repreſentatives or claimants for both theſe honours. Information why the above titles have been omitted in the annual liſts, and why ſome have been lately admitted to their former places among the Iriſh Peers, will be thankfully acknowledged.

A Conſtant Reader, p. 59, is informed that Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, (beheaded 5 Edw. VI.) was buried in the chapel at the Tower; as was alſo the body of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, his mortal enemy, who was beheaded afterwards in the beginning of the Reign of Mary the Firſt.

I return thanks to B. p. 26, for the ſatisfaction received on perſuing his excellent Letter on the names of the ſhips of the Royal Navy of Great Britain; and hope his hints reſpecting the naming ſhips of war after the counties, &c. will be attended to.

Amongſt other enquiries, permit me to aſk ſome particulars reſpecting the anceſtors of General Waſhington, when they went firſt to ſettle in America? and an account of their arms, if any are regiſtered.

It may not be of much uſe perhaps to advert to prevailing faſhions in dreſs, as they have their day; but it would be a very deſirable advantage to the people of this town and neighbourhood, who have formerly been employed and ſubſiſted comfortably by manufacturing *Buckles*, if ſome conſiderate perſons in the polite world would, by wearing buckles inſtead of ſtrings or ribbons in their ſhoes, ſet the example for others to do the ſame; as many hundreds of the working people here are in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of employment in their original buſineſs. And were it ordered by government, that the army ſhould wear buckles, as formerly, it would be a means of ſetting the inhabitants here to work again, and would inſure their higheſt gratitude to their benefactors. If this is not to be done, a tax upon ſhoe-ſtrings or ſlippers might induce many to wear buckles, rather than pay the ſame. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Jan.* 10.

IN vol. LXVI. p 874, you record two remarkable inſtances of vegetation; I beg to offer you a third, which occurred in the garden of my father this laſt ſeaſon. By accident an oat of the common kind vegetated, from the root of which ſprang 56 ſtalks or ſhoots, 31 of which bore fruit; no doubt, (had it been ſuffered to remain in the ground,) the barren ſhoots would have alſo fructified; but my father, not wiſhing to have a ſecond crop of ſuch a prolific family, extirpated it early in the ſeaſon. Many of the ſhoots meaſured 1 inch and half in circumference, and 5 feet 10 inches in height; many of the leaves near 2 inches in width, and 2 feet in length, meaſuring from the joint of the ſtalk; the root meaſured 9 inches in circumference; and the ſtalks being preſſed cloſe together formed a column of 1 foot circumference. The whole produce of this wonderful exertion of nature amounts to 6944 perfect grains of oats.

The ſoil it grew in was nearly a bed of ſifted coal-aſhes, there being a very ſmall quantity of vegetative earth mixed therewith.

There was another oat ſprang up near the

* The Iriſh Houſe of Lords, March 3, 1795, reſolved itſelf into a committee of privileges on the claim of Lord Trimleſton. After the examination of witneſſes as to the authenticity of the family-records, the chairman reported, that his lordſhip had proved his claim to the title of baron of Trimleſton. The report was received *nem. diſ.* E.

the above, but did not advance to so rapid a growth, though, had his neighbour been absent, would have appeared monstrous. Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsall, Jan.* 10.

THE crow seen at Bowthorpe, by your correspondent B. is doubtless a *Lusus Naturæ*; and I don't know why any one should be at the pains of endeavouring to prove it a Royston crow. That Nature sometimes sports in this way is very certain; few people have been in London that have not seen the White African, which, though whiter than any European, still retains the thick lips, fleecy hair, and every appearance (except colour) of the Negro. I have seen, in a collection of curiosities, a white hedge sparrow, *(Curruca)*, a white lark, *(Alauda vulgaris)* and a white blackbird (*Merula vulgaris*). In May last I saw a young rook perfectly white upon the nest-trees of a rookery, belonging to Phineas Hussey, Esq. Little Wyrley, near this place; and Mr. Hussey has now one preserved, which was shot there about 2 years ago. I only mention these instances to shew that there was nothing doubtful, or, indeed very uncommon, in the communication made by B.

In Pitt's improved edition of the Agricultural Report for Staffordshire, the Star Jelly *(Tremella Nostoc)* is called a vegetable. I believe botanists are divided in their opinion respecting this substance. Dr. Darwin says, "it is a mucilage voided by herons after they have eaten frogs."

Mr. Pennant speaking of the Winter Gull (British Zoology, vol. II. p. 538) says, "this kind frequents, during winter, the moist meadows in the inland parts of England remote from the sea. The gelatinous substance, known by the name of star shot, or star jelly, owes its origin to this bird, or some of the kind; being nothing but the half-digested remains of earth-worms, on which these birds feed, and often discharge from their stomachs.

I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me what the generally received opinion is, and whether it is so firmly established a vegetable as to justify Mr. Pitt in giving it the place he has.—Holt, in his Agricultural Report for Lancashire (p. 60), says, that "one acre of indifferent land, at Knowsley, produced 92 bushels of wheat in the year 1794. (70 lb. to the bushel); and that Mr. Waring said, the land being marled would have produced 20 bushels more per acre." If Mr. Holt means a statute acre of 160 perches, I submit it to your agricultural readers, that this is impossible, and that he certainly must have been misinformed. C. S.

Mr. URBAN. *Feb.* 5.

AS Dr. Withering has admitted some species into his new arrangement of British plants, which have not hitherto been acknowledged natives of this country; I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to offer a few remarks upon them.

Iris Xiphium, inserted upon the authority of Dr. Nash in his History of Worcestershire, wherein he asserts, that the duchess dowager of Portland found it by the river-side near Fladbury, and in other parts of that county. Qu. Is not this the species which Gerard mentions growing wild in the vicinity of Bath and Wells?

The *Iris Germanica*, admitted into Dr. Berkenhout's Synopsis, is very properly omitted by Withering.

Epimedium Alpinum. This Dr. W. has given upon very slight testimony, and principally with the view of ascertaining whether it is really a native or not. It seems to have been considered by our herbalists and older botanists as a very rare and curious plant.

Cyclamen Europæum. Mr. Woodward has assured Dr. W. that this has been found in Suffolk. In the time of Gerard, it grew upon the mountains of Wales, Lincolnshire and Somersetshire; but, as it has not been discovered in the situations he mentions since then, there is great reason to suspect its legitimacy.

Leucojum æstivum. Mr. Curtis first found this in England growing by the river next Greenwich, as also in the Isle of Dogs, Gerard enumerates five roots of *Leucojum* (including the *æstivum*) all of which, he says, "do growe neere unto the sea side about Colchester, in the Isle of Man, neere Preston, in Aunderneſſe, and about West chester."

Tulipa sylvestris was first adopted by Dr. Smith as a naturalized plant: there is however no ground to entitle it to a higher rank in the British Flora.

Linnæa borealis. However gratifying it might be to British botanists to esteem this

this elegant plant a native, there is very great reaſon to fear the authority on which it is admitted into our Flora is not ſufficient to allow it a higher ſtation than that of the foregoing. It is not at all improbable that in ſome of the untrodden receſſes of the Highlands it *may* be found in a true natural ſtate.

Theſe are all Dr W. has admitted, whoſe authority appears at all dubious; and ſhould the few remarks, I have annexed to them, meet your approbation, in a future number I will ſolicit your attention to ſome farther obſervations—on the cryptogamous plants of Great Britain, as enumerated in Dr. Withering's new Arrangement.

Yours, &c BOTANIQUE.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

THERE are ſeveral of your readers to whom the following information will be highly gratifying, and for this reaſon I beg you will give it an early inſertion in your valuable Miſcellany.

In a late excurſion I took for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the cryptogamous productions of the campagna of London, I had the ſucceſs to meet with a beautiful non-deſcript variety of the *Nidularia ſtriata*, a macerated ſpecimen of which my ſiſter alſo gathered on the pales of a cloſe near Croydon. It differs from the *Nidularia ſtriata* in having a purpliſh cup ſtudded with yellow tubercles; and the capſules affixed to the interior margin by very ſhort pedicles. It had been before diſcovered by an intelligent botanical friend of mine, on a dunghill, in Epping Foreſt: but, as he only found one ſpecimen, conceived it to be an accidental variation, occaſioned by the luxuriance of the ſoil in which he gathered it.

There appears to me a ſufficient diſtinction for a new ſpecies; and therefore beg leave to offer it as ſuch under the following title and characters.

NIDULARIA *punctata Conicate*, externally purple with yellow tubercles, the capſules affixed to the interior margin, which are pendulous.

Habitat—on a dunghill facing the entrance to the Moat-houſe, on Epping Foreſt, and on the rotten pales of a cloſe near Oakfield-houſe, Croydon. *Sept.—Oct.*

Smaller than the *ſtriata*, about one-third of an inch high; very woolly on the outſide, of a purple colour ſtudded with yellow; beautifully ſtriated within of a dark brown: the capſules hanging from the interior margin of the cups.

Any farther neceſſary information relative to this rare fungus will, on deſire, be readily communicated by

Yours, &c. F. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 23.

THE very ſenſible and ingenious Remarks on the names of ſhips in our Navy, p. 26—30, call to mind a former Correſpondent on the ſame ſubject in p. 513 of your volume for 1781; in p. 419 of which the exception (noticed in p. 29, laſt note, of your laſt Mag.) relative to the rule of indiſcriminately uſing the perſonal pronoun of the feminine gender in ſpeaking of ſhips, is mentioned with approbation. In p. 28, col. 1. l. 24. for "Due Reſpect" we ſhould read "Due Repulſe;" and in p. 38, col. 2, l. 55. for 1792, read 1793.

Of Mr. Sowden (mentioned in p. 7. col. 2.) your laſt volume contains ſome intereſting particulars in p. 356. col. 2. and in p. 385.

In p. 52. col. 2. l. 48. after "monks" ſhould be added, "and againſt the reſt of the Univerſity as being indolent;" Dr. Kennicott otherwiſe being repreſented as having been of Magdalen College, as well as Dr. Horne.

In the "Index to the Eſſays, &c." vol. LXVI. Part II. under "Euripides" for "Burgeſs" read "Egerton."

In the laſt page of the Index to Part II. l. 4. from the bottom of c. 2. for 27 read 57; and refer to p. 1113, col. 1.

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

I TAKE leave to trouble you, through the channel of your excellent Magazine, to return my ſincere thanks to your very ſenſible, I am ſure, and, I dare ſay, very worthy correſpondent VIATOR—that I have, ever ſince the ſecond day of this month, ſat *conſtantly* by a moſt comfortable fire. On the arrival of the Gentleman's Magazine, if I am reading any other book (ſave the book of God) I conſtantly cloſe it; and, opening the Magazine, inſtantly caſt my eye over the *bill of fare*. Not having any ſmoky chimneys, I did not immediately turn to his letter; but, my eye happening to glance on the method of *laying* a fire, and, having many years ago had a Lancaſhire houſekeeper, who taught my then cook and houſe-maid to lay their fires in a very uncommonly-clever way; and the art being now loſt in my family, I began reading, with the attention it *certainly* merits, VIATOR's letter. When I had concluded it, I ordered

ordered my quiet little houſe-maid (the daughter of a worthy woman, who married from my family,) to be ſent up to me. I thus addreſſed her—"Mary, here is a letter in the Magazine for you."—She, bluſhing, modeſtly replied—"It *can't* be for *me*, Madam; it muſt be for ſome woman of the ſame name."—I deſired her to ſtay and hear it; at leaſt, that part which *ſhe* could underſtand; at the concluſion deſiring, that ſhe would the next morning lay her fire as there directed; which I had no doubt of her doing, ſhe inheriting from her mother a *ſort of hereditary* obedience to execute my orders. I had ſome doubts with regard to my cook; but, as ſhe has been married, and ſo *of courſe* been accuſtomed to *obey*, I recommended it her alſo to purſue the new method, but, I underſtand from my own ſervant, not with like ſucceſs; for the kitchen-fire is laid in the way in which ſhe laid it thirty years ago, ſhe not conceiving that a *gentleman can know how to lay a kitchen-fire as well as ſhe does!*

VIATOR obſerves, that ſervants are generally obſtinate;—ſo are, frequently, maſters and miſtreſſes, although better educated; and ſervants muſt not tell thoſe they ſerve of *their faults*, which the *ſervers* muſt ſubmit to hear every day. One very good method of preventing that troubleſome exerciſe to both parties is to *educate* ſervants; that is, take the children of old faithful ſervants, whilſt lads and laſſes, into the family, and let them be trained by elder ſervants in the houſe, which would prevent many houſes being robbed, many poor creatures ending their deceitful, their at length doleful days, at the gallows. Almoſt all the houſes that are broke open and robbed, are by means of the *aſſiſtance* or *direction* of ſome ſervant, who has quitted the family, or reſides in it, as was the caſe of a gentleman, who a few years ago reſided in the houſe I now inhabit. Obſerving, on my firſt coming to it, that the windows were ſecured in a very ſingular, and, I muſt add, very uncommonly clever way, I was told, that it was an invention of the gentleman who had lately died in it; but, that he found he might have ſaved himſelf the trouble, as his houſe was broke open on the *inſide* by his coachman and cook, who very kindly contented themſelves *with his plate only*, not attempting his money or his life; but ſoon notified their intention of uniting themſelves in the bands of holy wedlock, and, of courſe, quitting his ſervice; they probably now keep a *reputable* public-houſe in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's. The excellent curious faſtenings are waſted on me, who have nothing to loſe; but, as they act *ſelf-moved* in the day as well as in the night, ſhould the horrid monſters—not of the deep, but from *Dieppe*, &c. penetrate to this inland part of the kingdom, they might obſtruct their entrance long enough to petition the Saviour of ſinners to receive one's ſoul to the arms of mercy.

But, to return to VIATOR'S method of laying fires.—I venture to recommend it ſtrongly, in theſe very dear times, as wonderfully economical; and, as I am an odd ſort of being, that takes little upon truſt that I can inveſtigate, excepting what I read in the Book of God, it ſaves about one-third of the coal uſually conſumed by laying fires, burns much more pleaſantly, and does not become hollow if one forgets to ſtir them, as I ever do, ever have done through my whole life, and I dare ſay ever ſhall do, not having been permitted to ſtir a fire until I came to *years of diſcretion*. I never do ſtir my fire at all; ſo frequently give my ſervant the trouble of re-kindling it twice during the day. But this has never happened once ſince Viator's method has been purſued; for which I here publicly offer him my really-ſincere and grateful acknowledgements; hoping that many, on reading this in your Magazine, may be led to try the experiment. Had Viator's method required the purchaſing any article that had coſt only five ſhillings, I ſhould have done as I always do; let ſome of my neighbours try the experiment *firſt*: but here is not a ſixpence to be expended, and I can aſſure you, Mr. Urban, ſeveral to be ſaved. If I were *Mayoreſs* of the neighbouring town, and *Mr. Mayor* NOT *a coal dealer*, I would beg him to propoſe to the Aldermen to preſent the ſenſible, worthy, public benefactor Viator with the freedom of the town in an elegant *ſilver* box. As it is, I can only ſay, that I perſuade myſelf, from the tenor of his letter, that he will rejoice to hear, that, if they are wiſe, he has by it benefited thouſands, and certainly, without any very great ſtock of wiſdom, one

AGED MATRON.

Mr.

ordered my quiet little house-maid (the daughter of a worthy woman, who married from my family,) to be sent up to me. I thus addressed her—"Mary, here is a letter in the Magazine for you."—She, blushing, modestly replied—"It *can't* be for *me*, Madam; it must be for some woman of the same name."—I desired her to stay and hear it; at least, that part which *she* could understand; at the conclusion desiring, that she would the next morning lay her fire as there directed; which I had no doubt of her doing, she inheriting from her mother a *sort of hereditary* obedience to execute my orders. I had some doubts with regard to my cook; but, as she has been married, and so *of course* been accustomed to *obey*, I recommended it her also to pursue the new method, but, I understand from my own servant, not with like success; for the kitchen-fire is laid in the way in which she laid it thirty years ago, she not conceiving that a *gentleman can know how to lay a kitchen-fire as well as she does!*

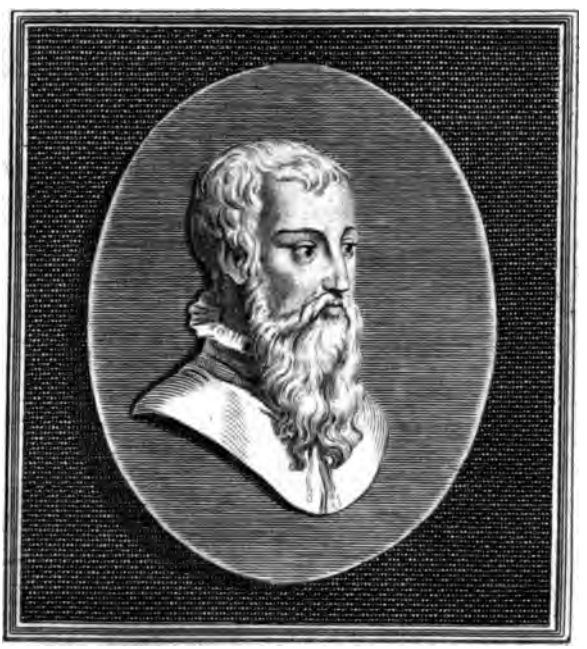
VIATOR observes, that servants are generally obstinate;—so are, frequently, masters and mistresses, although better educated; and servants must not tell those they serve of *their faults*, which the *servers* must submit to hear every day. One very good method of preventing that troublesome exercise to both parties is to *educate* servants; that is, take the children of old faithful servants, whilst lads and lasses, into the family, and let them be trained by elder servants in the house, which would prevent many houses being robbed, many poor creatures ending their deceitful, their at length doleful days, at the gallows. Almost all the houses that are broke open and robbed, are by means of the *assistance* or *direction* of some servant, who has quitted the family, or resides in it, as was the case of a gentleman, who a few years ago resided in the house I now inhabit. Observing, on my first coming to it, that the windows were secured in a very singular, and, I must add, very uncommonly clever way, I was told, that it was an invention of the gentleman who had lately died in it; but, that he found he might have saved himself the trouble, as his house was broke open on the *inside* by his coachman and cook, who very kindly contented themselves with his plate only, not attempting his money or his life; but soon notified their intention of uniting themselves in the bands of holy wedlock, and, of course, quitting his service; they probably now keep a *reputable* public-house in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's. The excellent curious fastenings are wasted on me, who have nothing to lose; but, as they act *self-moved* in the day as well as in the night, should the horrid monsters—not of the deep, but from *Dieppe*, &c. penetrate to this inland part of the kingdom, they might obstruct their entrance long enough to petition the Saviour of sinners to receive one's soul to the arms of mercy.

But, to return to VIATOR's method of laying fires.—I venture to recommend it strongly, in these very dear times, as wonderfully economical; and, as I am an odd sort of being, that takes little upon trust that I can investigate, excepting what I read in the Book of God, it saves about one-third of the coal usually consumed by laying fires, burns much more pleasantly, and does not become hollow if one forgets to stir them, as I ever do, ever have done through my whole life, and I dare say ever shall do, not having been permitted to stir a fire until I came to *years of discretion*. I never do stir my fire at all; so frequently give my servant the trouble of re-kindling it twice during the day. But this has never happened once since Viator's method has been pursued; for which I here publicly offer him my really-sincere and grateful acknowledgements; hoping that many, on reading this in your Magazine, may be led to try the experiment. Had Viator's method required the purchasing any article that had cost only five shillings, I should have done as I always do; let some of my neighbours try the experiment *first*: but here is not a sixpence to be expended, and I can assure you, Mr. Urban, several to be saved. If I were *Mayoress* of the neighbouring town, and *Mr. Mayor* NOT *a coal dealer*, I would beg him to propose to the Aldermen to present the sensible, worthy, public benefactor Viator with the freedom of the town in an elegant *silver* box. As it is, I can only say, that I persuade myself, from the tenor of his letter, that he will rejoice to hear, that, if they are wise, he has by it benefited thousands, and certainly, without any very great stock of wisdom, one

AGED MATRON.

Mr.

P. delin.



BEZÆ EFFIGIES.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

THE following letter of the great and good Mr. Locke is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Frances Bridger, of Lowlers in Hawkhurſt, Kent, a lineal deſcendant of John Altorf, Eſq. ſon of Sir Edward Alford, Knt. of Offington-place, near Arundel, Suſſex, to whom it was addreſſed. D. J.

"Sir, *Cb. Ch. 12th Jan.* 96.

I Have not yet quite parted with you; and though you have put off your gowne, you are not yet got beyond my aſſiſtance or concernment for you. 'Tis true, you are now paſt maſters and tutors, and it is now therefore that you ought to be the greater care of yourſelf; ſince the miſtakes, or miſcarriages, which heretofore would have been charged upon them, will now, if any, light wholly upon you, and you yourſelf muſt be accountable for all your actions; for will any longer any one life ſhare in the praiſe or cenſure they may deſerve. 'Twill be time, therefore, that you now begin to think yourſelf a man, and neceſſary that you take the courage of one. I mean not ſuch a courage as may name you one of thoſe roaring gallants that ſtick at nothing; but a courage that may defend and ſecure your virtue and religion; for, in the world you are now looking into, you will find perhaps more offers made upon your innocence than you can imagine; and ſuch reare more dangerous than thoſe that lay watch for your purſe, who will endeavour to rob you of that virtue which they care not for themſelves. I could wiſh you that reſolution as never to fall into ſuch company. But I conſider you are to live in the world; and, whilſt either the ſervice of your country, or your own buſineſſe, makes your converſation with men neceſſary, perhaps this caution will be needleſs. But you may underſtand your buſineſſe when you cannot deny your converſation; and you may allow thoſe your company, who poſſibly will not deſerve your notice. It is needleſſe to preſſe you to keep you from vice. I never obſerved you inclined to it. I write this to ſtrengthen your reſolution, not to give you new ones. I hope the impreſſions of example or others prevail againſt the direction of your own reaſon and conſcience. I believe you to be better acquainted with the miſeries than the pleaſures of vice. One may certainly with more aſſurance aſſert the enjoyments of life and the ſatisfactions of vertue, to a perſon diſpoſed to believe them poſſible. For, certainly, amongſt the troubles and diſorders of this world, there are ſome things that ſtand ſteddily with a reaſonable conſtitution, and ſome pleaſures that are conſiſtent with [illegible] What progreſs you have made in the latter, you will doe well not to loſe. Your leiſure hours from devotion, buſineſs, or recreation (for that too I can allow, where imployment, not idleneſſe, gives a title to it), will be well beſtowed in reviewing or improving your Univerſity notions: and at this diſtance I could afford your ſtudies any direction or aſſiſtance, I ſhould be glad, and you need only let me know it. Though your anceſtors have left you a condition above the gramany rank, 'tis not yourſelf above that can advance you reſt to it: for it's not either your going up to two terms, or living in a great houſe, or keeping many horſes, that gives one advantage over beaſts or other men: but the being wiſe and learned. I hope not that to make you a ſtranger of your eſtate; for, though riches be not virtue, it's a great inſtrument of it, wherein lyes a great part of the uſefull'neſs of life and comfort of life. In the right management of this lyes a great part of prudence, and about many of the great miſtake of men; whilſt they are either too cautious, or too careleſs of it. If you throw it away idely, you'll want your great ſupport, and loſe your friend. If you hugge it too cloſely, you loſe many friends too. To be liberall, provident and good-natured are things worth your endeavour to obtain, which perhaps you will better [illegible] avoiding the extremities of [illegible] both make them [illegible] that I expect you are neere [illegible] give you theſe advices, and [illegible] that what I meant for a letter [illegible] grow into a treatiſe. The many particulars that here is not roome for, I refer you to ſeeke in the writings of [illegible] and ſage authors. Let me give you [illegible] theſe counſells I cannot leave [illegible] direct you, as well as I wiſh you, I [illegible] heartily wiſh you well. [illegible] for pardon me for this [illegible] tutor, and I [illegible]

Your [illegible]

Concerning the Diſcoveries of Copernicus.

[illegible] of Copernicus [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] marks [illegible]

[illegible] gave [illegible]

[illegible] on the [illegible]

[illegible] of Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] reſpect [illegible]

[illegible] Copernicus.

Lord Buchan had [illegible] the writings of Copernicus [illegible] Society, or at leaſt to inſpect, [illegible]

truly great and original genius poſſeſſed mathematical principles, that are aſcribed to his ſucceſſors, in geometrical inveſtigation.

Impreſſed with this notion, and actuated by the honourable motive of gaining freſh laurels to Copernicus, he wrote to his friend John Bernoulli, the younger, at Berlin, intreating of that learned man to enquire if any papers of Copernicus could be obtained at Thorn, or elſewhere, whence materials might be furniſhed for exploring the merits of the reſtorer of the true ſyſtem of the univerſe.

At the ſame time, Lord Buchan informed the learned Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy at Edinburgh of theſe reſearches, and made his intentions known to ſeveral other perſons of ſcientific curioſity; but the diſturbed ſtate of Europe has prevented that correſpondence with Germany, and that tranquillity of mind, ſo indiſpenſable for following out and attaining the objects neceſſary for the elucidation of the deſign. Notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, Lord Buchan does not deſiſt from hoping, at a more favourable juncture, to reſume his enquiries concerning Copernicus; and, with a view to call the attention of thoſe in foreign parts, who may be in poſſeſſion of any materials for the literary life of Copernicus, he has thought it expedient and proper to publiſh extracts of the correſpondence which moſt materially explains his views with reſpect to this intereſting ſubject of enquiry.

"*To the Earl of* BUCHAN, *from Profeſſor* Robinſon *at* Edinburgh.

"*Edinburgh, April* 2, 1794.

"The writings of Copernicus only ſerve to ſtimulate the curioſity of mathematicians; becauſe, in theſe he has thrown ſeveral ſpecimens of geometrical refinement without giving any information of his ſources; and it would appear that he was in poſſeſſion of ſome mathematical principles that are uſually thought to be of later date.

"There is, or was, a Mr. Teſſanek, a deſcendant of the nobleman, who was pupil to Copernicus, and had great veneration for him. This gentleman publiſhed, ſome years ago, a Commentary on the firſt book of Sir Iſaac Newton's *Principia* (a very curious work, in which he has aimed at tracing Newton's own inveſtigation of the different propoſitions), which I have ſeen, and think very highly of. He ſays, in his Preface, that he is in poſſeſſion of many papers of correſpondence between Copernicus and his pupil, from which he has been able to rectify many miſtakes concerning him both as a mathematician and philoſopher, *and that he is engaged in writing an account of him and his diſcoveries.*

"I have eagerly peruſed all the German Catalogues ſince that time in hope of meeting with this work; but in vain. It is only a good geometer who will have either intereſt in the peculiarities of Copernicus, or knowledge of them; and I preſume Teſſanek will treat the ſubject *con amore.*"

"*Mr.* JOHN BERNOULLI *to the Earl of* Buchan.

"M. le Comte, *Berlin, le* 24 *Mai*, 1794.

"J'ai eu l'honneur, My Lord, de recevoir vos deux lettres du 10 Mars et du 19 Avril. Comme la 1e n'exigeoit pas une prompte réponſe, vous pardonnerez que je ſois reſté en arriere. Quant à la ſeconde, j'aurois ſouhaité de pouvoir y répondre plus promptement, et je l'aurois fait ſi j'avois les livres qui pouroient me mettre en état de vous donner des renſeignemens que vous demandez.

"J'ai parcouru attentivement le livre de Teſſanek que vous m'avez indiqué, et je puis avoir l'honneur de vous aſſurer, My Lord, que, ni dans la Préface ni ailleurs, il n'eſt fait mention de cette correſpondance entre Copernic et ſon éleve dont vous parlez, ni d'aucun deſſein que Teſſanek ait eu de publier quelque choſe ſur la vie et les écrits de Copernic.

"Il n'eſt pas moins certain que Teſſanek n'a rien publie ſur ce ſujet; et qu'il ne publiera rien, puiſqu'il eſt mort il y a quelques années.

"Cette derniere circonſtance m'a engagé encore à chercher dans tout Berlin les derniers volumes des mémoires de la Société de Prague, eſpérant d'y trouver *ſon éloge*, et dans celui-ci quelque notice ſur les papiers qu'il doit avoir poſſédés, et les projets qu'il doit avoir formés relatifs à la vie de Copernic, mais ces derniers volumes n'étoient pas encore dans la ſeule bibliotheque où j'ai trouvé quelques volumes de ſes mémoires publiés avant la mort de Teſſanek. Quand à l'édition que cet habile homme avoit commencé de donner des principes de Newton, et dont il a publié ſeulement les deux premiers volumes (en 4to), il ne vaudra pas la peine de vous les envoyer, puiſqu'il n'y a rien qui puiſſe ſervir, qu'elle n'a pas été achevee, et qu'il eſt aſſez difficile de ſe la procurer de Prague."

Diſcouraged by the diſturbed ſtate of Europe, ſo hoſtile to every bleſſing of humanity, and particularly to a free correſpondence among nations, Lord Buchan has been forced to ſuſpend his enquiries concerning the papers and letters of Copernicus, from which he hoped to have been able to elucidate

the genius and the philosophical merit of that great founder of modern astronomy, and to shew that his fame ought not to be circumscribed as an expounder of the dreams of the antients, but extended to the full limits of his scientific discoveries of our solar system.

The same excellent Bernoulli, of Berlin, writes thus to the Earl of Buchan:

"En 1777, l'évêque de Warmie, que je rencontrai dans l'abbaïe d'Oliva, près de Dantzig, me dit qu'il avoit eu le plaisir de découvrir, dans sa cathédrale à *Frauenbourg*, le tombeau longtems ignoré de Copernic. En passant moi-même l'année suivante par Frauenbourg, pour me rendre en Russie, je n'eus rien de plus pressé dans le court séjour que j'y fis que d'aller à la cathédrale pour m'informer de ce tombeau. Je ne connoissois personne, mais j'acostai un chanoine, dont la phisionomie me revenoit, et qui en effet se trouva très complaisant.

"Il me dit, que, pour l'endroit même où étoient les os de Copernic, on ne pouvoit pas le dire, parce qu'on mettoit les cercueils des chanoines décédés dans un caveau, où dans la suite on ne pouvoit plus les distinguer les uns des autres. Quant à la pierre sépulchrale, c'étoit un petit monument de Marbre comme on érigeoit aussi à d'autres chanoines avec la courte inscription,

Nic. Copernicus Thor(unensis).

Que cette pierre étoit cachée pendant un certain tems, ensuite retrouvée, et placée dans la salle de chapitre, en attendant qu'on peût lui assigner un place plus convenable. Je regrette beaucoup maintenant de n'avoir pas insisté, ou eu le loisir de me faire montrer cette pierre; car au moins qu'une partie de l'inscription ne soit effacée, ou que mon chanoine n'ait parlé d'une autre pierre, son récit ne s'accorde pas avec ce qu'on trouve dans *Gassendi*, qui dit, p. 325, que l'évêque *Martin Cromer* (historien Polonois célebre) fit ériger, à l'honneur de Copernic, *unam tabulam marmoream*, avec cette inscription:

D. O. M.
R. D. Nicolao Copernico,
Torunensi, artium et
medecinæ doctori,
canonico Warmiensi,
præstanti astrologo, et
ejus disciplinæ
instauratori,
Martinus Cromerus,
episcopus Warmiensis,
honoris et ad posteritatem
memoriæ causa posuit
M. D. LXXXI.

Il ajoute, que ce fut 36 ans après le mort de Copernic, mais cela ne s'accorde pas avec la date 1581.

"Mon chanoine se trouvoit par hazard habiter l'appartement de *Copernic*: il s'en faisoit honneur, et m'invita à y monter.

"Au dessus des chambres ordinaires pour la demeure en est une autre, qu'il tient très propre, comme un sanctuaire, et qui est decorée du portrait de Copernic bien conservé, ou peut-être peint plus nouvellement.

"C'est ici qu'on jouit d'une très belle vue, que ce grand homme faisoit la plus-part de ses observations; et, quand il avoit besoin de les faire en plein air, il alloit sur une petite terrasse, ou gallerie, qui fait communiquer cette chambre avec le clocher voisin. Vous comprenez, Milord, la satisfaction que j'ai dû resentir, de me trouver en bon air dans ce lieu classique et sacré, et pourquoi j'ai negligé la pierre sépulchrale, n'ayant plus de tems de reste*.

"Près de la cathédrale, mon chanoine me montra encore un grand bassin, avec une haute tour, qui contient les restes d'une machine hydraulique remarquable, mais dérangée, dont on attribue l'invention à Copernic. Elle servoit à distribuer l'eau dans la demeure très élevée des chanoines, qui sont obligés à present de la faire chercher d'un endroit bas dans la ville.

"J'ai lû, dans un vieux journal Allemand, que la bibliotheque de la vielle ville à *Konigsberg* conserva les livres, principalement de mathématique, que Copernic a laissé avec son portrait; ils avoient été achetés à *Thorn*, où apparemment ils avoient passé dans sa famille, qui vers 1720 occupoit encore la maison où il étoit né."

In the great church at Thorn there is a cenotaph of Copernicus, of which there is a description and an engraving in Hartknoch's Chronicles of Prussia†, where Copernicus is represented kneeling before an altar in the attitude of a priest officiating before a crucifix. Below the portrait are these lines:

"Non parem Pauli *gratiam* ‡ requiro
Veniam Petri neque poico, sed quam
In crucis ligno dederas *latroni*
Sedulus oro."

And, lower down, this inscription:

"Nicolao Copernico Thorunensi absoluta subtilitatis mathematico, ne tanti viri apud exteros celebr. in sua patria periret memoria, hoc monumentum positum. Mort. Varmiæ, in suo canonicatu, anno 1543. d. 4 X. ætatis LXXIII."

* Charming anecdote, simply and beautifully narrated. Mr. Bernoulli, in his *Lettres sur différens Sujets*, has adorned his travels in 1774 and 1775 in the same agreeable manner.

† Hartknoch alles und neues Preussen.

‡ Sic! EDIT.

Lastly,

Laſtly, at the cloſe:

"Nicolaus Copernicus, Thorunenſis, math. celeb."

It was Melchior Pyrnefius, M.D. who died in the year 1589, who cauſed this monument to be erected; and Hartknoch obſerves, that, however inconſiderable, it has this additional intereſt, in containing alſo, immediately connected with the cenotaph, a buſt of John Albertus, king of Poland, below which there is the following inſcription:

"Illuſtris princeps et dn. Joh. Albertus, Polo. rex, apoplexia hic Thorn. mortuus anno 1501, die 17 Junii, ætat. 41. Cujus viſcera hic ſepulta, corpore Cracо tranſlato. Reg. anno VIII."

There is no print of this buſt in Hartknoch, who informs us, that many copies of the cenotaph have been made for Frenchmen; but the print in Ulacq's edition of Gaſſendi's Life of Copernicus has been copied from a different portrait.

Mr. Bernoulli, in the intereſting letter to Lord Buchan already quoted, takes notice of this circumſtance, and continues thus:

"Il n'y a pas d'ailleurs parfaite reſſemblance entre le portrait, préſenté à la Société Royale de Londres par feu mon bon ami le Dr. Wolf, et cela de Hartknoch. Dans celui de Hartknoch, la chevelure eſt beaucoup plus éparſe et diſtante, des deux cotés de la tête, que dans l'autre: vous remarquerez ſur ce ſujet, Milord, une grande faute dans l'inſcription, qui dit que Copernic mourut æt. LXXIII. Car il eſt certain qu'il mourut, agé de LXX ans [le 4 Mai, 1543 *]."

The portrait of Copernicus ſent by Dr. Wolf, of Dantzig, to the Royal Society, was copied from the original in the poſſeſſion of the chamberlain Huſſarzewſki; which portrait was formerly in the palace of Saxe Gotha, and exchanged by the duke with the Prince Biſhop of Warmia for a portrait of a duke of Saxe Gotha, one of his anceſtors, who had been biſhop of Warmia.

From this copy, in the poſſeſſion of the Royal Society, the ingenious Mr. Parke formerly, with Mr. Valentine Green, of London, made an accurate drawing on an exact ſcale for Lord Buchan†.

From this drawing his lordſhip had a buſt modelled by Mr. R. Cummins at Edinburgh; and a caſt from it is now in the chapter-houſe at Dryburgh abbey.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 30.

THE ſtratagem of affixing indecent words to the ſacred tunes, deareſt to the Romiſh ſuperſtition, was carried into complete effect in the infancy of the Reformation in Scotland. "The furious hatred of Popery (ſays Biſhop Percy) led the Preſbyterians to employ their rhymes in a moſt licentious manner. It is a received tradition in Scotland, that, at the time of the Reformation, ridiculous and obſcene ſongs were compoſed to be ſung by the rabble to the tunes of the moſt favourite hymns in the Latin ſervice. "*Green ſleeves and pudding pies*," deſigned to ridicule the Popiſh clergy, is ſaid to have been one of theſe metemorphoſed hymns: "*Maggie Lauder*" was another: "*John Anderſon my jo*" was a third. The laſt mentioned ballad evidently alludes to the five Romiſh ſacraments rejected by the Proteſtant church." (See Reliques of Antient Poetry, Vol. II. Book ii. Poem 2.) The learned editor gives a very ſingular anecdote connected with his ſubject. He obſerves, that "the adaptation of ſolemn church-muſic to theſe ludicrous pieces, and the jumble of ideas thereby occaſioned, will account for the following fact. From the records of the General Aſſembly in Scotland, entituled, "The Book of the Univerſal Kirk," p. 99, 7th July, 1568, it appears, that Thomas Baſſendyne, printer in Edinburgh, printed "ane pſalme buik, in the end whereof was found printit ane baudy ſang, called, "Welcome Fortunes." (See alſo Biograph. Britann. Vol. I. p. 177, 1st edition.)

A practice diametrically oppoſite to this prevailed in Italy about a century before. It was then (ſays the biographer of Lorenzo de Medici) a general cuſtom in that country to ſing pious hymns to the moſt profane and popular melodies, for the purpoſe of ſtimulating the languid piety of the performers by an aſſociation with the vivacity of ſenſual enjoyments. In an antient collection of lauds, or hymns, printed at Venice in 1512, ſeveral of theſe devout pieces are directed to be ſung to the

* As has been ſhewn from the tomb at Frauenburg. † See *Plate I.*

the air of *Ben venga Maggio**. Thus the hymn *Gieſù ſomma dilette* is ſung to the muſick of *Leggiadra donzella*: *Gieſù farmi morire* to that of *Vaga, bella, e gentile*: *Genetrice di Dio* to that of *Dolce anima mea*: and *Crociffo a capo chino* to that of *Una Donna d' amor fino*, one of the moſt indecent pieces among the *Canzoni a ballo*.

I cannot help ſuſpecting, Mr. Urban, that the Papiſts, who ſuffered as I mentioned in the outſet of this letter, from the adroit ſtratagem of the Calviniſts, were not altogether without the means of taking their revenge. In the year 1548, when the celebrated Theodore Beza firſt openly profeſſed Calviniſm, a volume of poems was publiſhed, under his name, of the moſt indecent and reprehenſible nature, ſuch as the witty but obſcene muſe of Catullus himſelf could ſcarcely equal in point of ribaldry. Surely, Mr. Urban, it was, humanly ſpeaking, impoſſible that this ſubtle theologian would have voluntarily committed his character in ſuch a manner *at the very moment* when on the ſanctity of it ſo much depended. The objectionable parts of this compoſition muſt either have not been written by the celebrated tranſlator of the New Teſtament, or they muſt have been publiſhed *by his enemies* for the moſt hoſtile purpoſes, from copies he had unguardedly diſtributed in his youth. The publiſher of the edition of theſe poems, which lately fell into my hands, (himſelf no friend to the religious principles of Beza,) ſeems in his preface to allege the age of the author at the time of writing his poems as an extenuation of their evil tendency: *quæ quidem carmina, cum mores ſuos quandoque minus juvant, juvenilia quidam inſcripſere, tanquam à Bezâ ſcilicet juvene nondumque maturo per laſciviam facilitata*; and even this half-defence the editor himſelf afterwards maliciouſly invalidates.

I have no ſcruple, Mr. Urban, to pronounce the whole of theſe indecent poems to be a moſt atrocious forgery, and a libel on the character of the man whoſe name they bear. After making every allowance for the licentiouſneſs of the age, and of the manners of the Court, among the Proteſtant members of which (ſee Wraxall's Memoirs of the Houſe of Valois) Theodore Beza was held in high eſtimation, it is impoſſible to recognize their authenticity, without giving up their author to a cenſure amounting nearly to abſolute condemnation. The publiſher of the Leyden edition (12mo. 1757) adduces indeed one fact of ſome conſequence in this diſcuſſion. He ſays that, in the year 1599, a third edition of theſe poems was publiſhed, *poſt obitum* under the eye of Beza himſelf, *quæ tum varii carminum generis locupletata fuit, quæ defunt in editionibus anterioribus, plurimus interdum careat minus caſtis, quæ in illis reperiuntur*; unde *conjectari* licet, ab ipſo auctore jam tum capulari ſene poſteriorem hanc *foeturam* fuiſſe caſtigatam. This third edition, in which the exceptionable poems are omitted, was the only genuine work; if even this indeed has an undoubted claim to authenticity, a circumſtance evidently deemed ſuſpicious by its editor.

Another objection of ſome importance ariſes from the *place* where the firſt edition of Beza's poems was publiſhed, as well as from the time of their publication. They were edited at *Paris*, A. D. 1548. "Eodem videlicet anno quo, annum agens ætatis vigeſimum nonum, Beza, *deſertor avitæ religionis*, in caſtra adverſariorum tranſfuga nunquam rediturus exceſſit."

A very elegant buſt of the author is prefixed to the Leyden edition, executed in imitation of the antique cameo*.

I confeſs that I have only internal evidence to urge in ſupport of my opinion; but that internal evidence appears to me to be of very conſiderable weight and importance; and, as the manners of men vary but little from age to age, I may be permitted to remind your readers, in confirmation of what has been ſaid, that we have ſeen in our times an interpolation, different in its nature, but perhaps equally reprehenſible, by which the pious and orthodox Iſaac Watts has been, to ſerve the purpoſes of a particular party, made to ſpeak, in his Divine Songs, the language of the Socinian hereſy. This comes nearly to the caſe in point,

* The reader will find this beautiful Idyllium at full length in the firſt volume of Mr. Roſcoe's entertaining work. It begins

Ben Venga Maggio,
E'l gentil con ſelvaggio,
Ben venga Primavera, &c.

Appendix, No. xli. p. 132.

* We have given a fac-ſimile of it in *Plate I.* Edit.

and

and may perhaps tend to miſlead the ſtudents of future ages.

It may, laſtly, be not an unfounded obſervation, that there is an evident variety in the compoſition as well as the ſubject-matter of the pure and impure poems contained in this edition. The interpolator ſeems to have had a more poetical, though a leſs moral, turn than the reformer; and wit has been in this, as in too many other inſtances, the cloſe ally of wickedneſs.

I have only thrown out theſe hints, Mr. Urban, in hopes that the ſubject will be taken up more ſeriouſly and more ſcientifically by ſome other of your correſpondents furniſhed with more documents, or better able to do it juſtice, than myſelf. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Hales Owen, Feb.* 4.

THE following inſcription I copied from a ſmall MS book of poems, &c. written by the late Mr. Shenſtone, of the Leaſowes, moſt of which have never been publiſhed. The incloſed was undoubtedly intended for his old faithful houſekeeper, M. Arnold, facetiouſly mentioned in Letter II. of his Works, Dodſley's edition. As a literary curioſity, I ſhall be glad to ſee it in your entertaining Magazine.

"Hunc juxta locum
mortales ſui exuvias
LXX annorum invidâ
tandem dilaceratas
placidè depoſuit
M. A.
amicum mancipium domino
frugi quod ſit ſatis."

Yours, &c. D. S. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

FROM ſome authentic documents which I have lately ſeen, I am able to ſtate that Anthony Wood was under a miſtake when he ſuppoſed that Robert Herrick, the poet, was either of St. John's or All Souls at Oxford. He ſpeaks indeed with heſitation on the ſubject; which implies that he entertained ſome doubts. (See LXVI. 461).

There was a Robert Heyrick of St. John's at Oxford, who was intended for the law; but, quitting that ſtudy for a more active life, died at Weſel, a lieutenant in the army, in 1639.

Robert, the poet, was a fellow-commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge from 1615 to 1617; in which laſt year the following *note of hand* of his occurs, now tranſcribed to ſhew the forms of that age, and the abſurdity of ſome which have lately been publiſhed.

"Be it known to all, that I Robert Heyrick, fellow-commoner of St. John's colledg in Cambridg, acknowledg myſelf to ſtand indebted unto my uncle, Sir Will. Hearick, of London, knight, in the ſome of tenn pounds, for ſo much receaved of him; to be repayed unto him at all times. I ſaye, receaved tenn pounds, by me.

ROBERT HEARICK."

The early part of his perſonal hiſtory will alſo be illuſtrated by the two following undated letters to his uncle:

1. "After my abundant thanks for your laſt great loue (worthie Sir), proud of your ſauoure and kindneſs ſhewne by my Ladie to my vnworthie ſelfe, thus I laye open my ſelf; that, for as much as my continuance will not long conſiſt in the ſpheare where I now move, I make known my thoughts, and modeſtly crave your counſell whether it were better for me to direct my ſtudy towards the Lawe or not; which if I ſhould (as it will not be impertinent), I can with facilitie laboure myſelf into another Colledg appointed for the like end and ſtudye, where I aſſure my ſelf the charge will not be ſo great as where I now exiſt; I make bold freely to acquaint you with my thoughts; and I entreat you to anſweare me; this beeing moſt which checks me, that my time (I truſt) beeing ſhort, it may be to a leſſer end and ſmaller purpoſe; but that ſhal be as you ſhall lend direction. Nothing now remaines but my perfect thankfullneſs and remembrance of your hopeful promiſes; which when Heaven, working with you, ſhall bring them to performance, I ſhall triumph in the victorie of my wiſhes; till when, my prayers ſhall inuocate Heyven to powre vpon you and your poſteritie the vtmoſt of all eſſentiall happineſs. Yours, ever ſerviceable, R. HEARICK."

2. "Sir, *Trinitie Hall, Cam.*

"The confidence I haue of your both virtuous and generous diſpoſition makes me (though with ſome honeſt reluctation) the ſeldomer to ſolicite you; for, I have ſo incorporated beſeef into me, that I cannot chuſe but perſwade my ſelf that (though abſent) I ſtand imprinted in your memorie; and the remembrance of my laſt beeing at London ſerud for an earneſt motive (which I truſt lives yet unperiſht) to the effectuating of my deſire, which is not but in modeſty ambitious, and conſequently virtuous: but, where freeneſs is evident, there needs no feere for forwardneſs; and I doubt not (becauſe fayth gines boldneſs) but that Heauen, togeither with your ſelf, will bring my ebbing eſtate to an indifferent tyde; meane while I hope I haue (as I preſume you know) changed my Colledg

for

for one where the quantitie of expence wil be ſhortned, by reaſon of the priuacie of the houſe, where I purpoſe to liue recluſe till time contract me to ſome other calling, ſtriuing now with myſelf (retayning vpright thoughts) both ſparingly to liue, thereby to ſhun the current of expence. This is my deſire (which I entreat may be p'formd), that Mr. Adrian Marius, bookſeller, of the Blackfryers, maye be payd ten pounds as heretofore, and to take his acquittance. Truſting whereto, Ile terminate your ſight, and end; hoping to ſee your dayes many and good, and proſperitie to crown your ſelf and iſſue. Euer ſeruiceable to your virtues, R. HERRICK."

May I requeſt ſome Cambridge friend to ſtate the dates of his admiſſion and degrees at St. John's, and at Trinity Hall; the firſt believed to be about 1614, the other 1617? J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

I SHOULD not have preſumed to have troubled you any farther upon the ſubject of a Pocket-*Flora*, had I not been ſo particularly called upon by Emendator, p. 19. He there aſks me, with an air of triumph, "what difficulty there is in diſcovering unknown plants by Ray's Synopſis, where there are no ſpecific characters?" The queſtion is evidently aſked with a view of juſtifying his own idea of a *Flora* without the inſertion of generic or ſpecific differences. It is to be obſerved likewiſe, that the queſtion is aſked with this farther view, to aſſume a fact, that there is no difficulty in aſcertaining plants by Ray's Synopſis.

I am an old Botaniſt, Mr. Urban; and I flatter myſelf that the little I have written on ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory prove me to be not altogether deficient in the knowledge of this delightful ſcience. The zeal which I bear to the promoting of it induced me to interfere, and prevent, if poſſible, a Pocket-*Flora* (a publication much wanted) from being put out in an inconvenient, and, if I may ſo ſay, an *unclaſſical*, form.

In anſwer to Emendator, I muſt ſay, that there is a *very great*, an *inſuperable*, difficulty in aſcertaining *many* of the plants in Ray's Synopſis. I open the book at random. How many of the names of *Conferva*, on p. 59, can Emendator aſcertain from the deſcriptions there given of them? How many of the genus *Bryum* lie in concealment to this day? How many of his *gramina* defy the labours of the botanical ſtudent in his cloſeſt application? It was the very difficulty of aſcertaining plants by the methods of Ray, and Tournefort, and Moriſon, &c. which juſtified Linnæus in the invention of his immortal ſyſtem. Ray has merit beyond my powers to declare; but the method he purſued was deficient in its principal aim, *illuſtration*. In this reſpect Linnæus ſhines with unrivalled dignity.

Had I anſwered Emendator's queſtion as he wiſhed, I could not have permitted him to draw any authority from Ray's Synopſis to juſtify his ſuggeſtions for a Pocket-*Flora*. For, in the firſt place, Ray gives the *generic* character of each genus. This removes one great part of the difficulty. And, in the next place, Ray's Synopſis was not intended as a Pocket-*Flora* for the *field*; the general part of his nomenclature being deſtitute of any ſufficient deſcription, and to be known only by referring to the ſynonyms and figures of authors which he quotes.

Again let me deſire Emendator and J. S. to peruſe carefully Dr. Broughton's *Enchiridion Botanicum*, and to publiſh upon his ſhort plan (adding deſcriptions of only any *new* plant which they may be fortunate to find), inſerting characters and numerical figures to expreſs the natal ſoil and the times of flowering of any plant. Dr. Broughton went ſome years ſince to Jamaica, and, I underſtand, died there.

I approve generally of what your correſpondent, A Welch Botaniſt, urges, p. 19; but I differ from him in thinking that this Pocket-*Flora* ſhould be in Latin, *not Engliſh*; not that I lay any ſtreſs upon *this* matter. But I am clearly of opinion, and would contend earneſtly, that it ſhould be in *one* thin volume 8vo, for convenience and ready uſe.

Dr. Berkenhout's Synopſis does not deſerve to be thought of when we would ſpeak of a complete work. His knowledge of Natural Hiſtory was extremely confined.

I have nothing to add to what I have aſſerted already with reſpect to a *proper* Pocket-*Flora*—I mean it an *aſſiſtant* and *monitor* in the *field*—all farther reſearch is the buſineſs of the *ſtudy*. All your correſpondents who have engaged in this enquiry are zealous to do ſervice to the ſtudy of Botany. I flatter myſelf, Mr. Urban,

that

that both you and your worthy correſpondents will allow me the ſame purity of intention.

P. S. If this *Flora* ſhould be in Engliſh, why not apply to Dr. Withering to publiſh, or for his leave to publiſh, his generic and ſpecific deſcriptions as they ſtand already in his third edition of his Botanical Arrangements?

Yours, &c. AMBIDEXTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

AS your correſpondents, J. S. vol. LXVI. p. 730, and a Welch Botaniſt, p. 19 of this vol. diſapproved the plan I propoſed for a Britiſh Florula before they had an opportunity of judging of its effect in the execution, permit me to ſend you a ſhort ſketch of it, exemplified in the general and partial deſcription of a perfect and cryptogamous plant: and that your readers may form a compariſon between this plan and that of J. S. I will deſcribe the ſame perfect plant he has given:

ATHAMANTA. *Fructus* ovato-oblongus, ſtriatus. *Petala* inflexa emarginata. *Libanotis*. Mountain ſtone parſley. Aug. Sept. in dry paſtures. *Radix* acris, conicus, aromaticus. *Caulis* ſubpedalis. *Folia* bipinnata. *Umbellæ* hemiſphæricæ. *Semina* villoſa.

PEZIZA. *Fungus* campanulatus, ſeſſilis. *Coccineus*. Scarlet *Peziza*. Oct.—Mar. on rotten wood. Subacaulis. *Pileus* infundib. uliformis, intus ſplendide coccineus; extra villoſus, albido-carneus.

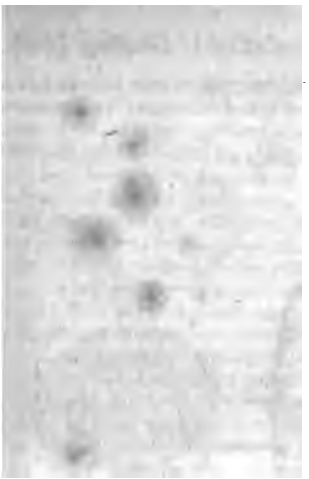
Thus, Sir, notwithſtanding the objections urged againſt it, this plan *does* retain the eſſential Linnæan characters, ſubſtituting a conciſe deſcription for the ſpecific characters, thereby rendering any obſervations unneceſſary. I am pleaſed, however, that the diſcuſſion of this ſubject in your Magazine has induced any of its correſpondents to undertake the compilation of a Pocket-Flora; and hope that the ſpeedy publication of one will prevent the neceſſity of any farther remarks on this exhauſted topic. EMENDATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

I HAVE obſerved that, ever ſince the inſertion of a letter ſigned Biographicus, vol. LXV. p. 634, there has been little ſaid of Mr. Boſwell. The writer of the letter promiſed "to give a faithful account of the life" of that amiable man; and was well qualified for the taſk, being a Scottiſh lady, well educated; who knew Mr. B. from his youth, and had been in intimacy and correſpondence with him till near the time of his death. She was one whom he very much admired and reſpected; to whom he communicated his moſt ſecret ſentiments, one whoſe friendſhip he eſteemed, and whoſe virtues he loved. Unfortunately, very ſoon after her letter to you ſhe was taken ill, and, ſorry I am to add, ſhe is now no more. She has left various private notes and memorandums of her intended biography; which are, however, in ſuch a ſtate as to be entirely uſeleſs to any other perſon. Poſſibly the notice given in her letter to you may have deterred others from giving a proper account of Mr. B.; and I thought it my duty to acquaint you with theſe circumſtances, that ſuch notice may not operate as a prevention to any other biographer, who may have the means of furniſhing the publick with what was thus promiſed, and of which death alone could have prevented the performance. WILLIAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

I HAVE often reflected what a grievous evil this country labours under in ſtill cheriſhing that ſavage cuſtom of duelling, ſo very prevalent. Reaſon, ridicule, and religion, have been in vain brought forward to check its progreſs; and the only reaſon theſe have failed is, that the far greater part of thoſe who practiſe it ſeldom by ſtudy make much uſe of their reaſoning faculties; nor can it ever be put a ſtop to but by the chaſtiſement of Government. From Government alone muſt its miſerable progreſs have an end; and, that it is a matter worthy their ſerious interference, let them only recollect the annual numbers that have fallen victims to this curſed faſhion. Were the man who ſends a challenge rendered infamous, and incapable of preferment, this Vandal cuſtom would ceaſe of courſe. What a hardſhip it is, that any valuable life ſhould be at the diſpoſal of every worthleſs ſcoundrel that chooſes to give him a challenge! Yet this is the invariable rule in both army and navy. Though I have been much in the navy myſelf, yet I cannot ſay I was ever witneſs to but one duel, which happened as follows: a rattling ignorant midſhipman was vociferating a ſtring of palpable falſehoods; a ſenſible young man, a lieutenant



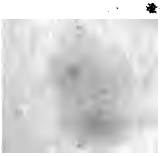


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Thos. Bilson

George Monck

Fig. 4. NETHER HALL, near PARNDON, ESSEX.

lieutenant, very innocently contradicted him, in order, as he thought, to ſet him right. The lie direct was immediately given, and conſequently a challenge. The gentlemen met; and each fired twice, but without bloodſhed. Three-fourths of modern duels ariſe from ſuch trivial cauſes, and the challenger ever a blockhead. It is very improper that valuable lives ſhould be ſo expoſed; yet a man, however worthy, if an officer, muſt fight; yes, and fight every ignorant inſolent wretch too that thinks proper to give him a challenge. It is unfair that a valuable life ſhould be equally expoſed to one that is worthleſs, perhaps a burthen to the ſavage who poſſeſſes it. I. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

I INCLOSE you an impreſſion (*Plate II. fig.* 1.) of the ſeal and counter-ſeal of Dr. Bilſon, biſhop of Wincheſter, as a correſpondent in your laſt volume, p. 185, ſeems to think ſuch ſeals are rather uncommon.

St. Paul is repreſented ſhaking the viper from his hand into the fire; under are the arms of Wincheſter impaled with, Gu. a double roſe, the inſide one Gu. the other Arg. and a pomegranate Or, ſeeded proper, conjoined in pale, *Bilſon*. On the counter-ſeal the ſame arms within the garter.

This biſhop is ſaid to derive his deſcent from the Dukes of Bavaria. He had his education in Wyckham ſchool, ſucceeded to the maſterſhip, and was ſucceſſively prebendary of Wincheſter, and warden of the college. Through the intereſt of the lord treaſurer, he was, in 1596, elected Biſhop of Worceſter; and, in the ſame year, tranſlated to Wincheſter. In 1603 4, we find him a ſpeaker and manager at the Hampton-court conference; and the charge of reviſing the new tranſlation of the Bible in King James's reign fell to him. The ſentence of divorce between the Earl of Eſſex and Lady Howard was pronounced by this prelate in 1613. He died in 1615, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, "was eſteemed an accompliſhed ſcholar, and roſe merely by his learning, as true prelates ſhould." His hand-writing is annexed, both before and after he was a biſhop.

*** *Fig.* 2. is a ſeal ſent from Scotland for explanation, by your late correſpondent Mr. Riddell. N. D.

GENT. MAG. *February*, 1797.

3

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

I SEND you the ſeal * and hand-writing of a famous Commander in the laſt century, affixed to an original warrant. M. GREEN.

"George Monck, Capt[n] Gen[ll] and Comand[r] in Chiefe of all the Forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to Theophilus Barnard, Captaine.

By vertue of the Power and Authority to mee given by the Parliament of the Comonwealth of England, I doe heereby conſtitute and appoint you Theophilus Barnard to be Captaine of that Troope of Horſe, late Cap. Goodall Butler's, in Col. Howard's R[t] raiſed and maintained under my Comand for the ſervice of the Parliament and Comonwealth of England. You are therefore to take into your charge and care the ſaid Troope as Captaine thereof, and duly exerciſe the Officers and Souldiers of the ſame in Arms. And alſo to uſe yo[r] beſt care and endeavoure to keepe them in good order and Diſcipline, comanding them to obey you as their Captaine. And you are likewiſe to followe and obſerve ſuch orders and directions as you ſhall from tyme to tyme receive from the Parliament, Councill of State appointed by Parliament or my ſelfe. And alſo you are to obey the Superior Officers of the Regiment and Army according to the Diſcipline of Warr in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in you, and your Duty to the Parliament and Comonwealth of England. Given under my hand and Seale at St. James's the 25th day of February, 1659.

GEORGE MONCK."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE drawing ſent you herewith (*fig.* 4) is a view of Nether-hall, an antient edifice in the neighbourhood of Great and Little Parndon, and at the conflux of the Lee and the Stor, Eſſex. It was formerly held of Waltham abbey. The firſt mention made of it as a manor is about the year 1400, when it was conveyed to Nicholas Collern and Thomas Prudence, and afterwards became the ſeat of the Coles family. It is in the pariſh of Rayden, and received the name of Nether-hall from its low ſituation.

The view repreſents the brick gateway with part of the wall and towers at its angles. A part of the houſe was for ſome time uſed as a farm-houſe, but was at length pulled down. Over the gate were two rooms, each taking up the extent of the ſtory, the two towers, and all the ſpace between.

* See *Plate II. fig.* 2.

The

afflictis jam domi rebus in exteras regiones proficiſcitur,
inter quas ubi quæ Europæi mundi humaniores ſunt partes
non incurius, aut fruſtra perluſtrâſſet reverſus in patriam
(quum illic etiam ſereniſſimum principem Carolum II. tanto
patre dignum hæredem reducem tandem vidiſſet lætus et
quod unum reliquum erat chariſſimæ filiæ dⁿᵒ Eliſabethæ
cum dⁿᵒ Franciſco-Henrico Lee, de Ditchley baronetto,
auſpicatiſſimas fœliciter celebraſſet nuptias
quia jam ſpes omnes ſic ſuas impleverat)
diuturni pervicaciſque morbi patientiâ ſuperatus non illibenter fato ceſſit
anno Domini 1660. Decembris 28." ætatis 39.

On a black marble ſlab adjoining the foregoing:

"Pietati et memoriæ ſacrum.
Monumentum donoris ſingularis, paris fati et conditionis, poſuit ſanctiſſima BEATA comitiſſa DUNENSIS filio ſuo officioſiſſimo ac florentiſſimo THOMÆ POPE, ultimo comiti DUNENSIS, nec non columnæ publici honoris, antiquæ et auguſtæ proſapiæ, in flore ætatis importunâ morte prærepto; cujus famam ſi marmor faceret, ſempiterna ejus gloria abundè reſonaret. Vitâ quidem ſublimi erat, verum animo humili, atque eâ quidem virtute, ut nemo ad eum æmulare poſſet, cæterùm eâ comitate ut ad ejus congreſſum facilis aditus omnibus pateret; manſuetus, abirâ alienus, ad miſericordiam propenſus, ſermone jucundus, moribus jucundior, voce angelicâ in increpando placidus; in laudando erudiendi vim habens; ſic utrumque temperans, ut neutrum horum per immoderationem labefactaret; verum et increpatio paternam charitatem, et laudatio imperio dignam gravitatem obineret, utramque ergo ſapientiæ laudem conſequeretur. Quid diſciplinæ genus eſt, in quo verſatus non erat? atque ita eximiè quaſi in eo ſolo elaboràſſet? Sanctitatis, adeoque virtutis plenus, obiit 18 Maij, M.DC.LXVIII. ſed glorioſus deinceps et ſenii expers heros deget."

On two free-ſtone monuments in the chancel:

1. "Here lyeth the body of BEATA, Counteſſe of Down, the late wife of Thomas, Earle of Down, daughter of Sir Henery Poole, of Saperton, in the county of Gloceſter, baronet, who departed this life the 16 day of July, anno Dom. 1678."

2. "Here lyes the body of Mr. HENRY POPE, ſecond ſonne to the now Thomas Earle of Down, and Beata his wife, daughter to Sir Henry Poole, of Sapperton, in Gloſter-ſheire, kt. and baronett. He dyed of the ſmall pox at Trinity colledg, in Oxon, the 20th day of June, aged nineteene yeares, and three moneths, an. Dom. 1665."

On a black marble ſlab in the chancel. The arms of *North*, with coronet and ſupporters, bearing thoſe of *Pope* on an eſcocheon of pretence:

"Here lyeth the body of the Right Honble FRANCIS Lord Guilford, lord keeper of the great ſeale of England. He was borne the 22 of October, 1637, and departed this life the 5th of September, in the year of our Lord 1685."

The following inſcription is on a monument of grey marble, having a cenotaph above it, on which are ſeated two boys weeping, between them is a death's head, torch, trumpet, and hour-glaſs. The ſides of the monument are ornamented with feſtoons of fruit and flowers admirably carved, and at the bottom are the arms of *North* impaling *Pope*:

"P. M. S.
diem hic denuo oriturum et decretorium præſtolatur lectiſſima fœmina Dⁿᵃ Franciſca, illuſtriſſimi Dⁿⁱ Francrici North, Eq. Aur. capitalis communium placitorum juſtitiarij, uxor,
magna et inclyta utroque parente; patre, Thomâ comite apud Hibernos Dunenſi; matre, filiâ Hen. Poole, in agro Gloceſtr. baroni; fratre itidem Thomâ, comite pariter Dunenſi. Eiq; defuncto, cum duabus ſororibus, cohæres, virtute tamen longè ditior quam dote, utpote cui pietas erat ſine fuco, gravitas ſine faſtu, ſine levitate comitas, et grata ubiq; amœnitas; modeſtia autem et pudicitia etiam in uxore virginalis.
Lenta hic ægritudine detenta, quaſi tremula penſitabat,
an cœlo præmiſſis liberis Popio et Franciſcæ, ſe denuo ſtatim adjungeret, an tenellos ſuperſtites,
Franciſcum, Annam, et Carolum, molli adhuc ſinu foveret.
Maritus mœdus hanc mortem tam acerbè tulit, ac ſi ipſe obiret.
Hoc igitur in memoriam conjugis per ſexennium & quod excurrit
fœliciſſime

ſolicitiſſime tranſacti, ſummo et dolore et pietate poſuit.

Obijt 15 Nov^bris Anno { Salut. MDCLxxviii. Ætat. ſuæ XXXI.

On a black marble ſlab aſide the Lord Keeper's. Arms, *North* impaling *Greville*:

"Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH, late wife to the Right Honble Francis Lord Guildford, and one of the daughters of the R^t H^ble Fulke, Lord Brook, who departed this life the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1699."

On a white marble monument. Arms, *North*:

"Be this ſtone a memorial of ye Honble CHARLES NORTH, youngeſt (ſurviving) ſon of the R^t Hn^ble Francis Lord Guildford, ſome time Lord Keeper of ye Great Seal of England. He died at London Decem^r ye 9th, 1714. Ætat. 37.

His religion was Chriſtian, according to the pure faith of the holy Church of England; his life conformable and exemplary; his profeſſion the common law of England. He ſerved the publick in divers parliaments without other profit than a good name and the conſcience of a ſteady fidelity.

His mortal remaines lye here interr'd, expecting the final call to a glorious immortality.

His mournful ſiſter and ſole executrix, the Honble Anne North, cauſed to be placed here this monument of her dear brother's hon^r & her own greif, MDCC XVIII."

On a grey marble monument:

"Near this place lyes interred the body of the Honble Mrs ANNE NORTH, the only ſiſter of the R^t Honble Francis Lord Guildford.

She was very exemplary, virtuous, truly pious, and was very much eſteemed by all her acquaintance.

To the pious memory of whom, and in gratitude to her deceaſed miſtreſs, this monument was cauſed to be erected at the ſole coſt and charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, who ſerved her faithfully near 30 years.

She dyed at London on the 22d day of Feb^ry, 1719-20. Anno ætat. 45."

On the right-hand ſide of the communion-table is a beautiful monument of white marble erected by Francis, earl of Guildford, to the memory of his three wives (all heireſſes). The inſcriptions are in three compartments; that of his laſt wife in the center. On the baſe of the monument is their eulogium. It is ſurmounted by three elegant urns, each bearing the Chriſtian name of the lady whoſe inſcription they are placed over. And on the pedeſtal of each urn are the arms of *North* with a coronet, bearing thoſe of the reſpective ladies on an eſchutcheon of pretence:

1. "Sacred to the Memory of LUCY, Lady Guilford, only ſurviving daughter of George, Earl of Halifax, by Richarda Poſthuma, his firſt wife, daughter and heir of Richard Saltonſt.l, of Chipping Warden, in the county of Northampton, eſq.

She departed this life May the 7th, 1734, aged 25 years; leaving one only ſon, Frederick, and a daughter, Lucy, who ſurvived her but a few days, and was here interred with her mother."

2. "Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH, Lady North and Guilford, daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodſome, in the county of York, bart. widow of George, Lord Lewiſham, ſon of William, Earl of Dartmouth.

She departed this life on the 21ſt day of April, 1745, aged thirty eight years; leaving iſſue by George, Lord Lewiſham, William, now Earl of Dartmouth, the Hon. Anne and Elizabeth Legge, and by the Lord North and Guilford had Louiſa, now Lady Willoughby de Broke, Frances and Auguſtus-Francis (who died infants), Brownlow, Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Charlotte, who died an infant.

Her Ladyſhip was interred here."

3. "Sacred to the memory of KATHERINE, Counteſs of Guilford, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Furneſe, of Walderſhare, in the county of Kent, bart. by the Lady Arabella Watſon, daughter of Lewis, Earl of Rockingham: was alſo ſiſter and heir to Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. (who died in his minority)

She departed this life December the 22d, 1766, in the 52d year of her age, leaving no iſſue: and was, by direction of her will, interred at this place."

[Eulogium.]

"Theſe excellent wives poſſeſſed every good quality which characterizes a ſincere Chriſtian.

Their prudence and affability commanded univerſal eſteem and reſpect.

Their delight was in doing good.

The diſtreſſed of every kind who deſired their aſſiſtance had always reaſon to be ſatisfied.

They

They raiſed their huſband to a degree of happineſs far beyond what mortal man [ought to expect
in this mortal ſtate, and added proofs at their deaths of their ſincere affection and eſteem.
Nothing but the powerful aſſiſtance of Divine Providence, inſpiring Chriſtian re- [ſignation,
could have enabled him to ſupport the excruciating grief he ſuffered in being de- [prived of them.
The world cannot ſufficiently lament their loſs. Their examples call aloud for [imitation.

X. Y. Z. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Thornhaugh-ſtr. Feb.* 6.

PERMIT me to trouble you once more with a letter, which may perhaps afford amuſement to ſome of your Antiquarian readers, particularly to the two valuable correſpondents, Julius Frontinus, vol. LXVI. p. 824, and T. R. p. 1010, who there announces his Antoninus being almoſt ready for the preſs. Preſuming, therefore, that any recent attempts to aſcertain the ſituation of Roman ſtations in Staffordſhire, hitherto unfixed with certainty in any of the Itineraries, &c. may be acceptable to him, I offer the following reſult of ſome late obſervations, founded partly upon hints previouſly given me by J. F. and ſince aided by a very ingenious and learned friend in the county, the Rev. Samuel Dickenſon, rector of Blymhill, to whom and his ſon I am likewiſe much indebted for their valuable aſſiſtance in the Natural Hiſtory, &c.

In the XVIIIth Iter of Richard of Cirenceſter, we find the ſtation of *Ad Trivonam* (not noticed in the Itinerary of Antonine), and its diſtance of 12 miles from *Derventio*, or Little Cheſter, near Derby, on the one ſide, and from *Etocetum*, or Wall, near Lichfield, on the other. Neither Gale nor Horſley have aſſigned any modern place to this ſtation; but Stukeley ſuppoſes it to be Burton-upon-Trent: and, no doubt, from the diſtances above given, it was not far from thence, but not at Stretton, as Dr. Plot conjectured it to be; as did alſo the late Dr. Pegge, in his learned Eſſay upon the *Coritani*; for, that does not all agree with the diſtances in the Iter, being only 10 miles one way, and 14 the other. Beſides, I preſume from the name, *Ad Trivonam*, ſignifying a town or ſtation at or by the Trent, we muſt look for it much nearer than Stretton, which is a mile from it. At Branſton, then, about two miles South of Burton, I have now very little doubt of fixing it, where the diſtances exactly correſpond with thoſe in Richard, and the river winds ſo as to form a promontory, well adapted both for their protection, and ſupply of one of the grand neceſſaries of military life, water. It is true, I have not yet been able to diſcover any traces of a camp, *tumulus*, &c. to corroborate the above hypotheſis. But, in an old rental of Sir William Paget, 3 Edward VI. (now belonging to the Earl of Uxbridge, who has a noble property in this pariſh), I find the names of *Bury* farm, *Bury* or *Brampſton* hill, which certainly indicate the ſite of ſome antient place ſuitable to the preſent purpoſe. As I believe the ſtations mentioned in Antonine and Richard's Itineraries were all provided with comfortable habitations of brick or ſtone building for the Roman garriſon, the reaſon for no veſtiges appearing in this, or in other ſituations univerſally acknowledged to have been ſtations, is, that the materials have been tranſported from the ſpot for the purpoſe of building towns, &c. in the neighbourhood; and, moſt probably, the materials of this ſtation were removed before the Conqueſt to build Burton abbey, or its great bridge.

Whilſt I was thus engaged laſt Autumn, my above worthy friend and coadjutor in theſe abſtruſe ſubjects was no leſs ſucceſsfully employed upon the Watling-ſtreet, in finding out the ſituation of two other doubtful ſtations, of which he has favoured me with the following:

"Not a doubt remains with me at preſent of the ſite of *Uxacona* having been at the modern village of Ocon-gate, or Oconyate. One great difficulty occurred, *viz.* the diſtance of this place from Wroxeter, which is only eight miles; and the Itinerary diſtance from *Uricotium* to *Uxacona* is eleven. This induced Horſley to fix upon a ſpot oppoſite Sheriffhales for the ſite of *Uxacona*; which having carried him three miles too much towards the Eaſt, he in conſequence places *Pennocrucium* at Penkridge. In order to obviate this objection, which I could not for ſome time reſolve, a thought luckily occurred, confirmed ſince by very weighty arguments, that the preſent road from Watling-ſtreet turnpike to Wroxeter, if it was at all a road in the time of the Romans, was only a *via vicinalis*; and that the grand military way turned

turned off at Watling-ſtreet gate to the left, towards Little Wenlock, in order to maintain the high ground on the South ſide of the Wrekin, and at length fell into the Roman road (leading from Wroxeter to Worceſter) a few miles ſhort of Wroxeter. This courſe reconciles the ſite of Oconyate to the Itinerary diſtance, and removes every difficulty. In the preſent road, between Watling-ſtreet and Wroxeter, there was formerly a *moraſs*, which no carriage could without great difficulty paſs over even at Midſummer. My friend Mr. Pennant concurs with me in opinion, that a ruin, which we both ſaw at Oconyate about 30 years ago, was the remains of a Roman hypocauſt. Oconyate being then determined upon for the ſite of *Uxacona*, the Itinerary diſtance of 12 miles brings us preciſely to Stretton, where I have diſcovered a remarkable eminence, called Roley-hill, with a gentle declivity to the meadows adjacent to the river Penk, which has the conveniency of a ford in this part. This eminence occupies about five acres, and is crowned with a *tumulus*, which appears to have ſerved for an *exploratory mount*. It is ſcarcely one mile North from the ſtreet-way; and, whether it was a ſtation or not, it is ſuch a ſituation as, I am perſuaded, a Roman general would gladly have made choice of for this purpoſe."

Dr. Plot was likewiſe of opinion, that this Stretton was the ſite of *Pennocrucium*, particularly as it anſwered to the diſtance in the Itinerary; and his only objection, of no Roman coins or other Antiquities being found there, has been ſince ſufficiently removed; for, a celt was found here in 1717, and ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries in 1726, who engraved it in the *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 113: not long after which, in ploughing the grounds of Mr. Congreve, at Stretton (where his family had lived for many ages), was found a braſs head of the bolt of a *catapulta*, another of the ſame metal and ſhape being found, about a fortnight after, at Wall, or *Etocetum*.

One day laſt October, Mr. Dickenſon favoured me with his company to explore the celebrated Rykenild-ſtreet acroſs Sutton Coldfield, where it certainly remains in the moſt perfect ſtate imaginable. It was truly an agreeable change from the cloſe attention to old parchments, and the neceſſary ſtudies for a County Hiſtory, to be thus enchantingly led along ſuch venerable, I had almoſt ſaid ſacred, ground, in company with one whoſe mind is not only replete with claſſical erudition, but who had formerly examined ſimilar roads in Italy, though none, he confeſſed, ſo wide and beautiful as the part which then arreſted from his pen the following very pertinent deſcription:

"If any remains of venerable antiquity may claim the attention, or even a diſtant viſit, from all who have the leaſt curioſity for ſuch reſearches, it is the *Ikenild Way* in its courſe through Sutton Park, and acroſs the Colfield. It is here a very ſpacious road, not leſs than 60 feet in breadth; and, though the ſurface be in general overrun with heath, and, for a ſhort ſpace in the Park, overſpread with oaks of conſiderable magnitude, yet the regularity of its figure has not been diſturbed by the lapſe of 14 centuries. It is formed by gravel and materials on the ſpot; high raiſed in the centre, with a gentle ſlope to the borders on each ſide, where it is ſkirted by the gutters from which it was in part caſt up. The admirable preſervation of its original *rotundity* of ſurface to the extent of ſome miles is owing to the following circumſtances: firſt, its ſituation on ground where the buſy transforming hand of culture has never intruded, being for a mile and a half incloſed in a park, and, beyond that, extending more than a mile on the South, and nearly a mile on the North, ſide the park over a dreary deſert, the aſpect of which does not appear to have been changed ſince the time of the Romans; and, ſadly, it is not in uſe as a public road for carriages, nor are any marks of ruts or other inequalities from friction viſible on its ſurface.

"Its proximity to an allowed Roman ſtation at Wall, *olim Etocetum*, where it interſects another Roman road of equal celebrity, renders it, if poſſible, an object of higher regard. The names of the adjacent villages, Wall and Cheſterfield, give the moſt ſatisfactory confirmation to the claim of this neighbourhood as exhibiting laſting monuments of Roman grandeur. Nor can any ingenuous mind view ſuch ſtriking teſtimonies of hiſtoric truth without unuſual emotion."

Thence we inſpected and meaſured a ſmall undeſcribed camp (an engraving of which, together with other miſcellaneous Antiquities, had been previouſly contributed to my firſt vol. by the preſent learned and worthy bp. of Cloyne), about a mile Northward, in a corner of the ſame Coldfield, near Bourn pool, which was no doubt Roman, and was probably uſed by ſome of the army from *Etocetum* as an occaſional retreat during their exploratory excurſions in this vicinity. The remainder of the evening was

ſpent

ſpent in agreeable converſation and contemplation upon the above ſubjects, &c. at the adjoining hoſpitable manſion of Wm. Tennant, eſq. at the Aſton Hall, who has there created an earthly Paradiſe out of a deſert. Whence the following day, in our way to Wall, we ſaw a great natural curioſity upon another of his eſtates at Stonall, in the parish of Shenſton, viz. the remains of a ſmall foreſt of pines, which have been for ſome years paſt dug up in great numbers, and of a vaſt ſize, in a peat-moor of about 100 acres. In general, the lower parts or ſtumps of the fir-trees, with immenſe roots, are only found; but ſometimes the trunks themſelves lying proſtrate beneath the ſurface; and the tenant, Mr. Smith, ſhewed us one which he had lately dug up 18 yards long and proportionably thick, the wood being almoſt impenetrably hard. How many ages they have thus lain, or what brought them here, would require a long and ſeparate article of diſcuſſion; but, I am at preſent in the ſame opinion with Dr. Plot, from the growing poſition in which theſe ſtumps and roots are found, that they were indigenous firs, and not the remaining effects of any, or the great, deluge.

Leaving theſe natural curioſities for thoſe of Roman art, we next viſited the ruins of *Etocetum*, which remain much in the ſtate as deſcribed by Stukeley, &c. Hence we walked half a mile across the meadow-land, to examine a moſt curious and ſingular diſcovery in Roman antiquities in Mr. Bradburne's eſtate at Pipe-hill, of which Mr. William Pitt, the ingenious author of the Staffordſhire Agricultural Report, had previouſly informed me, viz. the remains of a real Roman *vallum*, or military barricade, extending from Wall (the ancient *Etocetum*), Northward, through Pipe-hill, parallel to the brook which, paſſing Eaſt of Pipe-hill, goes through Wall. This wooden fortification was compoſed of the whole trunks of oak-trees ſtanding on an end cloſe to each other, and fixed faſt deep in the ground. The valley on the Eaſt, or outſide, of this fence, now a rich meadow-land, was doubtleſs then a moraſs, perhaps ſcarcely paſſable; but the Roman ſtation rendered more difficult of acceſs by this wooden wall. The timber above ground has long ſince been rotted off; but numbers of the bottoms had been dug up by Mr. Bradburne for ſeveral years paſt in draining his eſtate here. Several of theſe curious ſpecimens we then ſaw, the bottom parts of which were turned quite black, but remained perfectly ſound, and retained the marks of the axe as viſible as on the day they had been cut off, probably 2000 years ago. But, what is more remarkable, a few days ſubſequent to our then viſiting the ſpot, Mr. Bradburne found, in digging a drain, ſeveral entire pieces of timber, of which the above military barricade had been compoſed, ſeveral of which I afterwards ſaw myſelf that had been then dug up, and ſeveral more lying proſtrate cloſe to each other, about two feet beneath the ſurface. By the ſide of theſe was found a wooden mallet, ſince unfortunately deſtroyed by fire. Theſe pieces are uniform in length and ſhape, and conſiſt of the whole trunks of oaks 12 feet long, and from 10 to 12 inches diameter in the heart, the ſap being rotted off. Each piece of timber compoſing this work has a cavity of 4 inches wide, and 3 feet long from the top, cut down its middle, evidently for a look-out, or for the purpoſe of diſcharging miſſile weapons on an aſſailant without being themſelves expoſed. This barricade has already been traced upwards of 500 yards in length, not continued in a ſtraight line, but with flanking baſtions placed according to the nature of the ground. The particular part where theſe entire pieces have been diſcovered ſeems to have been at the angle of one of the baſtions, and they were probably thrown down by violence, which has fortunately been the means of preſerving this curious and unique ſpecimen, being perhaps the only one left in this iſland that has eſcaped the wreck of ages, to verify the words of Cæſar, "caſtra vallo foſſique muniri jubet." (Commentaries, B. G. 1. 5).

To enter into a more minute account of this grand outwork of the Romans would not only occupy too many of Mr. Urban's pages, but anticipate the full deſcription I mean to give, with an engraving of it, in my firſt volume. I ſhall, therefore, conclude with informing P. R. that I may perhaps have it in my power to communicate to him ſomething more about the Roman ſtations, particularly *Condate*, from Dr. Wilkes's MSS; and, if he has not already ſeen Dr. Mallet's curious and numerous papers upon theſe

theſe ſubjects, now in the hands of Sir Iſaac Pennington, M. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, I preſume he would find them very uſeful in his intended work; and, from the liberal manner in which that gentleman permitted me to extract the Staffordſhire parts, and from the converſation which then paſſed, I have no doubt but T. R. may, if he wiſhes it, obtain a ſimilar indulgence. STEBBING SHAW.

To theſe Scholars who played the Characters in Plautus's *Comedy of* "Aulularia," *at the* Dormitory *in* Weſtminſter, *on* Tueſday, Dec 19.

"—— garrit anilis
Ex re fabellas." HOR.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

I AM of opinion, that the ſuperlative degree of compariſon ought to be expunged out of the grammars of all languages; and, in this ſentiment, none of you acted the *beſt*, nor any of you the *worſt*.

I had the honour of being ranked among the friends of that Roſcius of the age, the late David Garrick, eſq. and, as ſuch, became free of his Theatre; however, I never conſidered him as the *beſt* actor of his time. Quin played Falſtaff, Barry, Romeo, full as well as Garrick ever did any individual character; his pre-eminence upon the ſtage aroſe entirely and ſolely from his performing comic with equal effect he did tragic characters; and, in this obſervation, I include you, my learned friends of the ſock, inaſmuch as you played as well as any of your ſtanding on the ſtage at the Weſtminſter Dormitory.

That celebrated maſter of the pencil, the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds, I adduce in authority of the juſtneſs of my above remark on the univerſality of Garrick's ſcenic abilities; for, Sir Joſhua pointed our dramatic hero between comedy and tragedy, under which was ſubſcribed,

"Reddere perſonæ ſcit convenientia cuique." HOR.

Give me leave to add, that the Engliſh Lexicographer, the late Dr. Samuel Johnſon, who did ſo much honour to the Republick of Letters, wrote an occaſional prologue on Garrick, his friend and ſchoolfellow, aſſuming upon himſelf the management of Old Drury, in which he put into the ſpeaker's mouth an alluſion to the univerſality of his dramatic genius, which was conceived in the following expreſſion;

"Self-ſufficient merit,
"Arm'd cap-a-pee for either field;"

or words to that effect, and which I remember were thought, at the time, to border too much on vanity, the ſame being delivered by the party complimented thereby.

All of you, young gentlemen, ſupported your characters; you delivered yourſelves with great propriety, with articulate emphaſis, and with much judgement. Though I am paſſed my firſt grand climacterick, I think I miſſed very few words. Euclio, Saphyla, Strobilus, Congrio, and Anthrax, were admirably performed throughout; you were miraculouſly correct, and had your parts not only *by*, but alſo *at*, heart. You, Mr. Stevens, I preſume to be head of the ſchool, as well as of the *Dramatis Perſonæ*; the latter, not merely from your name appearing firſt on the MS liſt preſented to me by one of the ſcholars on the evening of exhibition, but as being the capital performer of the night alluded to, according to my idea of acting, which I took from having repeatedly ſeen Garrick in all his characters; and he himſelf did not exceed you much in dramatic excellence in ſome of the ſcenes, and that too, though his fort was confeſſedly admitted to have been in comedy; and you more particularly excelled in your addreſs to the audience, in the ninth ſcene of the fourth act of the play, edit. 16mo. Amſtel. MDCL. The fraternal part of your company, Meſſrs. Gallagan, ſen. and jun. next claim attention. I know not whether your maſter has made you good ſcholars, though I have no doubt but he has; however, I am ſure he has made you both excellent cocks; your entertainment given us in the play was attic; and the prologue, with the delivery, made a delicious deſert.

But give me leave to adviſe you not to pride yourſelves too much (which, yet, I allow would be rather a difficult matter) on your acting upon the Weſtminſter theatre, for fear it ſhould prove an obſtacle to your acting equally well on the future theatre of life; and this I do from recollecting the hard lot of one of your predeceſſors, who had as much reaſon to repent his having performed ſo well at the *Dormitory* as if he had

had *ſlept* there all his life; ſince his father, who was a lawyer of Gray's inn, diſinherited him becauſe he engaged himſelf to perform at one of the theatres; and, according to my eſtimation of parental affection, of which I ſpeak feelingly, having fatally experienced it in the former part of my life, he might as well have diſinherited his ſon for being a ſcholar; for, our friend Horace you know, gentlemen, obſerves, that

"Quo ſemel eſt imbuta recens, ſervabit
Odorem teſta diu;"

which paſſage, I believe, has been oftentimes thought applicable to the force of education. The perſon I allude to was Mr. Roſs the player.

Permit me, my young and learned friends, to ſay a word of Bonnel Thornton's tranſlation of the play in queſtion. And, firſt, as to the title *Aulularia*. I am to contend it ought to have been tranſlated "The Caſket," and not "The Miſer." Does not Euclio's obtaining, his poſſeſſing, his loſing, and his recovering, "the caſket" of gold, make up the principal buſineſs throughout the comedy? Beſides, Thornton himſelf had a precedent; for, he notifies that an Italian tranſlated this play of Plautus, and that he called it *Aulularia*, from the veſſel or pot in which was the Miſer's treaſure; and ſo he calls his, for the ſame reaſon, "*La Sperta*," "The Baſket." See Thornton's note at the end of the play in the ſecond volume of his tranſlation. And Moliere, the French writer, calls it *L'Avare*. I ſuppoſe all theſe comic poets rely on the rhetorical figure Proſopopœia in their defence; which puts me in mind of a boy, who pleaded the grammatical figure Syncope upon another occaſion, but, I think, upon much better grounds. Give me leave to trouble you with the anecdote. A ſchoolfellow of mine at Bury, whom the maſter, who was the Rev. Mr. Arthur Rynneſman, and, I have been informed, had been one of the uſhers at Weſtminſter, could not make comprehend the meaning of Syncope, delivered an exerciſe containing nothing more than the ſubject of the theme at top, and his name and date at bottom. The maſter called the ſtripling up, and aſked him what had got the middle part of his exerciſe. "That is out by Syncope," ſays the boy. Our pedagogue was ſo pleaſed, that he gave the lad half-a-crown.

Thornton, in the note laſt above cited, obſerves, that the Italian's verſion is very far from a tranſlation, the author having not only adapted the names, but alſo the manners, to thoſe of his countrymen, the Florentines; and yet Thornton himſelf, in his firſt note, informs us, that his reaſon for adopting the title given this play by Shadwell and Fielding was, becauſe "*The Miſer*" was more familiar to the *Engliſh* ear; and ſee his note to v. 44, act III. ſcene 6. Again: he cites "The Merchant" in Engliſh, but gives the paſſage in *Latin*. This ſeems to be deficient in propriety; ſee p. 194 of the tranſlation in queſtion. Again, he tranſlates "*ego te faciam madidum*," in ver 103, act III. ſcene 6, "you ſhall be ſoaked with wine ſeas over;" qu. "you ſhall be drenched with wine," omitting *ſeas over*. Ver. 20, act IV. ſcene I. the literal tranſlation ſeems to be better than his. Theſe remarks are not made *in malam partem*, but I flatter myſelf they may in ſome meaſure, perhaps, prove acceptable to ſome of you. Nothing but an emanation of gratitude, in return for the agreeable evening ſpent among you, induced me to trouble you with this. I am an utter ſtranger to the Rev. Dr. Vincent; and have no acquaintance with any of you, your relations, or friends.

To conclude, if it ſhall pleaſe the Supreme Being to with-hold Atropos from cutting the thread of my life till the next ſeaſon in which there ſhall be another performance in the *Dormitory, when you are awake*, I hope you will then grant me this favour, that you will be pleaſed to honour me with a ticket for a friend and myſelf to whomever ſolicits them in the name of

Dec. 27, 1796. AN OLD MAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Hare-court, Temple, Feb.* 9.

YOUR Magazine falls ſo ſeldom into my way, that I might have remained many months ignorant of your queſtion about black and white coats, and the conſequent lucubrations of Anti-Therſites* on my conduct. Accidental converſation lately informed me, that you had dedicated three columns to the old ſtory of the *mock trial* at Cambridge. Curioſity naturally led me to look into your Repoſitory; and,

* This Correſpondent is requeſted to favour us with his name. EDIT.

as I find that your correſpondent has attacked me upon a ſuppoſition that I was the author of the letter ſigned W. F. vol. LXVI. p. 1005, I muſt requeſt you to inſert this in your next Magazine, to ſhew that petulant gentleman on what trifling ground he reſts his malignity. I ſolemnly aſſure you, that I was not the writer of that letter; and that I never heard of, nor ſaw, the letter, till, after having read the remarks of Anti-Therſites, I was induced to refer to it. I leave you to judge with what ſpirit Anti-Therſites wrote, when he took ſuch an occaſion to attack me, not ſcrupling to lay to my account a thing of which I was totally ignorant. But I have been ſo accuſtomed to this mode of treatment from the Cabal in Cambridge, that it now ceaſes to make upon me any impreſſion.

With reſpect to the Arcadians, the nature of my defence at Cambridge, and my contempt of the Cubicks, I ſhall ſay nothing, becauſe my ſentiments are fully explained in the two pamphlets on the Proceedings in the Univerſity, and Appeal to the Court of King's-bench, publiſhed by myſelf, and now to be had at Robinſons, Paternoſter-row. But, as Anti-Therſites refers his readers to my pamphlet, "Peace and Union," to be had at the ſame bookſeller's, I do the ſame; wiſhing them only to conſider, that a happy change has taken place in public opinion ſince the firſt appearance of that pamphlet; and that the reforms, recommended in it, will not now be deemed ſufficient by us, whom Mr. Burke is pleaſed to call the 80,000 incorrigibles. I rejoice in thinking, that he has neither miſ-ſtated our numbers, nor denied the firmneſs of our ſpirit; and, as the ſyſtem of *eſpionage* and alarm is daily loſing its influence, I have not the leaſt doubt, that the pure love of the Conſtitution will return to the breaſts of many of our miſguided countrymen; that they will unite with us in deteſting corruption and faction; and that, by our mutual, prudent, gradual, and irreſiſtible, efforts, the ſacred cauſe in which we are engaged will triumph over all its enemies.

As to the queſtion on black and white coats, it is almoſt too ridiculous a ſubject to employ a moment's diſcuſſion. Independent men wear what cloth they like; and I ſhall never quarrel with a man about the cut of his beard. He muſt be a great ſtranger to both Univerſities, who does not know ſome perſons, who, after wearing the black uniform, and being engaged a few campaigns, have quitted the ſervice. I could name with eaſe ſeveral of this deſcription, well known in the Univerſity of Cambridge, four of whom are ſenior, and one junior, to myſelf; and of them, two, if not three, were Fellows of Colleges. When the ſpirit which tinged the coat was evaporated, the colour was naturally changed.

Your Correſpondent hints, that, becauſe I have been ſo much perſecuted myſelf, I am likely in my turn to become a perſecutor. Time alone can reſolve the queſtion: but he is very welcome to my preſent thoughts; according to which, if I were under the neceſſity of paſſing ſentence on the Cubicks for their paſt conduct, I would diſmiſs the whole body, the twenty-ſeven, the *quinqueviri*, and the *decemvirs*, from my preſence and my recollection, in the words of the Queen of Spain to the Grand Inquiſitour: "Go away, ye hypocrites! to you, and to men like you, are owing the revolutions and bloodſhed which now prevail in the world!" W. Frend.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 10.

In looking into the Charters of London, I find, in the Statute of Henry I. "et cives London. habeant fugationes ſuas ad fugandum, ſicut melius et plenius habuerint anteceſſores eorum; ſcil. in Chiltre, & Middleſex, et Surr." In the Charter of Hen. II. "Concedo etiam eis quod habeant fugationes ſuas ubicunque eas habuerint tempore Reg. H. avi mei." In the Charter of Rich. I. "Concedimus etiam eis quod habeant fugationes ſuas ubicunque eas habuerunt tempore Reg. H avi Henrici patris noſtri." In the firſt Charter of King John, "Concedimus etiam eis quod habeant fugationes ſuas ubicunque eas habuerunt tempore Regis H. avi Henrici patris noſtri." (12 Gd. 290. 12.) As your Printer is one of the Guardians of the Rights of the Citizens of London, you doubtleſs will admit a Query, how far they retain the right of free chace in Chiltre, Middleſex, and Surrey, granted and confirmed to them by the above antient charters? S. A.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 11.

In the learned, ingenious, and lively remarks on the Nomenclature of the Britiſh Navy, (pp. 26—30), it is mentioned,

tioned, that, in a list of 1684, published in Archæologia, v. XI one of the ships is denominated *More Honour*; and in a note it is suggested, on the authority of some official MSS. that it was written *mere Honour*. *Mer Honeur* was, however, the original name of the ship in question; for thus it is repeatedly spelt by Phineas Pette, in the Memoirs of his own Life; (Archæol. v. XII. pp. 282, 284); and he was the master-shipwright who had the finishing of it. *Mer Honeur* is clearly a French appellation; and may it not be duly rendered *The Sea's Glory?*

The *Royal Sovereign* is another name compounded of an adjective and substantive; though, as we are informed by Phineas Pette (and he and his son Peter were the builders of this capital man of war) at the time of its being launched, Sir Robert Mansell, by the King's command, pronounced it to be the *Sovereign of the Seas*; and I am inclined to suspect it might not acquire the epithet *Royal* before the Restoration. This name has been likewise abbreviated and corrupted by the *literacy talents* of our tars; and if B. who dates his letter from Chatham, was there resident when the Royal Sovereign was a ship in ordinary in that port, or a guardship at the Nore, he must have often heard it styled *the Suffrance*.

Does Steel's Vade Mecum specify a single ship with an appellation of a pacific cast? From the silence of B, I infer it does not; but in the List in Archæologia, to which he refers, at p. 285, is registered the *Quaker's* Ketch of 79 tons, and 10 guns; and a *fire* ship of 145 tons, with the same number of guns, called *Peace*. Perhaps the Admiralty-Board, who, as your humorous correspondent surmises, are the sponsors of a royal ship when it is launched, might discontinue the latter denomination, as not conceiving it to be quite apposite to a vessel full charged with combustibles: nor indeed, in terming any man of war Peace, would there be that happy coincidence between names and things, averred to be so common in the following adage, by a writer unknown:—

"Conveniant rebus nomina sæpe suis.

But it is much to be wished that ere long all the East-India and other merchant ships may be again solely employed in their pristine line of service, and resume or assume the appropriate names of *the Trade's Increase*, *the Pepper Corn**, *the Caddy*, *the Nutmeg*, and *Cloves*, &c. &c. To encore a few pertinent lines from the last stanza of H. Lemoine's Ode to Sylvanus Urban, on his completing his LXVIth volume.

"And may thy page historic soon declare,
"*Peace is the Word!* and ev'ry country's care,
"To commerce turn'd, shall fertilize each spot,
"And bless with fair increase the yeoman's lot."

Mr. Urban will be pleased to transmit my thanks to Mr. H. Gosse (p. 35.) for his obliging permission to let me have a view of his picture of a capital ship of war, painted in the reign of James the First, or Charles the First; an offer I shall readily accept in my wonted spring-trip to London, should nothing unforeseen arise to prevent it. I have not either the purse of a collector, or the taste of a connoisseur. My wish is to have an opportunity of comparing this picture with some notes I have taken of a few prints from drawings imagined to be of the same age; but from Mr. G's description I clearly perceive that Allen's print of the supposed Great Harry could not have been delineated from his picture, which is represented as prepared to engage an enemy; for in Allen's print the ship is dressed with a variety of streamers, as on a gala occasion.

Alas, Stonehenge! where were the Genii of the Druidical Temple, while a few rabbets were undermining the stones that had continued upright for no one can tell how many centuries? For, to this cause, and not to a rapid thaw after a high frost, is this catastrophe attributed in a Kentish Gazette.—And why did not its tutelar Saint eject from the helm into the Tagus the Portuguese

* On the intended Launching at Deptford, in the year 1610, of *the Trade's Increase*, and the *Pepper Corn*, King James, who was present, so named these ships. Of late years, the ship-owners of the East-India Company have generally given a preference to the names of ministers and of other persons of high rank; viz. the *William Pitt*, the *Henry Dundas*, the *Lord Thurlow*, the *Earl Cornwallis*, &c. &c. Is it not rather strange, that, after an experiment of more than twelve years, the *Control* should be still *nomen desideratum*, as it might have marked a period in which there was a material change in the mode of direction of that commercial fraternity? Is there not an East-India ship called the Director?

Palinurus.

Palinurus, who from ignorance or from drowsiness occasioned the loss of a first-rate man of war, distinguished by the appellation of St. George? In former days, two such events would have been deemed common in a peculiar season. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

IF you think the following copy, the original of which written on vellum is now in my possession, worth inserting in your Miscellany, it is at your service. It will at least shew that the mode of soliciting relief, by petition is of some antiquity, and, by the respectability of the signatures, it should seem that acts of this kind were not in those days lightly considered. It is to be regretted that, in the present, they are too often granted with little regard to the pretensions of the Petitioners. W. B.

"To all true Cristen peopill in Crist to whome this p'sent l'res shall come, see, or rede, we Thomas Clynton, Knyght, Lord Clynton, and Say, John Hobard, Mayre of the town and porte of Sandewiche, and Jurats of the same, Mast^r Leonard Eglisfeld, parson of Saint Peter's churche ther, Thomas Horden of the houshold of o^r Souereign Lord the King, gentylman, Symon Gason, and Reymond, at Cheker, otherwise named Reymound Harflett, of the p'ishe of Ashe, next unto Sandwich, foresaid yoman *, senden greating in o^r Lord God, Eu'lasting w^t due reuerence appteyning. And forasmoche as it is merytoryous, medfull, and necessary, to euery true Criston creature to testifie and record the truthe of ew'y matter doubtfull and uncertayn, and inespeciall when at th' instaunce of partie he thervnto shal be required: We therfor the said Lord Clynton, Mayer, and Jurats, Leonard, Thomas Horden, Symon, and Reymound, at the especiall instaunce and request of Nicholas Yong, of the p'ishe of Ashe, foreseid, testifie, and for truthe do record, that wher as the said Nicholas had and occupied a house as a chafferyng-house *, sett in the King's highe wey in Ashe, foresaid, whiche was not onely for the refreshing and harburing of suche parsons as that wave passid and repassid, but inespeciall refresshed and harbured dyw's and meny of o^r Sou'eign Lord the King's subgietts, w^t his Grace going ouer in this his late most royall and victorious jo^rney in the p'tie beyonde the see †. Whiche said house in the evyn of Saint Frauncis, in the vith yere of the reign of o^r Sou'eign Lord the King, that now is, by misfortune, in great tempest of weder, in the nigh tyme, the same house was sodenly fyred and brent. The whiche house af^r the disceas of Johan, the wiff of the said Nicholas, shall remayne unto oon Thomas Gardyner, sonne of the said Johan, by the last Will of John Gardyner, of the p'ishe of Ashe, foresaid, whill he levy'd. And the same house the said Nicholas is not able to builde, oneles by the ayde and help of suche his good mast^rs and ffrends that of thaire charitie shall geve him ayde and comforthe. Wherfore we hartelie desire you and p^ry you that if it fortune the said Nicholas to come emongs you, or any of you, that ye then do hym comforthe, towards the buylding of the said house. So and in suche wise as we may do for you in like case, when ye or any of you shall require us. In witnesse whereof, we the said Lord Clynton, Mayor and Juratts, Leonard Thomas Horded, Symon, and Reymound, at the speciall instaunce and request of the foresaid Nicholas Yong, to this p^r'sents o^r seals we have putt the Secound day of Januar, in the vith yere of the Reign of our Souereign Lord King Henry of England the Eight.

Ω

FH. CLYNTON and SAY. (Seal) I. D.

No Signature, Seal of Mayoralty only, the same now in use.

P' me Leonardu Eglysfeld, (Seal) J.

No Signature (Seal) T‡Þ

Be me Simon Gason, (seal) a bird with a scroll issuing from its mouth, illegible.

Raymond, at Cheker (seal broken and gone.)

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* It is extraordinary that Raymond Harflete, alias Septuans, descended from one of the first families in Kent, should be here styled yeoman. The original of a grant of arms, or rather a confirmation, to his grandson Christopher Harflete, of Molland, in Ash, is in my possession; in which the pedigree is given at large for many generations back, and the several quarterings of Twitham, Sandwich, Ellis, Brooke, Winborne and Wolfe, allowed and confirmed to him. This family is very lately become extinct. Simon Gason was likewise of a respectable family.

* Chaffering-house must here mean a public house, or inn, although I have not been able to meet with it any where in this sense, its more proper signification being, as I conceive, a shop for various kinds of merchandise: perhaps both occupations might in this instance have been followed together, not unlikely at this day to be found in some retired country villages.

† Henry VIII. invaded France in 1513, he himself landing at Calais on the 30th of June. Part of his army, consisting of both horse and foot, embarked from Sandwich, and must in their march have passed through the village of Ash.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

E. E. A. LXVI, p. 1018. notices an anachroniſm in the account of Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, p. 963. This, I ſuppoſe, aroſe from an error of the preſs, but, as I have no copy of the letter I ſent you, I cannot be poſitive whether the miſtake reſulted from my letter or not. Sir Michael Stewart was married 4th June, 1738, his wife died in 1746. Sir Michael was ſon of John Stewart, the younger, of Blackhall, who predeceaſed his father Sir Archibald Stewart, of Blackhall. Sir Michael had a twin ſiſter, Joanna, married in January, 1756, to John Gillies, D. D. one of the Miniſters of Glaſgow, and died Dec. 3, 1792, leaving an only child, Rebecca, married to the Hon. Col. David Leſlie, ſecond ſon of the preſent Earl of Leven. Dr. Gillies died March 29, 1796, in the 84th year of his age, and 54th of his miniſtry. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Putney, Feb.* 7.

YOUR Correſpondent E. E. A. LXVI. p. 1018, profeſſes to ſend you a more accurate copy of Biſhop Liſle's epitaph at Northall than that which appears in my account of that pariſh. On comparing the two copies, I found no material variation, except in the laſt paſſage, which your correſpondent has copied thus:—"hæc dignitatis munera ſummâ cum fide diligentiâ *et ſuavitate* explevit;" in my copy the concluſion of the paſſage is, "fide, diligentiâ, *gravitate*, explevit." Through the favor of Mr. Archdeacon Eaton, Rector of Northall, the paſſage in queſtion has been collated with the original, and I have the ſatisfaction of finding that I had copied it accurately. Your Correſpondent remarks alſo, that I have not publiſhed the Biſhop's epitaph in the ſame form in which it is found on the ſlab which covers the deceaſed prelate's remains. It has been uſual, I confeſs, in printing epitaphs, to retain the form of the lines, and in the firſt volume of my work I adopted the ſame mode; but, as I found my materials and the bulk of my volumes increaſe, I abandoned it, as thinking it of little conſequence whether I preſerved the form of lines, which are ſeldom divided with any regard to the ſenſe, being generally adapted to the ſhape of the tablet, or placed according to the caprice of the Maſon.

Yours, &c. DAN. LYSONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 8.

IF our Legiſlators are not acquainted *with the principles* of the Quakers, they ought to be informed, that an intermarriage of any of the ſociety with a perſon of a different religious perſuaſion is a complete diſcharge from all benefits of the ſociety, and a forfeiture of acknowledgment by them. This is particularly neceſſary to be known at this juncture, when ſo many have availed themſelves of a particular political clauſe under the *Cavalry Act*, which provides, that "where any perſon, being of the people called Quakers, who ſhall be liable to the ſervice required by the ſaid act, produces a certificate, under the hands of two or more reputable houſekeepers, being of the people called Quakers, *acknowledging ſuch perſon to be of their perſuaſion*," that perſon ſhall be ſtruck out of the liſt, or claſs, and be fined 20s. for each horſe, mare, or gelding." Now, Mr. Urban, would your impartial judgement pronounce ſuch perſons, who have voluntarily ſubjected themſelves to conditions under which the ſociety at large would renounce and reject them, deſerving to be acknowledged of other perſuaſions? or, if they are, is it not encouragement for half the world to aſſume the character of Quaker?

NO SECTARY.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

IT is natural for the diſtreſſed to ſeek for relief; and it is but too common for the unpitied to repine. My malady is ſuch as few experience, and therefore what excites little commiſeration: yet it is to me a matter of peculiar concern, and particularly at this preſent period. But as I urge no other claim to your inſertion hereof than that of humanity, and the probability of being able on future occaſions to furniſh you with articles more intereſting, I ſhall in a few words endeavour to give ſome idea of my caſe. Every winter, for 8 years paſt, my hands have been deformed and tormented with thoſe red ſwellings or excreſcences called chilblains, and to ſuch a degree that I have often in ſome meaſure been a burthen to myſelf and thoſe around me; nor have I ever had an opportunity of ſeeing any perſon afflicted with them to ſuch a degree as myſelf. I have conſulted medical knowledge on the ſubject both at home and abroad, and applied various medicines; but the utmoſt benefit I have experienced from them was only momentary or temporary relief. The degree of uneaſineſs I endure from this complaint, in froſty weather, when warmth ſucceeds cold, is exquiſite.

fite. And as the poignancy of the pain renders me in ſome meaſure unfit for reflection, ſo the ſwellings on the joints, and even points of the fingers, make the hands ſtiff and even unwieldly, and almoſt incapacitates me for any manual occupation.

To a perſon not under the neceſſity of toiling with his hands for a ſubſiſtence, the inconvenience would not be ſo great; and by the ſame rule a perſon in that ſituation if not, or need not be, ſo expoſed to the inconvenience, ſuppoſing him equally liable to it. But to one who has, at preſent, neither ſervant to dictate to, money to ſupport him, or friends whom he can depend on for a livelihood, you cannot but own, Sir, that the incapacity of his hands, in times like theſe, is a matter of ſerious concern.

This being my caſe, then, need I add, that it will afford me unfeigned ſatisfaction, and confer a great obligation upon me, if by your inſertion hereof, ſome benevolent medical gentleman ſhall be ſtimulated, through the medium of your magazine, to propoſe an effectual remedy for this painful and diſguſting ailment, which has in ſome meaſure embittered ſo great a portion of my life; and which renders me at preſent unfit for exertions which my neceſſities require.

As there may be many uſeful members of ſociety labouring under the ſame inconvenience, and in other reſpects in a ſimilar ſituation with the writer, it is hoped, that conſideration may have ſome weight in affording admiſſion to this ſtatement, and to plead your excuſe for the trouble given you by J M.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

I entirely agree with your Correſpondent Mr. Laſkey, that it is from indentures alone we can aſcertain the weight of our early Engliſh coins; and therefore refer him to "A Report containing an Eſſay for the Amendment of the Silver Coins," publiſhed by Mr. Lowndes in 1695. At the 37th page he will find an indenture of the 18th of Richard II. (the only one in that reign); from which he will learn that a pound of ſilver was to make 300 ſterlings, going for pence apiece. This gives 19 grains for the weight of each penny, and 60 grains over.

Snelling, for what reaſon I know not, fixes the weight at 18 grains. If he will then turn to page 41, he will meet with an indenture of the 1ſt of Richard III. (likewiſe the only one in this reign), which determines the number of ſhillings to be ſhorn out of the pound troy, at 37 ſhillings and 6 pence. From this proportion the weight of each penny appears to have been 22 grains, and 360 grains over. When Mr. Laſkey has peruſed theſe indentures, and has conſidered how very improbable it is that his penny ſhould have been coined at a greater weight than the indenture requires, he will perhaps be inclined to ſuſpect that it is of an earlier date than he has aſſigned to it.

From Mr. Lowndes's book he will learn, that the reign of Richard II. immediately followed that of Edward III. conſequently did not precede that of Edward I. which ſeems to have been Mr. Laſkey's idea; otherwiſe he would not have inferred from the penny being firſt lowered to 22 grains in the 28th year of Edward I. that the penny of Richard II. muſt be of the weight of 22 grains and a half.

His two merry jeſts, about clipping his coin, or eraſing the mint-mark, are ſo good, that I am unwilling both of them ſhould be loſt; and therefore wiſh he would try either one or the other, and he will then ſee whether the joke will paſs current. I am myſelf inclined to prefer the firſt plan, as the ſcheme of impoſing upon collectors, by the lightneſs of a coin clipped within the letters, has an air of novelty and great ingenuity.

Mr. Laſkey cannot read DI GRA on Mr. Southgate's penny of Richard III; neither can I; no more can I read his DIVS EX. The five dots were inverted, becauſe I thought the traces of ſo many letters were diſcoverable but, as I could not make them out to my own ſatisfaction, I left them to the ſagacity of my readers. Some of the letters which compoſe the words DEI GRATIA appear upon all the genuine coins of Richard III. which have yet been publiſhed, even upon the half-pennies; I cannot, therefore, but think them eſſential to an undoubted penny of that monarch. Mr. Southgate's well-practiſed eye, I know, could diſcover DI GRA upon his coin, for he ſo read it to me. By the way, where ſlept the microſcopic eyes of the Antiquary Society (which Mr. Laſkey lays ſo great a ſtreſs upon), when the pennies of Richard I. were admitted into their books?

Any

Any collector of coins will give Mr. Laſkey ſuch an account of Mr. White's fabrications, as will convince him that it was not one falſe ſtep that entirely ruined his fame.

I fear Mr. Laſkey miſtakes, in his opinion that the coin in queſtion will be more valuable, ſhould it be aſcertained to belong to Richard II.

In the Saxon Chronicle, at p 113, he will meet with DIFELIN; and on the Iriſh coins of John, and Henry III. with DIW and DIVE, which prove the ſpelling to have been ſome times Divelin.

If he will take the trouble to peruſe my ſhort letter, he will, I truſt, find no expreſſion there which will authorize him to believe that I ſuſpected him of any intention to deceive; but it will appear then that I thought, what I ſtill think, that he miſtakes in the appropriation of his coin.

Since my laſt letter was written, I have not only read Mr. Stebbing Shaw's account of the diſcovery of the ſuſpected pennies of Stephen, but alſo have been favoured by him with the inſpection of one of them. The external evidence is, I acknowledge, perfectly ſatisfactory; but I muſt ſtill repeat that the coin itſelf bears a moſt queſtionable ſhape. If a reverſe copied from a well-known Saxon coin, and a buſt on the obverſe rude, even affectedly ſo, beyond the workmanſhip of the other parts of the coin, will not juſtify heſitation, I muſt content myſelf with being conſidered as an unreaſonable ſceptick. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

THE original Letter herewith ſent was given to me by a gentleman of high rank in literature, into whoſe hands it came ſome years ago with ſome papers of conſequence on another ſubject. Neither the date nor the perſon to whom it was addreſſed are at preſent known; but both may probably be diſcovered by ſome of your ingenious readers. As the circumſtances deſcribed or alluded to ſeem to bear a near reſemblance to the preſent conjuncture of affairs, the publication of it may perhaps afford ſome amuſement.

Yours, &c. M. G.

Moſt honorable. Give me leave, in purſute of my former accompt, to relate unto you, that, by letters from Scotland, we are informed that 14 Dunkerquers, which wee conceive to be thoſe whom your Graces fleet chaſed, paſſing along the Iriſh coaſt, did there take 3 ſhips, whereof the chief was a Hollander; and proceeding northward to ſpoile the fiſhermen, landed 500 men (as they report) uppon the iſles of Shetland, when they waſted the countrie and put manie to the ſword. The buſſes, as it ſeemeth, fownd meanes to ſave themſelvs; for I yet heare but of 2 that were taken, thowgh the ſhips cum about as farre as the coaſt betwixt Aberdine and Scarborowgh. Then they were fowght with by 4 Hulland waffers and a Scotſman, whereof they ſunck 3, and the other 2 ſaved themſelvs by flight. Yet ther is hope that they ſhall find more incounter then they expect; becawſe (as the States Ambaſſador telleth me) beſides 36 ſaile which keep watch at Dunkerque, they have 14 waffers belonging to theſe fiſhermen, and 20 more lent to gward them by the States. Our fiſhermen have alſo 4 waffers, and our coalſhips 6, beſides the 3 which gward the Elve. So their 83 ſhips may ſuffice to cleare their ſeas. And for the land the trained bands, uppon the northern coaſt, are in readineſs and good watch, and beacons kept to prevent anie deſcent. From the Elve we heare, that the Hamburgers, with about 50 ſaile of ſhips and 4 waffers, have endevored to force their free paſſage for Spain; and that Sir Sacvile Trevor, with his three ſhips and 2 or 3 merchants, hath fowght with them, but with what iſſue is yet unknown. To meet the ſhips from Amſterdam, beſide the Entrance, Marieroſe, Charles, and St. Claud, with 2 merchants attending Sir Henry Mervin for the iſlands; the St. George, Bonadventure, and Colverton are making readie; and becauſe theis will require 14 dales time before thee, put to ſea, wee are in treatie with the Turkie companie for ten of their ſhips, which are readie for their voyage to employ a litle time in this ſervice til the king's ſhips may cum and ſet them free, which, in regard of the bootie offred to them, the maſters willingly undertake; and we hope the companie wil not contradict. Wee do alſo ſend two ketches to obſerve the cuming out of the French about the Teſel, and to give warning to the ſhips; beſides the meanes your Grace did write of wil not be neglected. The king of Denmark's ambaſſador in France hath written to their agent here to procure letters of ſafe conduct for 20 French ſhips, to tranſport 3000 French ſoldiers to the aid of that king. But, for aſſurance of the realitie of this intention, wee firſt informed ourſelvs whether the men bee lerned and readie at Diep to bee embarqued as is pretended. Beſides wee wil be ſatisfied whether, under this maſk, they ſend not their ſhips to gward home thoſe in Holland, or to do us other harme. I preſume your grace is advertiſed,

verified, that the king of Denmark hath sent hither two ambassadors, to mediate for a treatie of peace betwixt his majestie and the French: and that the ambassadors of the States and of Venice do vehemently labor in it as a matter much concerning the preservation of Germanie, and the good of the common cawse. His majestie, at his going this day towards Wanisteed, commanded mee to acquaint them of Denmark with his royal and constant affection to his uncle, and resolution to further whatsoever shall really advance his affairs; withal to relate unto him the occasions of this warre, proceeding from the Frenches abandoning of the parte, making treatie with Spaine, and lending them his harboroughs against us, and discovering an intention to extirpate religion, and to run a course to the ruin of our own affairs and theirs. And that to draw him from theis pernitious councels ther rested no other way, but to make him sensible of his own suffring thereby. Notwithstanding, if anei ouverture shall be made by them that made the breach, to a better understanding, his majestie will be readie to give eare to such propositions as shall bee honorable and fit. But that anie such should bee made, or any treatie bee propounded by his uncle, till there appeared an equal disposition of both sides, may be thought unfitt. I do the rather give this accompt thus particularly to your grace, to give occasion to your own wisdom, both to observe and dispose the times and the events for a seasonable atonement; and God, I hope, will put the advantage into your hands, whereby at wel your moderation as your valor may make his majestie glorious in the success of the warre, and the happiness of a sure peace. I crave pardon, if herin I proceed further then is fitt. And further bee pleased to understand that the earl of Argile maketh his way to return into England, and hath already gotten a pass for the Infanta for his free transportation with his wife, children and goods. His ladie has also written to her sister to take a house in London for them. This appeareth by letters which, by Sir John Hippesley's means, I intercepted; and his majesty hath this day referred it to some lords to consider the inconveniences of his reception unto grace, which I find some principal lords against. Now again, after a tedious letter, I present to your grace two inclosed letters from Monsieur Du Molin to his friends in England, and to the governor of Calais, whereby you may perceave what they say of your proceedings in those parts; and what passeth betwixt him and the chevalier Farre. And so commending your grace to the gward of God's angels, I rest your graces most humble servant. JOHN COKE*.

* Since p. 123 was printed, we find the *date* is, *Whitehall*, Sept. 3, 1627.

GENT. MAG. *February*, 1797.

Extract from certaine Orders meete to be observed upon any Forraine Invasion, for those Shires that lye upon the Sea Coastes. Printed 1642

"WHEREFORE I hold it for the best and surest way to suffer the enemy (comming to invade) to land quietly at his pleasure, which he will otherwise doe whether you will or no, onely fronting him in the plaines with your horsemen. And by all means and diligence to draw the victuales, cattel, carriages, and corne behind your backe: and that which you cannot to waft and spoyle, that the enemy take no advantage thereof; keeping such straights and passages with your footemen, as may be kept; and which, with small numbers of your horsemen, you may safely doe untill greate power doe come to backe you. And though they winne some straight (which they cannot do without great losse) yet by keeping of backe recepts in straights, you shall always (if you be so driven) retire without any great losse or danger. And alwayes remember to leave a ward in every place meete to be guarded, though it be but of twenty or thirty persons; which will be an occasion for the enemy to stop the winning of them before they can passe: because else those few numbers will alwayes annoy their vittailes and munition that dayly and howerly must have free and quiet passage to them. Now if they carry the winning or yeelding of them up (though it be but a day or two kept) you get thereby time to yourselves to grow stronger, and your enemy loseth opportunity, and waxeth weaker."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

IN recording the late transactions in Bantry-bay, when the inveterate enemies of Great Britain, urged by despair, aimed to wound her in the sister-kingdom, you will not forget what happened to the same enemy in the same Bay in the year 1688.

King James landed at Kinsale, March 12 that year; and, two days after, 5000 French landed there under Count Lauzun and the Marquis de Lery, while our fleet was attending the Queen of Spain.

"The 29th of April, 1698, Admiral Herbert, being on the South coast of Ireland, by his scouts discovered the French fleet, and next day had intelligence that they were gone into Baltimore, being 44 sail; but, on pursuing them, the scouts had sight of them to the West of Cape Clear; and, upon steering after them, found they were got into Bantry bay. The admiral lay off the bay all night, and next morning stood in, where he found the enemy

enemy at anchor, but soon got under sail, bearing down upon him in a line composed of 28 men of war and 5 fireships. When they came within musket-shot of the Defiance, who led the van, the French admiral put out the signal of battle, which was begun by firing their great and small shot at the Defiance and the rest as they came into the line. The English made several boards to gain the wind, or at least to engage them closer; but, finding that way of working very disadvantageous, Admiral Herbert stood off to sea, as well to have got his ships into a line, as to have gained the wind of the enemy, but found them so cautious in bearing down that he could not get an opportunity to do it, so continued battering upon a stretch till 5 in the afternoon, when the French admiral stood into the bay. The admiral's ship and some others being disabled in their rigging, they could not follow them, but continued for some time after before the bay; and the admiral gave them a gun at parting. In this action, Capt. George Aylmer, of the Portland, with one lieutenant, and 94 seamen, were killed, and about 250 wounded. On the 7th of May, the admiral got into Plymouth with the fleet." Smith's History of the County of Cork, vol. II. pp. 195, 196. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb* 9.

WITHOUT pretending to determine by what nautical machinery Agrippina was to be shot out of the ship, I do not perceive all the difficulties that occur to your correspondent, Philo-Tacitus, p. 17. The load of lead was placed on the deck to assist in more effectually sinking that part of the vessel which was to part off with Agrippina. At all events Agrippina was to be *drowned*, as the best mode of concealing the murder. But by some *mis*management the overloaded deck was made to sink into the cabin. The confusion between the sailors who were privy to the business, and those who were not, afforded "facultatem *lenioris in mare jactûs*," so that Agrippina was let down, or thrown out, more gently than was at first intended, and escaped by swimming; by which means the sailors, who were not acquainted with the plan, might also have had an opportunity of escaping, by favour of the calmness of the sea, the clearness of the moon, and the little distance from shore, not to ment on the ready assistance of *lenunculi* or little boats, which were always at hand thereabouts.

Suetonius's description of the contrivance is more copious; by which it appears that the ship was to fall in pieces (*solutilis*), and destroy her either by shipwreck or the fall of the cabin (*vel naufragio vel cameræ ruina*). In either case she would be "*effusa in mare*." That the ship was to fall to pieces there can be no doubt: for Dio. LXI. p. 695. says the hint was taken from a vessel exhibited in the theatre, which opened itself and let out certain beasts, and closed again as firmly as before. Ναυν ιδοντες εν τω θεατρω ΔΙΑΛΥΟΜΕΝΗΝ τε ΑΥΤΗΝ ΑΦ' ΕΥΤΗΣ και τινα θηρια αφιεισαν και συνιστημενην αυ παλιν ωστε ϗ ερρωσθαι. The words αφ' εαυτης are remarkable, literally, as we say, *of itself*. A like machine, like a πλοιον, was made in the reign of Severus, which contained and let out 400 wild beasts at once by a sudden dissolution. Της δε δεξαμενης απασης της εν τω θεατρω εις πλοιου σχημα κατασκευασθεισης ϗ αφειναι αθροως επιτα εξ αφνης διαλυσθεισης, ανεθορον αρκτοι ως τεταρακοσια θηρια ϗ δεξασθαι, &c. Dio. LXXVI. p 860. This machine may be seen on a rare medal of Antoninus Caracalla in Liebe Gotha numaria, p. 443, and on one of Severus in Vaillant Numism. Imp. II. p. 230.

As to the difficulty in Galgacus's speech, is it not extraordinary that your correspondent does not see that the Caledonian chieftain is urging as motives to extraordinary exertions in his men, that the extremity of the country was open to the invaders, who would form extravagant ideas of every thing they were unacquainted with, and consequently push on to finish the career of their victories? Britain and its liberty had been hitherto protected by distance, and the recesses of sequestered situation. Nothing was before them but a haughty foe. Brotier adopts the alterations in the order of the sentence, which other commentators suggested, and which is followed in an old French translation, printed at Lyons, 1706: "Car on se forme toujours des hautes idées de ce qu'on ne connoit pas. Maintenant les extremités de la Bretagne sont découvertes," p 148. So also other French translations, Brueys, Guerin, and de la Bleterie. Gordon follows the antient translation: "At present the utmost boundary of Britain is laid open, and to *conquer* parts unknown is thought matter of *great pomp and boasting*." How the last English translation renders it I have not an opportunity

Portunity of knowing; but it ſeems as if Gordon had miſtaken high, but ill-founded, ideas of what is unknown for the *glory* of *conquering* unknown countries. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

PHILO-TACITUS requeſts the explanation of a difficulty which occurs in the Life of Agricola, and ſays that it has never been removed to his ſatisfaction. Being, equally with him, a great admirer of the nervous ſenſe and good reaſoning of Tacitus, I immediately referred to the paſſage alluded to, and am happy in being able to give him an explanation, which I hope will prove ſatisfactory.

Nothing can be more regular than the whole train of reaſoning which Galgacus addreſſes to the Britons. He begins with obſerving, that he entertains the greateſt hopes of ſucceſs from the extreme danger of their ſituation, which muſt make even cowards brave. In former engagements, the Nation had reſources of hope in them; for, placed in the inmoſt receſſes of Britain, not even their eyes had been polluted by the ſight of ſervile ſhores. At the fartheſt limits both of land and liberty, they had been hitherto defended by fame and the remoteneſs of their ſituation; but now *terminus Britanniæ patet, atque omne ignotum pro magnifico eſt*; i. e. as what is unknown is magnified, the remote ſituation of the Britons had inſpired the Romans with ideas of difficulties and dangers; but, as they had now penetrated to the extremities of the Iſland, neither of theſe two cauſes could continue to operate in their favour. Beyond them, he proceeds to obſerve, is nothing but waves and rocks.

Terminus Britanniæ patet is not to be taken in too ſtrict and literal a ſenſe. The aſſertion, however, might be made with the greateſt juſtice, as there was no nation beyond them capable of affording any reſiſtance to the Roman arms; *nulla jam ultra gens, nihil niſi fluctus & ſaxa.*

I hope Philo-Tacitus is now ſatisfied, that the reaſoning of Galgacus is appropriate and regular, and could not with any degree of propriety have been addreſſed by Agricola to the Romans.

Yours, &c. L.

Vol. LXVI. p. 1009. l 9. *r.* Euripidem; and l. 17. *for illabato read illibato.*

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

PERMIT me to offer the following attempt to explain the difficulty propoſed in p. 27.

Galgacus had, immediately before, been telling the Britons, that they had been hitherto preſerved from invaſion merely by having lived in a corner of the world, in a retired part, out of the reach of fame. Now, however, ſays he, this cauſe of ſafety is at an end: they have obtained knowledge of the very boundary of our country (*nunc terminus Britanniæ patet*). He then lays down a principle (*omne ignotum pro magnifico eſt*), which, their own ſenſes would immediately tell them, operates very powerfully upon the human mind, and demonſtrates, by a variety of arguments, that the Romans are inordinately actuated by its impulſe; and that therefore they (the Britons) had no alternative but reſiſtance or ruin.

The ſuppoſition of Philo-Tacitus, that Agricola might not know that a large tract of country lay beyond the Grampian hills, is evidently groundleſs; ſince we are informed by Tacitus himſelf, that the Romans, who, before the *laſt* battle, were very cautious and prudent, were, *after that battle*, impatient to penetrate into the very heart of Caledonia, and to move on, *by a continued ſeries of battles*, till they had diſcovered the very boundaries of Britain.

The difficulty appears to have proceeded from a miſconception of the meaning of "nunc terminus Britanniæ patet;" and, if my feeble effort ſhould be inſtrumental in removing it, I ſhall be abundantly gratified.

Yours, &c. MUSÆUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

I HAVE been endeavouring to find from what tranſlation of the Bible the lines under the paintings in Raunds church (LXI. 814) are taken. They do not agree with the Vulgate, though they expreſs the ſenſe of each paſſage as pointed out.

Per ſompnum manipulos ligare manipulum autem. Gen. xxxvii. 7, 9.

Video quaſi ſolem, et lunam, et ſtellas, adorare me. xi.

. . at eſt et ait Pharao bene interpretatus Et ſomnum meum et *ideo* eris inter

. . . tuſam terram eam

Eſt quod ſe . . t . . eſſe fames in tetra. xl. 54.

Et adhuc reſtant anni quinque. xlv. 6.

Ideo

Ideo venite ad me, et ego reficiam vos. 11.
Et huc ad hoc veniſtis expoliare regnum. xlii. 12.
Jam experimentum veſtri vos capiam; deum enim timeo. 15.
Quia univerſa quæ olim videbam p'lor.. onia nunc apparent michi bene per convenire. Qu. l. 20.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

IN the late Captain Gore's account of Godſtow Nunnery we are told,

"The common people have a ſtory of a ſubterraneous paſſage thence to Woodſtock: a labouring man told Mr. Hanwell, deputy-treaſurer of Chriſt Church, that he had entered ſo far into one, as to paſs through three gates, but was deterred from going farther by an elf falling on his ſhoulder. If there is any truth in this relation, it might probably be ſome drain.

A few days ſince I walked over to the Nunnery. The firſt obſervation I made was, that the courſe of this under-ground paſſage (ſo far as could be diſcerned) was directed in a ſtraight line towards Witham, and had not the leaſt curve, to ſupport the tradition of its procedure to Woodſtock. Upon turning to the Engliſh Chartulary of this priory, amongſt Dr. Rawlinſon's MSS. * in the Bodleian Library, at fol. iii. b. I found,

"A Chartur of Robert Calamut for the cundit.

"The ſentence of thys dede is, that Robert Calamut of Wytham hath grauntyd and confermyd to the mynchyns of Godſtowe free lycenſe to make a cundit to her † court of Godſtowe, bothe by hys arable londe, and alſo by hys medowe, undur the condicion that they ſatisfye and make goode to hym, thorow whoſe londys they make her † cundyt, for the harmys by the diſtrecion of neyburs for his hurt in the defaute of rep'acion of the ſame, and is without date."

This deed, though undated, appears to have been one of the earlieſt in the book; it follows thoſe which immediately concern the foundation of the monaſtery, and precedes a deed dated 1240.

The courſe of the ſuppoſed under-ground paſſage abovementioned, through the meadow, in a direct line to Witham, gave me occaſion to ſuppoſe, that it was nothing more than a kind of drain, the ſame alluded to in the above-quoted deed. The inconſiderable depth of the ſewer, I think, adds ſtrength to the ſuppoſition; but, ſhould any of your perſpicacious correſpondents be able to ſupply a more plauſible conjecture, it will be thankfully acknowledged by E. H.

* No. 1330.

† 'her' in this Chartulary continually occurs for *their*.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb* 19.

BE pleaſed to inform J. H. J. that the coupleet enquired about in p. 39,

"It was the frier of orders grey,
"As he forth walked on his way,"

not

"Went forth to tell his beads!"

occurs in Shakeſpeare's *Taming of a Shrew*, A. iv. S. 1. Vol. VI. p. 498, ed. 1793, with the following note by Mr. Steevens:

"Diſperſed through Shakeſpeare's plays are many little fragments of ancient ballads, the entire copies of which cannot now be recovered. Many of theſe being of the moſt beautiful and pathetic ſimplicity, Dr. Percy has ſelected ſome of them, and connected them together, with a few ſupplemental ſtanzas; a work, which at once demonſtrates his own poetical abilities, as well as his reſpect to the truely venerable remains of our moſt ancient bards." F. G. W.

Mr. URBAN. *Midaleton, Feb.* 20.

AND ſo, Mr. Urban, it appears by Mr. Milner's own account (LXVI. p. 1077.), that he wrote about a book which he had not ſeen, and, till lately, "had never heard of;" and was unable to anſwer, not my "ſole queſtion," for I know of no "queſtion at iſſue between us," but my ſingle requeſt, which was not to be informed whether the "work actually exiſted," but "where it might be ſeen." In the mean time, I fortunately heard of a copy of the book in a diſtant county; and thence, through the kindneſs of a friend, I have been favoured with the ſight of it. I find the quotation, to which Mr. Milner alludes, has many verbal inaccuracies, but is faithful to the ſenſe. And what then? Why then from a Proteſtant author, writing, not in defence of *unwritten* traditions, to which the council of Trent pays the ſame implicit reverence as to the Scriptures themſelves, but, as the whole tenor of the

the tract ſhews, "of the neceſſary uſe of" *written* "Tradition," the remaining works of the primitive fathers, "to underſtand the Holy Scriptures;" from ſuch an author, on ſuch a ſubject, a paſſage is alleged, the firſt part of which aſſerts nothing more in effect, as the Author occaſionally explains himſelf, than that the Apoſtles taught their hearers, as parents and paſtors do in all ages, principally by word of mouth. The ſecond part, if taken in the firſt ſenſe of the letter, may be true perhaps. (for no ſuch thing as the Canon of Scripture is mentioned in Scripture); but if underſtood to mean, as the words by themſelves ſeem to import, that the Scriptures are not ſufficient in all things neceſſary to ſalvation, it is then a notion repugnant at once to many declarations of the Holy Scriptures, and many teſtimonies of the Fathers concerning them. But, whether right or wrong, who, after all, is the author of the paſſage? It was firſt ſaid to be biſhop Pearſon, one of the firſt men that the Chriſtian world ever produced. Then it was from a "book not inferior in authority with us (of the Church of England) to biſhop Pearſon." Behold, it is from the Rev. Thomas Brett, LL.D. who *renounced the communion of that ſaid Church of England*; and that not becauſe her doctrines were erroneous, or her rites ſuperſtitious, but becauſe her Liturgy was "defective" in certain points, "ſuch as Chriſm or Ointment in the office of Confirmation, mixing Water with the Euchariſtical Wine," (Brett, p. 52.) and a few other matters, which Brett and his party deemed "Eſſentials;" and for that reaſon it was, I believe, that they were called Eſſentialiſts. This redoubted performance on the Neceſſity of Tradition was written, as the author profeſſes, to be the ground-work of the defence of their favourite uſages, which were introduced into a Liturgy of their own compiling. The ſect, never very numerous (a ſingle congregation at Manchester being the only one I ever heard of), became extinct, I believe, with its firſt authors; and now, at the diſtance of rather leſs than four-ſcore years from its origin, the very name of Eſſentialiſts, like Brett's Tradition, is ſcarcely known.

As to the Douay Catechiſm, when Mr. Milner ſays, "it is *agreed*," that it "does not, ſince the repeal of the penal laws, term this a perſecuting country," if he inferred from my words, that I "agreed" with him in this, he was a little premature in his concluſion. I neither ſaid, nor meant, any ſuch thing. When I wrote my letter in November, I had not ſeen the new edition of the Douay Catechiſm; and, being one of thoſe whom his Infallible Holineſs, at the end of this ſaid catechiſm, charitably ſtyles "Unbelievers and Infidels," I do not like to take things upon hearſay, when I can have better evidence. The edition of 1795 I have now ſeen. The paſſage, which I quoted from a former edition, was this; "Eſpecially in a perſecuting county, *as ours is.*" In the new edition, the three laſt words are omitted; the "perſecuting country" ſtill remains, and the good people of Great Britain may underſtand it of Utopia, or any other country, as they pleaſe.

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

P. S. My beſt thanks are due to H. I. T. p. 1067, who will ſee by what precedes, that his obliging offer is now unneceſſary.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Dec.* 16.

FOR ſome years paſt I have wiſhed and intended to drop one parting word upon the ſubject of my old friends, Rowley and Chatterton; and as all the *Dramatis Perſonæ*, whom I would wiſh once more to bring forward on the public ſtage, are, like myſelf, advancing faſt in years, I will delay my remarks no longer, being not a little anxious, for the regard I profeſs both to Rowley and Chatterton, but ſtill more for the reſpect I entertain for the literary publick, that this one point ſhould be fully ſtated, examined, and ſettled, namely, the authenticity or ſpuriouſneſs of thoſe letters, that are ſaid to have paſſed between Chatterton and Mr. Horace Walpole, now Earl of Orford.

I need not here ſtate how ſtudiouſly his Lordſhip has been endeavouring (from the time of Mr. Barrett's firſt publication of his Hiſtory and Antiquities of Briſtol) to poſſeſs the world, through the medium of his Literary myrmidons, with the idea, "that no correſpondence of any kind had ever paſſed between his Lordſhip and Chatterton;" or, in other words, "that the letters, referred to by Mr. Barrett in his Hiſtory were either ſpurious or forged, or that ſuch had

never

never had an exiſtence; and his lordſhip's ſolicitude on this point is deſcribed, as proceeding principally from this cauſe," left, after his deceaſe, ſome pretended anſwers to theſe letters of Chatterton ſhould be produced to the Publick."

Now Mr. Urban, I confeſs myſelf no leſs ſolicitous than his lordſhip, or any of his literary friends, to eſtabliſh and clear up this one point; and, therefore, I muſt take the liberty, waving all compliments, to bring forward the beſt *living*, as well as *written*, teſtimony, that can be had in this controverſy: and to call upon Dr. Glynn, and urge him (however unwilling a witneſs he may be) to come forward, and ſay, whether he has not ſeen with his *own eyes* thoſe very letters written by Chatterton to lord Orford (and referred to in Barrett's Hiſtory of Briſtol); whether he has not now, in *his own keeping*, the ſame identical letters, as alſo *lord Orford's anſwers to them*; and whether he does not know and firmly believe thoſe anſwers to be in lord Orford's *own hand-writing*. As many years have elapſed ſince I made this controverſy the ſubject of my attention, I may not be very accurate, when I ſtate that Dr. Glynn has *ſhewn* all the above-mentioned correſpondence to the preſent dean of Ely, Dr. Farmer, Mr. Bryant, the late Dean of Exeter, and many other literary and moſt reſpectable characters in the Univerſity of Cambridge, many of whom were particularly converſant in lord Orford's hand-writing. Why then does Dr. Glynn, after ſo peremptory a challenge from his lordſhip, and direct denial both of Chatterton's letters and his anſwers to them, *ſtill* withhold *this* correſpondence from the public eye, and himſelf keep a guarded ſilence, under circumſtances which ſo particularly call upon the Doctor to ſpeak out; for Dr. G. well knows, and has been told, that lord Orford had *him* in his eye, when he hinted the probability "that, after his death, ſome pretended anſwers to theſe letters would be produced by *ſomebody*, and ſent into the world." I confeſs myſelf no way intereſted in this controverſy, but as a lover of truth, and an enemy to all miſrepreſentations, whether wilful or accidental; but, if I am to *believe* his lordſhip's aſſertions in their fulleſt latitude, I *muſt* diſbelieve my own ſenſes; I muſt forget what I have ſeen written; I muſt diſtruſt what I have heard with my own ears; in ſhort, I muſt diſtruſt (but I cannot, will not do it) my own ſenſes, and Dr. Glynn's repeated declarations. For I well remember to have read, in the Doctor's correſpondence with a gentleman (who was intimately connected with both Chatterton, and Rowley's hiſtory), *his* direct diſavowal of the *authenticity* of *Chatterton's correſpondence with lord Orford, and of his lordſhip's anſwers to Chatterton's letters*. The Dr. cannot forget, even now, however advanced in years, who it was that made theſe and ſimilar pertinent remarks (upon lord Orford's public denial of that correſpondence). "What think you, my friend, of the heart and veracity of that man, who, however high in the eſteem of the literary world, can boldly ſtep forward, and ſolicitouſly deny his *own hand-writing* and *letters*? and to what purpoſe, unleſs to ſerve a tottering cauſe, to gratify ſome private reſentment, or to ſupport an opinion haſtily taken up, and now not ſo eaſily relinquiſhed? yet ſuch a man is H. W."

You muſt excuſe me, Mr. Urban, for having ſtated the caſe ſo plainly and broadly; but it is high time that the veil ſhould be removed entirely from this correſpondence, and the exiſtence of it confirmed, or moſt clearly diſallowed. Every little incidental circumſtance, that may operate in the determination of the Rowleian controverſy ſhould be known, examined, and permitted to have its proper weight in the ſcale of deciſion. Lord Orford has boldly denied his *ever having ſeen thoſe letters* of Chatterton (reported by Mr. Barrett); has poſitively and publicly denied the receiving of them, and his writing any anſwers to them. Dr. G. has frequently aſſerted the contrary; though not, indeed, ſo publicly, yet as ſtrongly and as uniformly. I ſhall not ſay more than the truth, if the Doctor has not declared both the letters and the anſwers to be in his own *own keeping*. Here then we come to the iſſue; let it be ſhort, but let it, in God's name, be clear, convincing, and deciſive.

I do not ever expect to hear or read a recantation from Lord Orford; but I wiſh, and hope, and *muſt* expect, that the Dr. will, in a few words, either approve or diſapprove my aſſertions; will either ſupport his lordſhip's

ſhip's teſtimony, or gratify mine and the publick's moſt reaſonable expectations; and his fleece in this caſe will be moſt unpardonable, for *this principal reaſon*, "leſt any pretended anſwers to theſe letters of Chatterton ſhould, after lord Orford's deceaſe, be produced to the public *by ſomebody* as authentic and genuine letters from his lordſhip to Chatterton.*" R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

ON the night of the 15th of January laſt, between the hours of nine and twelve, the moon and the whole face of heaven were obſcured by one entire dark cloud, except juſt round the horizon, where was an uniform ſtreak of vivid light, altogether reſembling, *ſi licet*

"parvis componere magna,"

a black velvet pall edged with white. So free was the atmoſphere, at the time, of any fog or vapour, that from my houſe (which commands a proſpect quite over the county of Worceſter into Herefordſhire, Monmouthſhire, Shropſhire, and part of Wales) were plainly diſcernible the moſt diſtant mountains; particularly thoſe moſt noble and ſtupendous ones of Malvern, which lie at the diſtance of between thirty and forty miles. Though the moon (then full-orbed) did not at the time ſhed

"Her ſilver light on tow'r and tree,"

(or, indeed, on any object that was near), it was, notwithſtanding, by *her* aid, that myſelf and family were gratified with this novel and beautiful ſpectacle; which we admired during the ſpace of time I have mentioned, and which continued unaltered when we retired to reſt. The cauſe of it, no doubt, was the opacity of the cloud, which almoſt entirely enveloped the firmament, preventing the rays of light, which proceeded from the moon, falling any where but beyond the ſkirt or extremity of the cloud, and making the remote mountains appear in the manner of the *Ombres Chinoiſes*. L. B.

Mr URBAN, *Chelſea, Feb.* 10.

I OBSERVED, with pleaſure, in p. 10, your account of the monument lately erected in honour of an old and much-regretted Friend. Muſing upon it in my walks, I was, a few days ſince, very agreeably ſurprized, on calling upon a lady, to find the following piece, large, framed and glazed, hung up in her drawing-room. It was elegantly worked on a white tiſſue ground, with black ſilk. The repreſentation was a funereal urn, well deſigned, overſpread with a weeping willow; and at the baſe, as if near a ſtreamlet, were aquatic plants and reeds in a withering ſtate. On the front was placed the narrative part of the inſcription; beneath the baſe, the ſtriking character of the deceaſed; cloſed by the elegiac lines, whoſe impreſſion I hope never to forget. You knew the Man, Mr. Urban; and with me, I am perſuaded, feel for the loſs of a Friend, an Inſtructor, and an amiable Pattern. B.***

"AN ELEGY on the much-lamented Death of the REV. MR. HARRISON; who died on Monday, Dec. 23, 1793, aged 57.

"After preaching twice the day before (Sunday) in the morning at Charlotte-ſtreet Chapel, Pimlico, and in the evening at St. John's, Clerkenwell, which was his laſt ſermon; Mr. HARRISON was ſtruck with an apoplectick fit the following morning, and expired about noon, after teſtifying his confidence in God, through the merits of Chriſt his Redeemer.

"A more able or zealous miniſter of the Word ſeldom filled the pulpit; a more worthy, humane, and upright man, never adorned the Chriſtian character in his private walks.

"*Watch ye, therefore; for, ye know not when the Maſter of the Houſe cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning.*" MARK XIII. ver. 35.

ELEGY.

Go, happy Spirit! ſhare the reſt
Appointed for the Saints of GOD,
Who, through their Saviour's love, are bleſt,
Their garments waſh'd in his pure blood.

Behold, the generous Spirit 's fled
To yonder bright celeſtial ſphere;
The ſoul ſurvives the body dead;
Ye mourners then reſtrain the tear.

But yet, methinks I hear a voice;
The plaintive accents melt the heart;
The poor man cries, "Shall I rejoice?
Who, now, their comforts will impart?

Now our beſt Friend to Heav'n is gone,
Alas! who will his place ſupply?
Who now will hear the wretch's groans,
Or plead the cauſe of miſery?"

But hark! from Heav'n a voice deſcends:
"Dry up your tears, ye humble poor;
For, GOD himſelf his promiſe ſends,
Whoſe Word is Truth, and promiſe ſure!"

Happy the man, whoſe ſteady faith
In GOD is plac'd for ev'ry care;
Whoſe righteous ſoul preſerves his path,
And ſhuns the Tempter's fatal ſnare.

SHERIFFS

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LII. pp. 189. 247. 300. 347; and vol. LXII. pp. 296. 398. 440.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year* 1797.

Berks. Bartholomew Tipping, of Wooley, esq.
Bedfordshire. John Higgins the elder, of Turvey, esq.
Bucks. John Sullivan, of Richings Park, esq.
Cumberland. Hugh Parkin, of Skirsgill, esq.
Cheshire. John Leche, of Stretton, esq.
Camb. and *Hunt.* William Waller, of Chesterton, esq.
Devonshire. John Seal, of Mount Boon, esq.
Dorsetsh. William Richards the younger, of Smeathmore, esq.
Derbyshire. Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth, esq.
Essex. William Manby, of Stratford, esq.
Gloucestershire. William Tindall, of North Corney, esq.
Hertfordshire. Sir John Saunders Sebright, of Beechwood, bart.
Herefordshire. John Barneby, of Brockhampton, esq.
Kent. George Grote, of Beckenham, esq
Leicestershire. Samuel Braceridge Abney, of Lindley, esq.
Lincolnsh. John Cracroft, of Hackthorne, esq.
Monmouthsh. Thomas Houghton, of Pontypool, esq.
Northumberland. Matthew Ball, of Wolsington, esq.
Northamptonsh. Sir William Langham, of Cottesbrook, bart.
Norfolk. Joseph Wyndham, of Hersham, esq.
Nottinghamshire. John Galley Knight, of Warsop, esq.
Oxfordsh. James Jones, of Atwell, esq.
Rutlandshire. Thomas Hunt, of Wing, esq.
Shropshire. William Taylour, of Bantingsdale, esq.
Somersetsh. Samuel Day, of Chartolhouse, esq.
Staffordsh. Sire R. Lawley, of Canwell, bart.
Suffolk. Chaloner Archdeckne, of Glemham, esq.
Southampton. John Compton, of Minstead, esq.
Surrey. Robert Taylor, of Ember Court, esq.
Sussex. Cha. Scrase Dickins, of Brightelmston, esq.
Warwickshire. Robert Knight, of Barrells, esq.
Worcestershire. Moses Harper, of Astley, esq.
Wilts. Sir John Methuen Poore, of Rushall, bart.
Yorkshire. Sir John Ramsden, of Byram, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen. David Saunders, of Glamerhydw, esq.
Pembroke. Abraham Leach, of Corston, esq.
Cardigan. James Nath. Taylor, of Stradmore, esq.
Glamorgan. Robert Noos, of Court-yr-Ala, esq.
Brecon. John Macnamara, of Llangoed Castle, esq.
Radnor. Percival Lewis, of Downton, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon. Sir Ed. Price Lloyd, of Panlyglass, bart.
Anglesea. Richard Jones, of Trefly Marian, esq.
Merioneth. Bell Lloyd, of Crogen, esq.
Montgomery. Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, esq.
Denbighshire. Robert Hesketh, of Gwrych, esq.
Flint. John Ed. Maddocks, of Vron Jw, esq.
SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highness the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1797.
County of Cornwall. William Slade Gully, of Trevenen, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1797.	NORTHERN. L. Kenyon J. Ropke	NORFOLK. L.C. Justice. J. Ashhurst.	MIDLAND. L. C. Baron. J. Grose.	HOME. B. Hotham. J. Heath	WESTERN. B. Perryn. J. Buller.	OXFORD. B Thompson J Lawrence
Satur. Mar. 4		Aylesbury				Reading
Monday 6			Northampt.	Hertford		
Tuesday 7					Winchester	
Wednesd. 8				Chelmsford		Oxford
Thursday 9		Bedford				
Friday 10			Oakham			
Saturday 11	York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		New Sarum	Worc. & Cit.
Monday 13				E. Grinstead		
Tuesday 14		Cambridge				
Wednes. 15				Maidstone		Glou. & City
Thursdy. 16			Nott & Town		Dorchester	
Friday 17		Thetford				
Saturday 18						Monmouth
Monday 20			Derby	Kingston	Exeter & city	
Tuesday 21				[upon Th.		Hefeford
Wednes. 22		Bury St. Ed.				
Thursdy. 23			Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 25	Lancaster				Launceston	Shrewsbury
Monday 27			Coventry &			
Wednes. 29			[Warwick			Stafford
Thursday 30					Taunton	

H. OF LORDS.

November 28.

LORD *Errol* preſented a petition, praying that the Committee of Privileges, to try the merits of the petition of Lord *Lauderdale*, complaining of an undue return at the election of the Peers of Scotland, might be poſtponed till after the Chriſtmas receſs.

After a few words from the Earl of *Derby*, the firſt Tueſday after the Chriſtmas receſs was then fixed upon for taking the petition into conſideration.

Their Lordſhips heard counſel in a Scotch cauſe, Macdonald appellant, and Burt reſpondent; and put off the deciſion to a farther day.

The annual indemnity bill was read a third time and agreed to.

The Houſe of Commons having met the ſame day purſuant to the laſt adjournment,

The *Maſter of the Rolls* moved for a new writ for Bath, vacant by Lord *Thynne*, who is called up to the Houſe of Peers, on the death of his father the Marquis of Bath.

Mr. *Grey* and Mr. *Thellusſon* were both ſworn in, and took their ſeats; the former for the county of Northumberland, the latter for the borough of Southwark.

The *Speaker* then notified to the Houſe, that the Clerk, agreeably to their directions, had made out and preſented a liſt of ſuch Members as were liable to ſerve on the trial of delinquencies in India.

H. OF LORDS.

November 29.

Their Lordſhips, after ample diſcuſſion, reverſed the decree of the Court of Seſſion on the appeal, Macdonald *v.* Burt, and adjourned to Thurſday.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Houſe proceeded to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the Borough of Leominſter, and for a Committee to try the merits of Milbourne Port election petition.

Mr. *Grey* preſented a petition from Mr. Tierney, the unſucceſsful candidate at the Southwark election, complaining of the undue election and return for the borough of Southwark. The petition was brought up, and ordered to be referred to a Committee.

A new writ was ordered to be iſſued for the election of a Member for the borough of Saltaſh, in the room of *Edward Bearcroft*, Eſq. deceaſed; and one for Winchelſea, inſtead of *R. Bonwell*, Eſq.

After diſpoſing of the other orders of the day, the Houſe adjourned.

November 30.

Mr. *Manning* preſented a petition from ſeveral Merchants, Traders, &c. of the City of London; praying that the Houſe would adopt ſuch meaſures as in their wiſdom ſhould ſeem meet, for the better accommodation of the increaſing commerce, and the increaſed ſhipping of the port of London.

The petition was received, and a Committee appointed to conſider it.

Sir *William Young* then moved, that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the report made by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms to the Lords of the Treaſury, reſpecting the ſeveral plans that had been preſented for the better accommodation of the increaſed trade and ſhipping in the port of London.

Mr. Alderman *Anderſon* ſeconded the motion; and ſtrongly recommended to the Houſe the conſideration of this report, as containing every neceſſary information on the ſubject, and the beſt grounds on which to build the plan their wiſdom might direct them to adopt.

The order for taking into conſideration the petition of *Thomas Burgeſs*, Eſq. complaining of an undue election for the borough of Bridport, was diſcharged.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider farther of the Ways, Means, &c. *the Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 420,000l. now remaining in the Exchequer, being the remaining diſpoſable overplus of the ſupplies of laſt year.

To this the Committee agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 1.

At a quarter before five the *Chancellor* came down to the Houſe, when a private petition and bill were read.

The

The Earl of *Radnor* took the uſual oaths on his firſt coming to the Houſe ſince the meeting of the New Parliament.

In the Commons the ſame day, a new writ was ordered for Higham Ferrars, in the room of Mr. Serjeant *Adair*, who has accepted the office of Chief Juſtice of Cheſter.

The *Speaker* informed the Houſe, that Alexander Morris, whom the Chairman of the Committee on the Southwark Election petition had moved to be taken into cuſtody, was now in the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms; upon which,

The *Maſter of the Rolls* moved, that the ſaid Alexander Morris do ſtand committed; and that, on Monday next, he be brought to the bar of the Houſe. Agreed to.

Mr. *Coke*, purſuant to the notice he had given, roſe to make his motion for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Trials of Cauſes and Indictments that ariſe within the limits of certain towns-corporate in this kingdom. The object of this Bill was merely to leave it at the option of the parties who had cauſes to try, to have them tried in their own diſtricts, or take them to be tried in the county at large: for, it was not now as of old, when cauſes were tried by neighbours, and as it were at home, without any obſtruction ariſing to the courſe of juſtice. Many abuſes had crept in by time, which rendered the obtaining of juſtice in this manner frequently impracticable. For theſe he referred to the towns of Pool and of Hull. Thoſe alſo who ſtood accuſed of felony might alſo, in order to obtain a fair trial, get removed, by their Habeas Corpus, to the county gaol. His wiſh was, therefore, to introduce a gentler courſe of juſtice, and not to abridge the juriſdiction of theſe towns.—In that view, he would now move, as above, "that leave be given," &c.

Mr. *Le Fevre* ſeconded the motion; which was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare the Bill.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 5.

Some private petitions were preſented. Opie's Divorce Bill was brought up from the Commons.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Bill for removing the Lent Aſſizes from Thetford to Norwich was brought up, and read the firſt time.

Mr. *Birch* preſented a petition from the Corporation of that Borough, that the removal of the aſſizes would be attended with great inconveniences to the North Weſtern parts of the county of Norfolk, and therefore praying to be heard by themſelves or counſel againſt the bill. Ordered to lie on the table, and to be heard by counſel on the ſecond reading of the bill.

Sir *R. P. Arden* preſented a petition from certain Electors of the county of Flint, ſtating, that Sir *Thomas Moſtyn*, who was returned for that county, was under age, and therefore ineligible to ſerve in Parliament, and complaining of the conduct of the Sheriff.

Another petition was preſented from the Hon. *John Lloyd Kenyon*, ſtating, that he had the greateſt number of legal votes for the county of Flint, and that he ought to have been returned.

After ſome converſation between Sir *R. Arden* and ſome other Members, the 2d of March was appointed for conſidering the petitions.

Sir *E Knatchbull* moved, that Alexander Morris, in cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, be brought to the bar of the Houſe, for contempt, in refuſing to attend the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election.

Mr. Morris being brought to the bar;

The *Speaker* informed him, that he had been duly ſerved with a warrant to attend that Committee, and demanded to know what reaſon he had to offer for diſobeying that order?

Mr. Morris acknowledged that he had received the warrant, but ſaid he was not aware at the time that by his non-attendance he ſhould incur the diſpleaſure of the Houſe. He ſtated the cauſe of his non-attendance to be owing to the embarraſſment of his private affairs at the time, and from a regard to his perſonal ſecurity. He was extremely ſorry for having offended, and was willing to make any apology. He hoped the Houſe would favourably conſider his ſituation, and deal as lenient with him as poſſible.

Mr. M. being ordered to withdraw;

After a few words from Sir *E. Knatchbull*, he moved, "That Alexander Morris, having been ſerved with a warrant to attend a Committee of that Houſe, which he had diſobeyed, had been guilty of a Breach of Privilege."

The

The motion being put and carried, ſome converſation took place between the *Speaker*, Mr. *Fox*, and others, reſpecting the regular order of proceeding in ſimilar caſes; after which the *Maſter of the Rolls* moved, "That Alexander Morris be brought to the Houſe on Thurſday, and that till then he remain in cuſtody." Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 7.

Counſel having finiſhed their pleadings in the cauſe wherein G. Deny was appellant, and the Marquis of Lorn reſpondent; the Lord Chancellor recapitulated the leading points, and then moved that the decree be reverſed, and that the Appellant be allowed 100l. coſts. Ordered.

Lord *Stanley*, and others from the Commons, brought up two road-bills, which were read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Houſe having then reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair;

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* ſaid, the ſubject now to be diſcuſſed was important enough not to admit of any extraneous matter; but that he would go directly to the buſineſs that ſuſpended the attention of the Houſe.

NAVY.

The total amount of this ſervice is 7 641,000l. and alſo 2,500,000l. for occaſional ſervice in the courſe of the year.

ARMY.

The total amount of this ſervice is 10,613,000l. and for extraordinaries 4,300,000l.

For Vote of Credit, as an article of Supply, 4,000,000l.

The whole therefore is 2,764,000l.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* then enumerated the Ways and Means for anſwering theſe ſervices, ſpecifying the various ſums, the whole of which were 2,794 700l. He next explained the mode on which the Loan for the preſent year was raiſed, the intereſt on which was 5l. 12s. 6d. He alſo promiſed not to omit any article of expence that might occur, even ſhould the war continue the whole of 1797. The whole of the intereſt on the 18,000,000l. was 1,400,000l. but beſides the 18,000 000l. 5,500,000l. would be neceſſary to anſwer the neceſſity of Exchequer-Bills, upon which there would be an annual charge of 5 per cent. The whole intereſt on the Supplies to be made good amounts therefore to the ſum of 2,100,000l. from which he hoped to make a ſmall deduction through the Subſcription of the E. India Company.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* then proceeded to what he called his moſt painful duty, that of raiſing the neceſſary taxes for the annual payment of this large ſum. Our burdens were already ſo heavy, that many muſt undoubtedly ſuffer from this large addition. He felt himſelf, and he ſuppoſed there was not a man in that Houſe who did not feel, their preſſure; but he truſted that they would not be led, by any feeling for their immediate conſtituents, to neglect what they owed to their country. It was incumbent on us to ſhew to Europe, that, at a criſis like the preſent, we would not be wanting to ourſelves. It was neceſſary to ſhew to an enemy, who had employed and exhauſted the moſt extraordinary reſources, that there was a general ſufficiency of reſolution and zeal. All that could be done, therefore, was to prevent any unneceſſary aggravation, by diffuſing the burden as widely as poſſible. The taxes which he had to propoſe were undoubtedly ſubject to the final deciſion of that Houſe; but he truſted that no Member would hazard a light objection, if he had not ſomething better to propoſe in the place of that to which he objected. It was in the general nature of taxes that none of them was wholly free from objection; but certainly ſome confidence ſhould be given to thoſe who had been long in the habit of attending to practical circumſtances. There was no room, he would add, for deſpondency. We had before us the experience of the American war, which brought with it a ſevere addition to our burdens; but, on its termination, we experienced a gradual exceeding of revenue. Our trade and manufactures had not only revived, but had, in the interval between that and the preſent war, acquired ſuch a ſolidity as to reſt even the preſſure of our preſent difficulties. In ſelecting the new taxes, he had endeavoured to fix on thoſe articles which had before been tried with the greateſt ſucceſs, and, at the ſame time, were found to entrench the leaſt on the enjoyments or comforts of the individuals.

(*To be continued.*)

19. *Two Sermons, preached in the Cathedral Church of* Landaff, *and a Charge, delivered to the Clergy of that Diocese, June,* 1795. *By* Richard Watson, *D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of* Landaff.

"THE following diſcourſes are publiſhed in compliance with the united requeſt of the principal clergy and laity before whom they were delivered. They aſſured me, that, at this conjuncture, a publication of them would be uſeful in my diocese. If this their partiality of judgement (for ſuch I muſt eſteem it) ſhould in fact be verified in any degree, I ſhall not have reaſon to regret my having yielded to ſolicitation urged by ſo very reſpectable an authority, and in the moſt obliging manner. At all events, I intreat the inhabitants of my diocese to accept this publication as a ſmall proof of my ſincere deſire to promote, according to my poor ability, their ſpiritual welfare. I have no place of reſidence among them; but I have not, I truſt, during any part of the thirteen years in which I have been connected with them, been unmindful of the duties of my ſtation.

Landaff, July 2, 1795. R. L."

In the firſt ſermon, from Col. ii. 8, preached before the King in March, and at Landaff in June, 1795, his lordſhip, from Reaſon and Hiſtory, refutes Atheiſm and Infidelity. From Ariſtotle de Mund. he produces a parallel paſſage with that of St. Paul, Col. i, 17; and, from the preſent belief of the Jews, eſtabliſhes the Moſaic hiſtory. He traces the various cauſes of infidelity; and concludes with recommending to the ſerious attention of all believers, that they do well conſider the quality of the proofs.

The ſecond ſermon, from 2 Peter, i. 16, has for its object to eviace, in the plaineſt language and manner, that the Chriſtian religion is no impoſture.

The ſame object has the Charge, repeating his lordſhip's former advice to his clergy, to "examine thoroughly the foundation on which their faith as Chriſtians is built, now that an attack has been openly made in a foreign country, and is ſecretly coming on in our own, not in modes of worſhip or church-diſcipline, not in diſputable articles of faith, not in any of the outworks of Chriſtianity, but on the citadel itſelf."

20. *Large Farms recommended in a National View. A Reply to Mr.* Wright's *Addreſs to the Public on the Monopoly of ſmall Farms.*

THE preſent queſtion allows much to be ſaid on both ſides. While it is to be apprehended Mr. Wright's plan is not eaſy to be accompliſhed, we are tempted to incline to the arguments of his antagoniſt in favour of a holder of large farms, as a man of ſubſtance, ſufficient to make them anſwer to himſelf, his landlord, and the community.

21. *The Hiſtory of the Gunpowder Plot, with ſeveral hiſtorical Circumſtances prior to that Event, relative to the Plots of the Roman Catholics to re-eſtabliſh Popery in theſe Kingdoms. Digeſted and arranged from authentic Materials. By* James Caulfield.

"GREAT care," the editor tell us, "has been taken, in furniſhing the illuſtrations to this work, to attend to original materials, which have been procured for the purpoſe at a conſiderable expence."

There is ſo little in this firſt number, which conſiſts of a ſuperficial character of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, liſt of Martyrs in the former queen's reign, and of Popiſh prieſts executed in that of the latter; with portraits of James I. Ambroſe Rokewood, James Grant, and Francis Treſham, and a view of Theobalds from the old ſheet of ſmall views of buildings, &c. that it will require a long ſucceſſion to complete the deſign to the extent annexed in the title.

22. *An Eſſay on the Folly of Scepticiſm, the Abſurdity of dogmatiſing on religious Subjects, and the proper Medium to be obſerved between the two Extremes. By* W. L. Brown, *D.D. Principal of* Mareſchal College, Aberdeen, *and Succeſſor to the late celebrated Dr.* George Campbell.

DR. B. remarks, that the obſervation of Plato, that "every thing ariſes from its contrary," is exemplified to the fulleſt extent in metaphyſics, morals, and religion. He treats on the riſe and progreſs of Scepticiſm, its different heads, nature, and genius, its folly conſidered with regard to its cauſes, objects, and effects. He traces the different ſignifications of Dogmatiſm, its obſtruction of religious improvement, and deſtruction of the very eſſence of religion; and ſhews, that it has produced all the corruptions which have diſgraced Chriſtianity. Part III. treats of the medium to be obſerved between the extremes, ſcepticiſm and dogmatiſm, in religion; the proper meaning of the queſtion; the medium with regard to ourſelves; the means of diſcouraging a ſceptical and dogmatical ſpirit in the world; and concludes with

with some information tending to facilitate the observance of the medium recommended.

23. Utrum Horum; *the Government, or the Country.* By D. O'Brien.

THIS writer takes a part decidedly opposite to Mr. Burke, but neither his style nor his sentiments will have the same weight, or be heard with the same attention. War, according to him is certain ruin to this nation—and so is Peace, if made by the present ministry. The true policy and best hope of the country is therefore in a grand act of *Justice*, and in a *Courage* worthy of its antient character. This last, we persuade ourselves, is possessed by our countrymen in the fullest extent; and we are also persuaded they will defend both the Government and the Country; and that, if a more penetrating negotiator than Mr. O'B. is not sent to make the peace, no matter at what time or under what administration it is made.

24. *Anglo; the King and the Country; or the Danger of* French *Invasion repelled by* British *Union. A Letter addressed to all true* Antigallicans. *With a comparative View of the Population of* Great Britain *and* France.

THE spirit recommended by this writer has been so eminently displayed in a sister-kingdom, when nothing but the favouring hand of Providence prevented its extreme exertions to repel the common foe, that it would be impious to doubt whether it would not distinguish itself in like manner in this kingdom. The comparative list of 25 principal cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland against 24 of France, stating, at the same time, the decrease of population, gives in round numbers a decided superiority in our favour.

25. *Desultory Hints on Violence of Opinion and Intemperance of Language.* By George Burgess, *B. A.*

MR. B. who dates from Whittlesea, and prints at Peterborough, gives very good advice, which, if followed, would contribute to the happiness of the world at large.

26. *The Art of growing rich.*

THIS author also gives good advice, and teaches the art of oeconomy;—that "a man should not only live within his income, but that he should save somewhat out of that income, and that he should let that accumulate." He holds up to the present century the character of Thomas Finier, in the last century, as a man of active benevolence and rich in good works.

27. *Report of the Committee of the Honourable the House of Commons, to whom the Petition of the Retail Butchers in* London, Westminster, *the Borough of* Southwark, *and the Parts adjacent, was referred. Ordered by the House to be printed April* 29, 1796.

ON the whole of the evidence the Committee came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the practices of Carcase-Butchers, in monopolizing Smithfield and other markets, is one cause of the dearness of butchers' meat within the bills of mortality, which practices have of late years much increased; and therefore the trade of carcase-butchers ought to be regulated.

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the practices of Jobbers and others, who buy cattle and sheep on speculation, which are afterwards sold at advanced prices several times before they are purchased by the cutting retail butchers (by which several unnecessary profits are obtained between the farmer and consumer), are principal causes of the dearness of butchers' meat within the bills of mortality; these practices, having increased of late years to an excessive height, ought to be abolished.

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that forestalling and regrating tend greatly to enhance the price of butchers' meat; and that these practices, having increased of late years to the great detriment of the public, ought to be more effectually prevented by a summary mode of conviction."

The report of the committee of retail butchers' has annexed to it their petition to the Lord Mayor, &c. to change the market-day in Smithfield, which, in the opinion of counsel, could not be done without an act of parliament.

28. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of* Bristol, *at the primary Visitation of* Henry-Reginald, *Lord Bishop of* Bristol, 1796. *Published at the Request of the Clergy.*

AFTER a modest exordium concerning his own situation and abilities, his lordship, "persuaded as he is, that his *good fortune* has *thrown* him among a *set (for the most part)* of loyal and orthodox clergy, assures himself, that the good disposition, which their natural candour will induce them to manifest towards the person of any one placed at their head, will be increased

and

and ſtrengthened by an anxious deſire to ſupport that order of things and that ſyſtem of which he is a neceſſary part; which, taking root from the primitive and even apoſtolic times, has been ſo adapted to the fluctuating revolutions of human events (in which even Religion, conſidered as to her external form, muſt neceſſarily be involved) as to anſwer beſt the purpoſes for which it was intended; and of which, I truſt, it will not be too much to ſay (I am ſpeaking of the whole excellent conſtitution of this country), that, allowance being made for the infirmities and imperfections of every thing human, it has been found, during a time of ſufficient experiment and through many trying occaſions, calculated to produce the greateſt practical good, checked by the leaſt poſſible evil. And one ground of its merit, I conceive, will be found in the nature of its connexion with the civil conſtitution. Neither the ſlave nor the tyrant of the ſtate, it adorns and ſtrengthens the venerable fabric to which it is joined, and to which it ſo cloſely adheres as to be inſeparable without the deſtruction of both."

His lordſhip proceeds to give ſome proper inferences againſt ſupineneſs and ſecularity, which, in the French clergy, were ſaid to be among the cauſes which paved the way for the aſtoniſhing events we have ſeen; and advice how to behave to thoſe unhappy perſecuted exiles, without ſuffering our vigilance to be relaxed in guarding againſt the inſurrections of thoſe tenets which corrupt and vitiate their Chriſtianity. "Place yourſelves as nearly as may be in the ſituation of theſe men; let them underſtand the terms upon which they muſt expect a continuance of your good offices; and you will eaſily, I truſt, be able to reconcile your particular duty with the generous ſentiments of charity you muſt feel towards them." He comes next to the eſſential article of reſidence, and combats "a notion which prevails too much, and prevails, I fear, under the ſanction of reſpectable authority *, that, if a clergyman does his ſhare of duty, it is indifferent whether he performs it in his own pariſh or that of another. I confeſs, it appears to me, that a more effectual bar cannot be placed againſt a general reſidence than ſuch a conceſſion as this—totally diſregarding the relation between the paſtor and his flock; not to mention the ruin of the parſonage-houſe, the neglect of the terrier and regiſter, and, above all, of the proper duties of a parochial miniſter."

The new Curates' Act is illuſtrated, and particular attention recommended in the choice of curates, whoſe ſalaries, the biſhop obſerves, are in general below the point to which they might be made by the act of Queen Anne, and they are now to be farther accommodated with the uſe of the parſonage-houſe. He concludes with recommending to the younger clergy, to purſue and improve on their cures or benefices in the leiſure which they afford them.

"Under this influence I would hope, that their learning, when applied to the common duties of their profeſſion, will become ſound, ſimple, and rational; calculated to take hold of the people, as to guard them, though in the ſpirit of Chriſtian charity, not only againſt the prejudices of thoſe who have long ſeparated from us, but againſt the attempts alſo of bold and forward enthuſiaſts; to make them content to walk in the good old path which their forefathers have trod, notwithſtanding the offers of weak and ſelf-ſufficient guides to lead them into new ones. What remains for the preſent may, I hope, be completed between us, from time to time, by correſpondence and perſonal intercourſe, which it will ever be my wiſh and deſire to encourage in all caſes where by advice and aſſiſtance I can hope to be of any uſe. I regret that unavoidable engagements of duty will neceſſarily detain me greatly from my dioceſe; but I beg leave to aſſure you, that I have nothing nearer my heart than to be enabled ſo to conduct the affairs of it as to combine the conſciouſneſs of my having done my duty with your approbation of my endeavour. To this end, I ſhall always be ready to receive your information, to liſten to your counſel, and to cooperate with you in any meaſures which may tend to the general good; truſting, at the ſame time, that, ſhould any act of authority be at any time called forth to coerce the refractory or to reclaim the profligate, I ſhall be ſupported in the painful but neceſſary exerciſe of it by your countenance and aſſiſtance."

His lordſhip is rector of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, and of Leigh, in Kent and firſt couſin to Lord Courtney.

* See Paley's Moral Philoſophy, c. XIV. p. 180–83. 8vo.

29. *An Enquiry into the Cauſes and Production of Poverty, and the State of the Poor; together with the Means for their effectual Relief. By* John Vancouver.

FROM

FROM a series of reasonings on the nature of poverty, and of property, the writer draws the following inferences: "that poverty is of a physical origin; that there are two sorts of it, permanent and temporary; that all who labour are in a greater or less degree, by a suspension of their work, liable to the latter, those alone naturally incapacitated subject to the former; that, on the personal efforts of the labourer ceasing, he is reduced to poverty; that labour is property; that every individual, not incapable of labour, possesses property; that property is extinguished on incapacity to perform labour; that property is divided between the employer and the employed; that the employer holds the means of exciting labour, and the employed of producing it; that the nature of property is immutable, and is precisely the same in either society; that though the nature of property is not to be changed, yet it differs in quality agreable to the circumstances under which it is possessed; that it is the quality of property in the society of the employers not to require their own manual or mental exertions, to be preservable without diminution, and transferred without difficulty; that by this quality the society has been enabled, by little and little, to amass great funds of surplus property, these have accumulated and descended to successors, and have been the means whereby alone the members have been protected against poverty; that it is the quality of property in the other society to be entirely dependent on their own personal efforts, which can neither be preserved nor transferred; that the society of the employed, time out of mind, hath not received full compensation for their property, i. e. the price of their labour has not been equal to the demand of their wants; that consequently it has been impossible for the members to have obtained any surplus property; and that it is *surplus property* alone that secures individuals against *poverty*." pp. 33—35. "Encrease the value of the property of the employed, and poverty will no longer stalk the streets." Not, however, by advance of wages, for "were the wages of the employed raised in proportion to the value of their wants in this time of scarcity, it would be fixing a *maximum* on the necessaries of life, which no profusion hereafter could abolish; and, as the advance would inevitably be made in the most parsimonious manner, the society could never in future hope for the enjoyment of a greater share of comforts. However expedient, therefore, it may be, to relieve the pressure of the present moment, such relief should and ought only to be of a temporary nature." p. 36. The labourer's *shilling* should be made to produce 12*d*. To effect this, Mr. V. proposes the institution of *parochial* shops, the equalization of the poor-rate, or rather a total abrogation of the present poor laws, and the assessments in consequence of them, and the adoption of, 1. *a completely-equitable subscription by the employers paid to and for the relief of the employed*; 2. *an obligation on the employed to repay such subscription to the common joint stock or funds*; 3. *and a superintendency and controul over the whole ordering and management of the society's affairs by the parties interested in the joint capital stock so subscribed and funded*. By a weekly subscription of the respective earnings of men at 6d. and of women and children at 3d, it is calculated might be raised an annual revenue of 5,070,000 l. for the support of the whole society. This capital is to be considered not only as the gross product or per-centage on the value of the total earnings, but as a net sum exclusively of all deductions, applicable alone to the relief and benefit of subscribing persons. A man with a wife and three children, subscribing annually 52 s. will remain a gainer by the proposed arrangement of 27 s. 8 d. *per annum*. This plan seems to have furnished a groundwork for the bill now intended to be brought into parliament, though not in equal extent. We regret our limits do not allow us to say more, or give more copious extracts.

30. *The Use and Abuse of this World. A Sermon preached at St.* Bene't Gracechurch, *in the City of* London, *on Sunday, Oct.* 9, 1796, *and published at the Request of the Audience. By* William Jones, *M. A. Author of the Man of Sin, &c. &c.*

DEDICATED to Dr. Gaskin, rector. The things which this world presents to us are *Time, Wealth, Food, Clothing, Matrimony, Speech*. Considering the use and abuse of these the preacher pathetically exclaims, "who can behold without sorrow of heart what man *is*, when it is considered what he *might* be! but, how dreadful does the case become, when it is added, that man has but *one* life to live in this world! if he throws

that

that away, there is no *second* trial; he never returns to correct his miſtake, is never permitted to try the world over again; and, if he was to try it a thouſand times, he would always miſcarry, if he is not with God and God, with him." The text is 1 Cor. vii. 31.

31. *The Riſe of* Mahomet *accounted for on natural and civil Principles. By the late* Nathan Alcock, *M. D. in the Univerſities of* Oxford *and* Leyden, *Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society,* London, *and in the former Univerſity many years celebrated prælector in Chemiſtry and Anatomy.*

PUBLISHED by the Doctor's brother Thomas A. vicar of Runcorn, in Cheſhire, and dedicated to the biſhop of Cheſter; and prefixed to it the following extract from the Doctor's letter:

"I have lately added, in the chapter "on the effects of warm air," a full ſheet to account for the ſudden riſe and prodigious progreſs of the Mahomet empire and religion, from the nature of the climate, the character of the Arabians and the neighbouring nations, reſulting from the climate, the particular circumſtances of the times, and the politic inſtitutions of the founder, adapted to the climate and times. I wiſh you could ſee this before it be *printed*. I like it myſelf."

No farther review can be required.

32. *An Addreſs to the Inhabitants of* London *from the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Honourable Artillery Company.*

POINTING out the utility of that company, a volunteer corps devoted to the defence of the metropolis, being a regular battalion of infantry, conſiſting of grenadier, light infantry, and battalion diviſions, with a matroſs diviſion for the uſe of the two field-pieces preſented to them by the city 1780, and a diviſion of archers; and their reaſons for refuſing, however ſmall their number, to let the City Militia have the uſe of their Artillery-Ground, or to incorporate with them. The gentlemen of the Artillery-Company, in Queen Elizabeth's time, 1586, uſed to meet and practiſe arms and marſhal diſcipline in the *Artillery-Garden* without Biſhopſgate, which ground was anciently belonging to St. Mary Spital there, and was ſince granted for many years to it by the laſt poſſeſſor thereof to the uſe and practice of great and ſmall artillery.

The Court of Common Council determined, Sept. 1796, not to interfere in the difference between the London Militia and the Artillery-Company.

33. *Project for a perpetual Peace, a philoſophical Eſſay. By* Eman Kant, *Profeſſor of Philoſophy at* Konigſberg. *Tranſlated from the* German.

We have already had a ſpecimen of the Kantean Philoſophy.

The author ſets out with telling us, that politicians muſt condeſcend to be rational before they can admit his ideas, among which are republicaniſm and equality, the ultimate union of Europe into a federation of republics.

34. *A Letter to the Lord Marquis of* Buckingham, *Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c. chiefly on the Subject of the numerous emigrant* French *Prieſts and others of the Church of* Rome, *reſident and maintained in* England *at the public Expence, and on the Spirit and Principle of that church, ſacred and political.*

THE writer, who aſſures his correſpondent he *never* can be *known*, founds a ſerious alarm to his countrymen on an occaſion over which our governors in church and ſtate ſeem to him to ſlumber. He writes like a ſcholar and a gentleman, and with the patriotic warmth of an honeſt man.

"If on this ſubject we are to hear nothing in our cathedrals, nothing in our univerſities, nothing in our ſeats of opulence, and in our populous cities; yet ſtill an *unknown* voice may cry from the deſart, as of old, that our paths may be made and *kept* ſtraight. I have ſpoken aloud as becomes a man in the hour of peril, that we may guard every avenue to *another* approach of ſpiritual domination. I ſpeak in the name of the people of England, and as one of that people, that they hate Popiſh ſuperſtition, and will never again ſuffer nonſenſe and contradiction to make part of the national religion. They will not be oppreſſed, and they have too much ſenſe to be deceived. The governors of England ſhould at this hour unite mercy, prudence, humanity, diſcretion, and firmneſs. It is not a ſpeech which can ſupply the reſources of an exhauſted kingdom; nor is it a breath which can diſpel the *peſtilential cloud of French locuſts* which darken and devour our land. If we have *hitherto* ſlept, let us remember that ſleep is no otherwiſe a bleſſing than as it invigorates the frame of man, and fits him for higher miniſtry and more determined action."

THIS pamphlet deſerves to be read with attention. Whether all the charges of an attempt to overthrow be equally well founded or not, the hazard is worth attending to, and the thanks of the nation at large are due to the awakener. We wiſh to be informed whence comes the annual ſum of 20,000 l. ſaid to flow through

through the hands of the Bishop of St. Pol de Leon, for the support of the Catholic interest. One of his assertions is contradicted in vol. LXVI. p. 1077.

35. *A friendly Admonition to the Churchmen on the Sense and Sufficiency of his Religion, in two Sermons on the Text of* Matth. xviii. 17. *addressed to the Inhabitants of* Paston, *in* Northamptonshire. *By* William Jones, *M. A. Rector of* Paston.

FROM the words of Jesus Christ, *hear the Church*, Mr. J observes, "there are two sorts of Christians who do not hear the Church, and of these one sort is in the Church. There are also two great errors into which Christian people are betrayed; the first, supposing that the Church will save men *without godliness*; the second, that godliness will save men *without the Church*. The first was the error of the Jews, and is now the error of too many who call themselves Christians; the other is the error of those who leave the Church to follow some private way of worship. Very plain rules may be laid down by which both these parties may judge of themselves, if they will but be honest and sincere; and, as the case of the Churchman is of more concern, I shall in this discourse address myself to him in the first place." He proceeds to illustrate the sacrament of Baptism, the Creed, the Commandments, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and Prayer, and shews the necessity of believing not merely the facts but the spirit of the Gospel. True godliness is the sense and spirit of all the forms and services of the Church, which have no meaning unless understood and applied. In the second discourse the doctrines of the Church are vindicated from those set up in opposition to it. Mr. J. unites candour with plainness.

36. *A Sermon preached at* Knaresborough, Oct. 23, 1796, *on occasion of a Form of Thanksgiving, read for the late abundant Harvest. By the Rev.* Samuel Clapham, *M. A.*

IT was a duty incumbent on the ministers of the Gospel, who have their share of the comforts of life in common with their flock, to inculcate some improvement of the bounty of Providence at the time they were called upon to express their gratitude for it. Yet how few did more than read the form of thanksgiving, and how many mumbled it over! Mr. C. recites the human means that, along with the national ones, concurred to relieve the public wants, as well as to suppress the riotous spirit intended to be excited or promoted by Opposition. £ 41,000 was expended in bounty on corn imported. "In an administration at once employed in repelling the enemy, in protecting our commerce, in establishing internal peace, and in satisfying our poor with bread, we place, and justly, the most unlimited confidence. To such men, distinguished by such measures, we with unanimous approbation with good luck in the name of the Lord." There is much good suggestion towards preventing combinations and monopolies, and much good advice to improve the present blessings.

37. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, Judges, Aldermen, Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, &c. on* Sunday, April 17, 1796, *being the first* Sunday *in* Easter *Term.*

Another, in the same Church, on May 29, *being the first* Sunday *in* Trinity *Term.*

Another, Sept. 29, *in the Church of St. Lawrence Jury, at the Election of a Lord Mayor. By the Rev.* Thomas Roberts, *A. M. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

IN the first, from Genesis xviii. 25. the character of God as an upright judge is vindicated and improved in an application to human justice. In the second, from Psalm cxxii. 8, 9, the character of a true and zealous promoter of the public peace and happiness is displayed. And in the third, from 1 Kings, iii. 9. the duty of a chief magistrate is pointed out.—The author has been rewarded by the Common Council with the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

38. *Observations on the Distemper in Timber called the Dry Rot.*

THE writer, from dear bought experience made acquainted with this distemper, which he surmises was the Jewish *leprosy* in *houses*, recommends to study, 1. the general nature of the soil on which houses so affected are built; 2. the accidental or adventitious causes of it; 3. the effect on stone and other materials; 4. on timber and the kinds of timber most readily affected by it. His own house at Sunbury is subject to damp in rainy seasons, whence he deduces the cause of the rot from the ground, or from moisture in general; and observes, that the stone most commonly used for paving floors does not retard the course of it. But, as to the cause or prevention of it, this writer leaves us where he found us.

39. *Peace, Ignominy, and Deſtruction, a Poem, inſcribed to* Charles James Fox.

HOWEVER we may differ from the political ſentiments which this poem conveys with regard to the continuation of the war, we are ready to do juſtice to its literary merit. A warm animating ſpirit prevails throughout, expreſſed in forcible and flowing lines. The removal of Voltaire's aſhes to the Pantheon is particularly well deſcribed. If this poem is the compoſition of Mr. Jerningham (to whom it is attributed), it is undoubtedly an acceſſion to his fame. The ſe lines are thus inſcribed to Mr. Fox: "I cannot pay the candour that accompanies your great talents a higher compliment than by dedicating to you a poem where general principle is adverſe to your political ſentiments;" and concludes with a compliment to the ſage of *Beaconsfield* from the Muſe:

"Who the ſame track (thou haſt adorn'd) purſues, [grain,
Who gleans thy ſcatt'rings, graſps the falling
From the full harveſt of thy loaded wane."

40. *A Letter to a Friend, on Commerce, and Free Ports, and* London *Docks.*

FOR the encouragement and extenſion of Commerce, and the ſecurity and increaſe of the revenue, the writer recommends the making of England a great depôt for commerce, by a general bonding ſyſtem, and the making it a general free port.

41. *Examination of* William Vaughan, *Eſq. in a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, April 22, 1796, on the Commerce of the Port of* London, *and the Accommodations for Shipping, &c.*

THE whole buſineſs is now under the review of Parliament.

42. *A Charge given to the Grand Jury at the General Quarter Seſſion of the Peace holden for the County of* Cambridge, *the 15th Day of* January, 1796.

DR. NASMITH enlarges on the propriety of the new act againſt Seditious Meetings, in which he obſerves, "Parliament has done no more than animated the wiſdom of their anceſtors; new abuſes have crept in, new remedies have been applied, and, in applying theſe remedies, every caution has been taken to have the right itſelf inviolate." He commends on the act, ſtates who may call meetings, and the ſubjects fit to be diſcuſſed. He proceeds to make remarks on the great ſcarcity of bread-corn, to recommend remedies for it, and the poor with good and wholeſome bread, or meal.

43. *The Volunteer. A Poem.*

A RHAPSODY, addreſſed, we ſuppoſe, to WAR; for, we have not been able to find the *O thou* who is invoked in the opening, nor who are the "three attendant graces" to whom the "philoſophic creed gives the meed."—In the 17th page his "native country ſteals upon the poet's eye;" but the *Volunteer* has almoſt eſcaped his notice before

"Order, ſeeking again her vacant throne,
Comes, on feathering pinions, floating down."

"Nor *elſe* [unleſs] Confuſion quite untun'd this earth,
And Chaos reign'd again, as at its birth,
Some favour'd ſpot Humanity would ſave,
Where her poor ſhipwrecked ſons might find a grave, [cay,
Her ſighs the ſcene would ſhelter from de-
Bend o'er each form the dying rites to pay,
Her ſiſter Chivalry would gild the gloom,
And fix herſelf a mourner at *your* tomb."

Exeunt Humanity, Chivalry, Poetry, all together, ſtark ſtaring mad!

While ſome authors preſent us with their works, and others with their compliments, ſoliciting our reviſal; we turn from the enthuſiaſm of poetic effuſion to ſomething whoſe ſtyle is above the uſual effervеſcence of proſe, or proſe and ſentiment run mad together.

44. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of* Worceſter. *By* Valentine Green, *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of* London. *2 Vols. 4to.*

MR. G, when a young man, publiſhed *A Survey of the City of Worceſter*, in 8vo, 1764, compiled during his reſidence there; in which he was aſſiſted by a clergyman of equal modeſty and ability, of the name of Garbett; Mr. Green contributing engravings of the principal buildings, &c. In the line of engraving every man of taſte and ſcience muſt acknowledge his merit, which has raiſed him to the rank of mezzotinto engraver to his Majeſty, aſſociate of the Royal Academy, and F. A. S. But whether Mr. G's laudable deſire to improve a juvenile performance led him to aſpire to a character to which he is not ſo equal, or that he was not fortunate enough to find a ſecond friend to write for him, we are ſorry

ſorry to ſay that the execution of the narrative is not equal to that of the plates. After treating of Worceſter under the Romans and Saxons, in two ſections, the hiſtorian paſſes to the college and cathedral, and religious houſes, which occupy eleven more, before we arrive at the caſtle, the earls and marquiſes, the battles, ſieges, *tumults*, and remarkable occurrences, and the royal viſits, making four more, and concluding the firſt volume. The ſecond comprehends the city in its preſent ſtate, its civil government, a parochial account of it, the preſent hoſpitals and charitable foundations, eminent natives or inhabitants, ſeals and coins; concluding with an appendix of miſcellaneous papers. If there is not a regular detail of the ſtate of the city in every century, the changes it has ſpecifically undergone, the manners of its inhabitants, or its trade, enough of theſe are interſperſed, in authentic original documents, to furniſh ſome excellent materials for a hiſtory of Worceſter. A freer ſtyle, and leſs affectation of ſentimental reflection, would have rendered it a more readable book. But the concluding paragraph of the preface will be the beſt apology:

"In the general courſe and progreſs of this work, many parts of the hiſtory of Worceſter, which no Antiquary's torch had yet illuminated, are brought to view: it is preſumed that the inhabitant of that City, if he has not made antiquities his ſtudy, may find in it obſervations that are new to him, diſcuſſions that are curious, if not ſatisfactory, and illuſtrations not fanciful, though, in ſome inſtances, not demonſtrative; and that the ſtranger, whoſe curioſity cannot but be excited on his entrance into Wales, may find no ordinary or inadequate guide to gratify it, but an intelligencer who has laboured to convey to him the exacteſt information, derived from the moſt authentic ſources, and rendered with a faithfulneſs on which he may rely, although not dreſſed in a garb he may admire."

Sixteen of the twenty-four plates have been preſented to the editor, who, we may be aſſured, would not permit them to be executed by inferior artiſts.

45. *A Sermon preached in* Trinity *Church, Leeds, on* Sunday, October 23, 1796, *for the Benefit of the General Infirmary in that Town. By* Thomas Dunham Whitaker, *LL. D.*

FROM Rev. xxii. 2. the preacher deduces a hiſtory of the charitable inſtitutions calculated for the relief of the ſick part of the community, from the early practice of phyſick to the firſt inſtitution of an hoſpital for the ſick by Fabiola, a Chriſtian widow, contemporary with St. Jerom, to the foundation of ſuch inſtitutions in and among the monaſticks, and endowments for ſuch purpoſes in our own and other Chriſtian countries; a few of which are ſtill ſuffered to ſubſiſt in the relicks of French public endowments. He proceeds to enforce the duty of contributing to their ſupport by the conſideration of the ſituation of the labouring and manufacturing poor, and the intereſt the rich muſt take in their relief and the *œconomy of charity*, which is beſt diſpoſed of in public charities; to which add good policy. Theſe inſtitutions counteract the miſchiefs of quackery, train men in true ſcience, and encourage permanent charity, and not that which is the impulſe of the moment. We have not read a more comprehenſive ſtatement or cogent argumentation on theſe ſubjects.

46. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of* Hereford. *By the Rev.* Charles Noſworthy Michell, *B. A. of* Oriel *College*, Oxford, *and Curate of* Weſton under Penyard, *in the Diocese of* Hereford.

MR. M. ſuggeſts a new tranſlation of a paſſage in Matth. xv. 23, 24. A woman of Canaan imploring the aid of our Saviour, his diſciples deſire him to *ſend her away*; BUT he anſwered I am not ſent but to the loſt ſheep of the houſe of Iſrael; therefore he did not object to her being ſent away. The requeſt of the diſciples manifeſts a dull inſenſibility to the cries of the ſuffering petitioner (we ſhould rather ſay it ſhews the force of their national prejudices confining their Maſter's kindneſs to the Jews); and their Lord's anſwer to it is replete with impropriety. Mr. M. propoſes to tranſlate ἀπόλυσον αὐτὴν not *ſend her away*, but *relieve* her. The conjecture is at leaſt ingenious; but may not the difficulty be as eaſily removed by changing the ſtop at the end of the 24th verſe into an *interrogation*: "*Am I* not ſent but unto the loſt ſheep of the houſe of Iſrael?"

47. *The Rebellion, a Dream. To which is added, The Jubilee, a Tale of old Times. By* Thomas Simſon. Rocheſter.

IF we underſtand the writer's meaning, he ſeems to aim at an imitation of the hiero-

Hieroglyphical epistles of the beginning of this century; at twice the number of the British ships of various ranks and orders, and those taken from the enemy in the course of last year, in a rebellion, and its defeat, under the similitude of a dream; and, under that of a tale of old times, to enumerate the names of the respective officers: but we are at a loss to comprehend the wit of this attempt.

48. *A Sermon, preached at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, on Wednesday the 25th of February, 1795, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By the Rev.* John Gardiner, *Curate of the above Church, and Rector of* Brailesford, *&c. in the County of* Derby.

THIS is the sermon, the composition of which, being criticised in "Remarks on it," was vindicated by its author in the "Brief Reflections," reviewed LXVI. p. 677. If we have in this instance put the cart before the horse, it is purely because the sermon fell into our hands after the Attack and Defence of it. Mr. G. in his preface informs us, that "the groundwork and some entire passages of it are borrowed from a production of nearly fifty years standing, and from a source inaccessible to the generality, if not the whole, of his readers; at least, to answer every purpose of a publication on the part of those for whom it is chiefly intended, the members of his own flock; he may venture to pronounce it exactly the same as an original; and, had he not been well satisfied on this head, no consideration should have prevailed on him to commit it to the press." Precluded as we are from judging of the merits of the copy by the original, we can only pronounce on this discourse, that the materials of its composition might as well have remained a secret in its author's own breast; for, it seems an innocent speculation in pulpit oratory, suitable to the occasion, and greatly dependent on the manner of delivery. The text is a striking one, Jerem. xlvii. 6. and in the list of sermons by Lettsome and Cooke we meet with but two on it that have been printed, both on general fasts, 1779 and 1798, in the American war, by Dr. Hey and Mr. Le Brocq.

49. *Occasional and private Instruction an important Part of the Pastoral Duty. The Visitation Charge of* William Newcome, *D. D. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Archbishop of* Armagh; *delivered at* Drogheda, *June 10, and at* Armagh, *August 6, 1794.*

EVERY publication of this worthy pastor bears an intrinsic stamp of merit. With pleasure we follow him to the primacy of the sister-kingdom, and hear him expressing his "gratitude to the great Author of Events, and to his Majesty under him, for raising him, however unworthily, to the station he now occupies; and to the memory of his predecessor, whose memory in his diocese, and the kingdom at-large, is immortalized by his zeal for the public prosperity, his attention to the means of clerical residence, his piety in promoting the erection of places dedicated to the worship of God, his wise liberality in raising and endowing structures subservient to the cause of learning, and his distinguished exertions in framing laws to strengthen the national establishment*." In the plan of his Charge the Archbishop follows that which Archbishop Secker suggested, but did not live to complete. Abp. N's plan is, to recommend the administering of baptism to be performed in public and full congregations; to instruct children in the catechism as explained by Dr. Mann, bishop of Cork, previous to confirmation and communion; to exhort the sick and all who surround the dying, and also persons after recovery, or under temporal afflictions. The Archbishop proceeds to arrange the discourse and advice suitable to the different ranks and ages, and recommends a general exemplary conduct, well placed charities, and the institution, promotion, and direction of parochial schools of instruction†; and gives directions for the prudent

* During his incumbency 22 glebes were procured for the clergy of his diocese; in which he built 21 new churches, and 2 chapel near Armagh house, and furnished 4 of the churches with spires, towers, &c. at the expence of 1200l. each, and expended 2500l. on his cathedral; he gave 1000l. to assist his incumbents to build houses on their glebe ground; he gave 2200l. to the building of Armagh school; expended 3000l. on building and furnishing a library at Armagh, and endowed the librarianship with 200l. *per annum*; and gave 6000l. to build and furnish an observatory near Armagh, besides allotting 240l. *per annum* to an astronomer, 100l. *per annum* to an assistant, and 30l. *per annum* for books and contingent expences.

† The association for discountenancing vice

dent conduct of religious converſation. He concludes with the words of Biſhop Burnet, recommending parochial viſitation as the ſureſt means of enforcing reſidence, and making it acceptable and productive of good.

50. *Unitarianiſm explained and defended, in a Diſcourſe delivered in* Philadelphia, 1796. *By* Joſeph Prieſtley, *LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.* Philadelphia *printed*, London *reprinted.*

THE Doctor having completed the ſeries of diſcourſes which he propoſed to deliver on the evidences of revealed religion, concluded them in an addreſs to the congregation by way of preparation for this diſcourſe, to which it is here prefixed. He printed the former diſcourſes ſeparately, that thoſe who with to peruſe them may have an opportunity of doing it, without having any thing that would be offenſive obtruded on them at the ſame time. Except what he has advanced concerning the doctrine of a *ſoul*, theſe diſcourſes contain nothing that can give offence to any Chriſtians, let their peculiar opinions be what they will; and, if he has not been miſinformed, even what he has advanced concerning that doctrine did not prove to be ſo offenſive as he had apprehended. Indeed the firm belief of a *reſurrection* muſt, with the truly conſiderate, make any difference of opinion, which can only affect the doctrine of an *intermediate ſtate*, of little conſequence. Here then is a plain confeſſion how cautiouſly offenſive doctrines are kept out of ſight. The preſent diſcourſe tells us plainly, that the Dr. "was excluded, on his arrival in America, from almoſt every pulpit (except being deſired to preach at Princeton), as if he were ſuſpected of holding and being diſpoſed to propagate ſome ſtrange and miſchievous doctrine." "He now, therefore, conſiders himſelf in the ſituation of St. Paul before the council of Areopagus at Athens, as called upon to give an account of the *ſtrange* doctrine that he holds," p. 27. How he could trace ſuch a compariſon between the great Apoſtle of the Gentiles in the ſeat of Paganiſm impugning its errors, and himſelf, among a people profeſſing Chriſtianity, controverting its fundamental doctrines, let others reconcile. Dr. P. may think for himſelf with the moſt uninterrupted freedom. We muſt excuſe us from quibbling away the literal ſenſe of Scripture as delivered by Chriſt and his apoſtles, or from holding that moſt pernicious of all doctrines, the final reſtoration of all men to unlimited happineſs. He then throws off the maſk, and in theſe pages details his peculiar opinions on the Trinity, the ſatisfaction, the eternal puniſhment of the wicked, and the neceſſity of the Chriſtian miniſtry; the received doctrines of which he regards with horror, and will ever ſet his face againſt (though Mr Penn, being put in priſon, acted a part unworthy of Chriſtian firmneſs by explaining away his meaning); in ſhort, to make Chriſtianity *rational*, and do away what is called *faith*.

51. *The practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrine conſidered, in a Series of Letters to the Rev.* Andrew Fuller, *occaſioned by his Publication intituled "The* Calviniſtic *and* Socinian *Syſtems explained and compared as to their moral Tendency." To which is added, the ſecond Edition of an Eſſay on the Grounds of Love to* Chriſt. *By* Joſhua Toulmin, *D. D.*

DR. T's object is, to prove, from the Acts of the Apoſtles, that the Apoſtles preached the Unitarian and Socinian doctrines; and that thoſe doctrines are as productive of ſublime devotion and practical religion as what is called the orthodox ſcheme. It is to little purpoſe to enter into controverſy here; but we cannot help obſerving, that the object of the Apoſtles' preaching to the Jews was to convince them that Jeſus, though in a deſpiſed and humble ſtate, was the true Meſſiah; and of that to the Heathens, that a pure revelation of his will and providence was offered to them by the Almighty through the ſame perſon. Theſe points were ſufficiently diſcuſſed by the firſt *preachers*, who afterwards enlarged upon and illuſtrated them in their writings; and we muſt compare their epiſtles with their ſermons in order more fully to comprehend the Goſpel ſcheme. While therefore the book of Acts, taken ſingly, would have little effect in making us Unitarians, the Epiſtles connected with the Acts confirm our faith in the great doctrines of Chriſtianity. Dr. T. prefers the name of *Unitarian* to that of *Socinian*; and ſeems to think, p. 99, that all but his own party

vice and promoting religion and virtue, propoſe to raiſe by ſubſcription a ſum for the purchaſe of 5000 of the largeſt 8vo Bibles, to be ſold at a price proportioned to the circumſtances of the purchaſer, not exceeding, in any inſtance, half the prime coſt.

party are prejudiced by education in this particular ſcheme. The eſſay on the grounds of love to Chriſt was firſt printed in the Theological Repoſitory, and conſiders the return we owe to our Saviour, "conſidered as a mere man, incapable, from himſelf, of acting as he did while on earth, if the divine ſpirit had not conſtantly directed and aſſiſted him." After all that is here offered, it will be but a cool and lame guid performance compared with the effuſions of love and gratitude ariſing in the breaſts of Chriſtians, who cannot but view their Saviour in a ſuperior light.

52. *The moral Tendency of the genuine* Chriſtian *Doctrine, a Diſcourſe, written in Reference to Mr.* A. Fuller's *Examination of the* Calviniſtic *and* Socinian *Syſtems, and delivered at the* Bow *Meeting-houſe in* Exeter, July 6, 1796, *before the Society of Unitarian* Chriſtians *eſtabliſhed in the Weſt of* England *for promoting* Chriſtian *Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the Diſtribution of Books. By* John Kentiſh.

Mr. K. as a partner in the cauſe of Unitarianiſm, unites his efforts with thoſe of Drs. Prieſtley and Toulmin in its ſupport, contending that the *ſimple humanity* of Chriſt is "a doctrince according to Godlineſs." If Godlineſs be ſynonymous with *Piety*, which we conceive to be the import of Ευσεβεια, *right notions of worſhip*, either as to the object or the conduct thereof we apprehend St. Paul and Mr. Kentiſh differ materially. The warm advocates for new opinions, and their zeal will always be in proportion to the novelty of thoſe opinions, affect great candor; yet Mr. Robinſon's plan of union of ALL Chriſtians in public worſhip, however oppoſite their religious ſentiments, is too comprehennive for Mr. K. and it is to little purpoſe to be always holding up a few profeſſions of theſe opinions as the brighter examples.

53. *A Diſſertation concerning the War of* Troy, *and the Expedition of the* Grecians, *as deſcribed by* Homer; *ſhewing that no ſuch Expedition was ever undertaken, and no ſuch City in* Phrygia *ever exiſted. By* James Bryant.

MR. B. ſets out with combating antient prejudices; and perhaps one of his ſtrongeſt arguments againſt them is the difference of paper and type between this and his other publications; not to mention that no publiſher's name appears in the title-page. But theſe things we wave, as circumſtances of inferior conſequence compared with the ſubject on which he treats. Mr. B. opens his campaign againſt the Trojan war with obſervations on the *ground* of it. Is Mr. B. then ignorant of the many frivolous cauſes of war, in antient and modern times? Horace will tell him that the ſame cauſe fomented wars before that of Troy. We need not go into the pedigree of Helen to know that ſhe eloped from her huſband. If hiſtory is to be weighed by every ounce of *probability*, we ſhall not give credit to events within the year, month, or week. Eſtabliſh, firſt, the Trojan war on motives more than *probable*, and Homer is the hiſtorian of it, whether in poetic or proſaic characters matters not. It is not the ſcepticiſm of the 18th or an earlier century that can outweigh the credibility of Thucydides, or writers nearer the period in diſpute. Mr. B's ſtrongeſt argument againſt the whole ſtory is, the non-exiſtence of Troy itſelf. We have ſtated the reveries of Mr. Chevalier on this ſubject, and his difference of opinion from our countryman Mr. Wood: but it was reſerved for Mr. B. to deny the exiſtence of this city, on the authority of Lucan, a poet in the firſt century, and of Demetrius Scepſius, Alexander Hiſtiæus, and Strabo, before him. Apply this reaſoning to many other places deſcribed by antient hiſtorians and geographers, and let us ſee to what it amounts. Troy was taken 1184 years before Chriſt. Homer wrote 900 years before Chriſt, or near 300 years after the event he celebrated. Alexander died 323 years before Chriſt, or above 600 years after the deſtruction of Troy; and we wonder that of Troy *etiam periere ruinæ*. Strabo died A. C. 25; and it is made an objection to the exiſtence of Troy, that he could not find its ſite, or is ſuppoſed to fix trees, and other remarkables, which could not have ſurvived ſuch a lapſe of eyes. Strabo allows that Homer feigned many things, but not all: and, as to the name of Troy, though not ſo frequent as Ilium, it ſtill was known. To what purpoſe then theſe faſtidious objections?—From the ſubject of the poems the objector proceeds to the poems themſelves, and their author. Both the work and the writer he conjectures to be of Egyptian origin, and of a family ſettled thence in Greece, and

Troy

Troy itself contiguous to Memphis; but the proofs of this are so feeble and visionary that it is sufficient to read them to see through them. A Trojan war in Egypt, to which Memnon came as an auxiliary from Ethiopia; variations in some particulars of the Trojan war, and names of persons concerned, are laid hold of, and every different account in antient writers, or the fathers of the church, respecting Homer, and his distance from the event which he relates. Inconsistencies are found in the history which could not happen to a history written by natives of the country. "Every thing concerning Homer is a paradox. Who could possibly conceive that such excellence should be so deeply obscured? Were two poems transmitted to us, the noblest compositions that were ever framed, and which have been the delight and admiration of all ages downwards; yet we know not for certain when nor where they received their birth; the very name of the author is controverted; several cities contended for the honour of having him a native, but no one could afford a satisfactory claim. How very doubtful every thing was in respect to his parents antiently, and birth-place, may be seen in Suidas" (p. 102). It should be considered, that, notwithstanding this apparent partial discordancy, there is a general agreement, both as to the author and his history; and the claim which so many cities have put in to him only proves his celebrity, and the honour he reflected on the real place of his birth. But surely, when Suidas says that some make him a *Roman*, he or his transcribers greatly err; for, if Homer lived nine centuries before Christ, he was 250 years before the building of Rome; and Mr. B. p. 105, himself descredits the story in the life ascribed to Herodotus, that he travelled into Etruria and Spain; yet, p. 114, he hesitates not to affirm, that, "in the history of Ulysses, we may trace the life and adventures of Homer;" that he came to Ithaca, and there got knowledge of Ulysses and the siege of Troy; and, when he became blind, formed his two excellent poems on this information; for the history of the hero is described in both pieces, and consequently the plan for both, according to this account, originated in this island," p. [illegible]; that his family came from Egypt, and settled in Ithaca; and that this island probably gave birth to the poet, p. 148. P. 146, he thinks he was originally of an Ionian family, which had resided in Egypt. In these assertions much deference is paid to the anonymous life of Homer ascribed to Herodotus; but declared, p. 105, to be "a jejune performance, not worthy of so excellent an historian." Much is derived also from Egypt. Upon the most candid review of this dissertation, we cannot but regret that so accomplished and critical a scholar should entertain so great a degree of Scepticism concerning the first of poets, who, we cannot doubt, will find more than one convincing advocate and apologist.

54. *Anecdotes of the Life of Lord* Chatham.

IN a new edition of this work (see vol. LXIII. p. 729) we find the following letter from Lady Chtaham to the Editor; which, for elegance of thought, purity of affection, and beauty of expression, will probably stand unrivaled many years:

"Sir, Burton Pynsent, Dec. 15, 1791.

"I have received the obliging present of the books which you sent to me, the subject of which is so interesting to my feelings. I cannot delay desiring you to accept of my sincere thanks for this mark of your attention. The sentiments expressed by you of the abilities and virtues of my late dear Lord are a sort of assurance to me that I shall find his character and conduct painted in those colours that suit the dignity and wisdom that belonged to them; the retracing of which will certainly afford me the highest satisfaction, mixed with the deepest regret, that myself, his country, family, and friends, have suffered by his death. I remain, sir, your obliged and most humble servant,

HESTER CHATHAM."

55. *The Environs of* London; *being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within Twelve Miles of that Capital: Interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev.* Daniel Lysons, *A. M. F. A. S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Orford. *Volume IV. Counties of* Herts, Essex, *and* Kent.

WE congratulate both the Author and the Publick on the completion of this useful and entertaining work; the first volume of which we fully epitomized in vol. LXV. p. 440; and, whilst we confirm the commendations then bestowed, repeat the wish we then expressed, that Mr. Lysons had extended, or that he would still extend,

his labours through the ſeveral counties, which, ſo far as he has gone, he has ſo agreeably illuſtrated.

The ſecond and third volumes, which appeared in 1795, have not been regularly reviewed, but they have been noticed in vol. LXV. pp. 453. 467. 960, 961, 1065. They contain the parishes of *Acton, Barnet, Friern, Bethnal Green, Brentford, Bromley St. Leonard's, Chelſea, Chiſwick, Ealing, Edgware, Edmonton, Enfield, Finchley, Fulham* (including *Hammerſmith*), *St. George in the Eaſt, Greenford Magna, Greenford Parva* or *Perivale, Hackney, Hadley, Hampſtead, Harrow on the Hill* (including *Pinner*), *Hayes, Hendon, Heſton* (including *Houſlow*), *Horſey* (including *Highgate*), *Iſleworth, Iſlington, Kenſington, Kingſbury, Limehouſe, Marybone, Northall, Norwood, Paddington, Pancras, Shadwell, Stanmore Magna, Stanmore Parva* or *Whitchurch, Stepney, Stratford-Bow, Teddington, Tottenham, Twickenham, Twyford*, and *Willeſden*; with a general ſtatement of the population in each of the parishes.

In the fourth volume, Mr. L. proceeds with the parishes of *Chipping Barnet, Eaſt Barnet, Elſtree, Theobalds, Totteridge, Waltham Croſs — Barking, Chigwell, Chingford, Eaſt Ham, Little Ilford, Leyton, Romford, Walthamſtow, Wanſted, Weſt Ham, Woodford, Bechenham, Bromley, Charlton, Chiſelhurſt, Deptford St. Nicholas, Deptford St. Paul's, Eltham, Foots Cray, Greenwich, Hayes, Lee, Lewiſham, Plumſtead, Eaſt Wickham, Weſt Wickham*, and *Woolwich*; with the preſent ſtate of population, as in the former volumes; and, "A general View of the former and preſent State of Market Gardens, and of the Quantity of Land now occupied for that purpoſe, within Twelve Miles of London."

The laſt-mentioned article is particularly curious and intereſting; as are the hiſtories of Barking, Enfield, Iſlington, Stoke Newington, and Theobalds; and ſo indeed are many other parts of the work; which we ſhall take a future opportunity of more particularly pointing out.

56. *A Series of Prints to illuſtrate Mr. Lyſons's "Environs of London." Drawn and engraved by* J. P. Malcolm, *of Middleſex-ſtreet, Somers Town.*

WITH great ſatisfaction we announce this pleaſing production of modeſt merit. Two Numbers only of Mr. Malcolm's work have as yet appeared; but we doubt not that he will have encouragement to proceed, and that he will improve as he goes on.

No. I. contains Admiral Barton's Houſe at Hampſtead; the Read Moat Field at Iſlington; and the Duke of Norfolk's Alms-houſes at Greenwich.

No. II. the Tomb of Sir Hans Sloane at Chelſea, with a View of Batterſea in the Back Ground; Camberwell Church; the Charity School at Greenwich; and ſome curious emblematical Devices from various Tombs in the Cemetery of the Jews at Whitechapel.

57. *Tracts publiſhed at the cheap Repoſitory for moral and religious Publications.*

IN vol. LXVI. p. 505, the firſt volume of theſe uſeful little tracts was mentioned in the manner it deſerved; and we are glad to ſee a ſecond, of equal or ſuperior merit. The good effects of ſuch judicious and well-intended publications on the riſing generation are too obvious to need repeating. Again and again, therefore, we commend both the plan of the work and the manner in which it is performed; and moſt cordially wiſh it all poſſible ſucceſs. The tracts are ſold ſingly, and moſt of them ſo cheap as a half-penny or a penny a-piece.

58. *Select Pſalms and Hymns for the Uſe of the Churches in* Dudley, *&c. The Second Edition. To which is added, A Supplement.* Dudley. 8vo.

ENTIRELY agreeing with our ingenious correſpondent, Mr. Woolſton, (vol. LXVI. p. 87.) in his ſtrictures on the preſent ſtate of Pſalmody in our Churches; and convinced of the utility of adopting every method that may beſt tend to bring the congregation fervently and chearfully to unite in this ſublime and pleaſing part of homage to Almighty God; we cannot but applaud an attempt to obviate ſome of its moſt material imperfections. The ſelection before us (which, we underſtand, has been received into ſeveral churches in the neighbourhood of Dudley) is introduced by ſome obſervations on the ſubject by the late Archbiſhop Secker, which we think ſo judicious and appoſite to the ſubject, that without ſcruple we tranſcribe them:

"As ſinging (ſays he) is capable of expreſſing ſtrongly every ſtate in which the mind can be towards every object; ſo there never was, perhaps, any one nation, civilized or barbarous, that did not make this

his a part of the Honour paid by them to the God whom they adored.—The firſt Chriſtians made ſinging a conſtant part of their worſhip, and *the whole Congregation joined in it.*

"Afterwards indeed the ſingers by profeſſion, who had been prudently appointed to lead and direct them, by degrees uſurped the whole performance. But at the Reformation the people were reſtored to their rights: and it made a much quicker progreſs for the pleaſure and comfort which they found in this practice: a circumſtance that ought to endear it to conſiderate perſons not a little. And as the only way of ſinging, known in common parochial churches, is by the metre pſalms; unleſs we join in that, we entirely omit this branch of our duty.

"It is true that the *tunes*, to which theſe pſalms are ſung, are moſt of them plain and ſlow; and the voices of many in the aſſembly unharmonious, and apt to be ill-managed. But tunes, deſigned for the multitude to join in, who have never been regularly inſtructed, ſhould be plain and ſlow, and ſuch as they have been accuſtomed to: for which purpoſe the number ſhould be moderate. Ours are many of them recommended, and as it were *conſecrated*, by long uſage. Confeſſors for the Proteſtant cauſe compoſed them. Martyrs for it have yielded up their dying breath in them. Therefore *all* who are or can be qualified (and there are *few* who cannot,) ſhould bear a ſuch part in them as they are able. It may be done, without in the leaſt diſordering the more ſkilful ſingers, who perform the very uſeful office of raiſing and ſupporting the tune. This in many congregations is done by the organ, the charity-children, or both. But then the organ ſhould expreſs the tunes clearly and diſtinctly, and make very moderate intervals between the lines; the children ſhould be taught to ſing in exact time and concert with it; and the whole congregation ſhould accompany them fervently, yet with prudence. Taking this care, though there ſhould ſtill happen to be ſome little diſcords, they would be entirely loſt in the general chorus: the effect of which would be noble and elevating, if we took rightly into our thoughts the whole of the matter, inſtead of caviling at minute particulars.

"Conſider the nature of a wild multitude, in its original ſavage ſtate, met together at the call of ſome vehement ungoverned paſſion: how alarming the concourſe, how frightful and horrid the confuſed and hideous cries of it muſt be. Then conſider the ſame multitude, ſoftened and cultivated by the gentle influences of Religion, and unanimouſly aſſembling at ſtated ſeaſons, to ſing forth the praiſes of the wiſe and good Parent of all, and echo to each other the precepts of a rational, and mild, and beneficent life here, as the means of obtaining eternal felicity hereafter. Can there be a happier change, a ſweeter and more pleaſing view? and ſuppoſe the harmony made by them were ever ſo little better than "ſhouting unto God with the voice of triumph," as the Scripture expreſſes it, and "making a joyful noiſe unto the rock of their Salvation" (Pſalm xlvii. 1. xcv. 1.): yet what worthy humane, and pious heart is there, that would not be charmed with the ſound, and zealouſly join in it? We are diſpoſed thus on other occaſions. Amongſt our anceſtors, who judged of propriety as diſcreetly as ourſelves (to ſay no more), the very higheſt joined humbly and cheerfully with the loweſt of their Fellow Chriſtians in the duty of pſalmody, however artleſſly performed. And I entreat you to reflect what it is, either to diſdain, or be aſhamed, or to be too indolent, to lift up our bodies and voices to the honour of our Maker, when we come into his houſe profeſſedly to worſhip him, and he hath commanded that one part of his worſhip ſhall be this

"But, if we will not employ our lips in the ſervice, we may ſtill fix our minds upon it: at leaſt, we ſhould not hinder others from doing either. And particularly we ſhould abſtain from giving the bad example, and the offence, of indecently holding converſation at that time: for which there cannot ſurely be ſo preſſing an occaſion, but that it may very ſafely be deferred till after church, if not altogether omitted.

"In the ſinging of pſalms, different perſons uſe different poſtures. The proſe pſalms, I believe, are and ever have been repeated by all perſons, every where, ſtanding. In the verſe pſalms, we all ſtand at the Doxology. And in what goes before, the reaſon for doing it is exactly the ſame, and a very ſtrong one: that the whole is ſung to the glory of God, and often directly addreſſed to God. Accordingly, we read in the Old Teſtament, that not only the *Levites* were "to *ſtand* every morning to thank and praiſe the Lord, and likewiſe at even *;" but that when "they waited with inſtruments of muſick to praiſe the Lord, all Iſrael *ſtood* †; and again, that they ſaid to the people, "*ſtand up* and bleſs the Lord your God ‡." We likewiſe read, that in a viſion of St. John, in the book of Revelation, "a great multitude, which no man could number, *ſtood* before the throne, and cried with a loud voice, Salvation to our God" §: and in another, that "they who had gotten the victory over the beaſt *ſtood* and ſang the ſong of Moſes and of the Lamb" ‖. *Standing* therefore, as it is

* 1 Chron. xxiii. 30. † 2 Chron. vii. 6.
‡ Neh. ix. 5. § Rev. vii. 9, 10.
‖ Rev. xv. 2, 3.

plainly the *fittest* poſture in itſelf, is the *authorized* one alſo: and, were it more uncommon than it is, would be far from a diſhonourable ſingularity. But ſtill, as very many in moſt congregations, either have by long habit been prejudiced in favour of ſitting, or, though they diſapprove the cuſtom, feel a difficulty of quitting it, unleſs *every one* did: they ſhould not be cenſured for a practice by which they mean nothing amiſs: but kindly encouraged to an alteration in this point, which we may thus hope will gradually become general*."

We copy a ſpecimen of the ſelection:

FOR CHILDREN OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

HYMN XXI.

HAIL, ſacred Seaſon! Day of reſt!
When he who fills th' eternal throne
Finiſh'd this ſpacious world, and bleſt
The glorious work his hand had done.

Hail, joyful Sabbath of the Lord!
When firſt the *Orphan-poor* were led
To hear Jehovah's ſacred word,
And, with delight, his courts to tread:

Bleſt Morning, hail! when Death's dark gate
Reſigned the *Firſt Fruits* of the duſt,
Who bade his faithful followers wait
The Reſurrection of the Juſt:

We hail thee with our infant tongue,
To praiſe that God who gave us birth,—
To raiſe one glad harmonious ſong,
Join'd with the general Church on earth.

Thus may we join, in realms of light,
With the triumphant Church above,
Where bleſs'd unnumber'd hoſts unite
To praiſe the Lord of Life and Love!

59. *A Funeral Sermon, preached at the Interment of Mrs.* Frinſham, *at* Shottesbrook, *in the County of* Berks, *on* January 17, 1797. *By the Rev.* Charles White, *Curate of* Chertſey, Surrey.

AFTER a full account of this excellent perſon, which the elegant pen of a lady who was long her intimate friend enabled us to give in our laſt, p. 82, it would be ſuperfluous to ſay more of this diſcourſe, than that it is highly creditable both to the Preacher and to Mrs. Frinſham; on whom no fulſome adulation is beſtowed. From 1 Theſſ. iv. 14. Mr. White takes occaſion to remind his hearers of the neceſſity of paying a ſerious conſideration to "that everlaſting and unchangeable ſituation of inexpreſſible happineſs, or of unſpeakable miſery, which awaits every ſoul in the eternal world beyond the grave;" a conſideration which particularly arreſts our attention when we "ſurround the breathleſs remains of our fellow-creatures, and ſtand by the open ſepulchres of departed friends:" and adds,

"It might weaken the ſerious impreſſion which it is my grand object to make, were I to divert your attention from the intereſting conſiderations now before us, by any particular detail reſpecting the character of our departed ſiſter. And, if ſaints in heaven have any knowledge of what is tranſacting here on earth, it would grieve—if with propriety the expreſſion can be admitted—it would grieve her bleſſed ſpirit, to behold your concern withdrawn, even for a ſingle moment, from the care of your own ſouls, to gaze, with whatever admiration, on one whoſe fate is now for ever fixed. But it appears well ſuited to my preſent purpoſe juſt to obſerve, that ſhe died, as I have good reaſon to believe ſhe lived, a *real Chriſtian.*"

This pious Diſcourſe is inſcribed, with much propriety, "to Mrs. George Berkeley, relict of Dr. Berkeley, Prebendary of Canterbury," Mrs. Frinſham's ſurviving and only ſiſter.

60. *An Enquiry into the Divine Miſſions of* John the Baptiſt, *and* Jeſus Chriſt; *ſo far as they can be proved from the Circumſtances of their Births, and their Connexion with each other. To which are prefixed, now firſt publiſhed, Arguments in Proof of the Authenticity of the Narratives of the Births of* John *and* Jeſus, *contained in the two firſt Chapters of the Goſpels of St.* Matthew *and St.* Luke. *By* William Bell, *D. D. Prebendary of St.* Peter's, Weſtminſter.

THE celebrity of this "Enquiry" is too far ſpread to need any encomium on its re-publication; which is now principally mentioned on account of the candour and ability with which the "Arguments" prefixed to it are introduced to the notice of the reader.

"When the Enquiry was firſt ſubmitted to the publick, it was not introduced by any arguments, intended to prove that thoſe paſſages, from the contents of which it is deduced, are genuine parts of the two Goſpels in which they are found. Thoſe paſſages being not only of great length, but likewiſe in their contents extremely remarkable; and having been tranſmitted, from the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, as certainly authentic; notwithſtanding it was univerſally known to the Church at large, who tranſmitted them, that their contents were regarded as impoſſible, and therefore diſbelieved, by ſome of the earlieſt Chriſtian ſects; their authenticity was conſidered as neceſſarily included in that of their reſpective Goſpels; and, therefore, as not ſtanding in need of any ſeparate proof. But as there are perſons who entertain a perſuaſion

* Archbiſhop Secker, Serm. XI. Vol. 6th.

perſuaſion, that even theſe paſſages, ſo remarkable in themſelves, and ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, are in reality nothing better than ſpurious interpolations; and the very object of the Enquiry into the Divine Miſſions of Jeſus, and the Baptiſt, is to ſhew, that the particulars recorded in thoſe paſſages, conſidered by themſelves alone, ſupply us with one complete and independent proof of the Divine Character of Jeſus, and the truth of the Chriſtian Revelation; it cannot but be of ſervice to the cauſe of Chriſtianity in general; as well as confirm the propriety, and promote the deſired effect, of this Enquiry in particular; to prefix to it a direct and ſpecial proof, that thoſe Narratives, on the contents of which it is founded, muſt certainly have been authentic parts of the two Goſpels, in which they have been tranſmitted to us.

The cloſeneſs of reaſoning and ſtrength of argument evinced by the learned Author of this valuable work, we venture to ſay, are unanſwerable.

61. *Epitre à mon Pere.*

THIS elegant French poem, addreſſed to a father on his recovery from the ſmall-pox, was originally written by the Chevalier T. I. D'Ordre, an Emigrant of diſtinguiſhed merit, without the ſlighteſt view to publication; but, a tranſlation of it having been kindly made by his friend the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. a few copies of it have been publiſhed at the requeſt of ſeveral other intimate friends, whoſe names are prefixed as ſubſcribers. The Chevalier, we are told, reſides at Cheliea, with his honoured father the Baron, in a neat cottage near the river Thames;—*fidi ſimonetis ad undam.*

The concluding lines are theſe:

Ou trouve peu d'amis quand on eſt mal-
heureux. [reux,
Nous en avons trouvé pourtant de géné-
Dont l'intérêt touchant ſur ces rives lon-
taines
Suſpendoit nos ennuis, adouciſſoit nos peines
Don la délicateſſe ajoutoit aux bienfaits;
Ah! de tels ſouvenirs ne s'effacent jamais.
Le ſort, quoique cruel, fut pour nous moins
ſévere [gleterre:
En dirigeant nous pas vers l'heureuſe An-
De l'hoſpitalité nous y goutons les fruits.
On n'eſt point en exil où l'on a tant d'amis.

Few are the friends of the unfortunate:
But we have met with generous and great;
Whoſe ſympathies conſpire our pangs to
ſoothe, [ſmooth;
And all Hope's ruffled plumage gently
Whoſe delicate ſupport our woes have
cheer'd, [ſerr'd.
And thrown a double grace o'er boons con-
In grateful boſoms their deſert ſhall live,
Whilſt Memory holds her dear prerogative.
And, though a ſad mutation we deplore,
We bleſs the day we came to Albion's ſhore,
Where with ſuch large munificence combine
Thy matchleſs charms, Philanthropy divine.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the concluſion of the *Hiſtory of Cumberland*, which is in great forwardneſs, and will much exceed all the former parts, both in the quantity of letter-preſs and plates, great attention, we hear, has been paid to the Natural Hiſtory and the Account of Carliſle. This work has brought forward ſome ingenious characters, who otherwiſe would probably never have been noticed; particularly Mr. John Hanſman, author of the Agricultural Survey in this Hiſtory, who has ſince been engaged in a ſimilar undertaking by the Board of Agriculture.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Grammatiſtes wiſhes to ſee a tranſcript of what is called "the *Devil's* hand writing," in very few, if more than one copy of that very ſcarce book, "Ambroſius's Chaldee Grammar."

We refer SCRUTATOR to our vol. LXVI, p. 736, for an anſwer to his enquiry; and ſhall add to it, from Mr. Granger, that there appeared, in the reign of Charles II. an Almanack under the name of "Poor Robin, a well-wiſher to the Mathematics;" in which the author hit the taſte of the common people, who were much delighted with a Wit of their own level.

S. E. requeſts information of any kind relating to Humphrey Dyſon, an induſtrious collector of proclamations in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. tables of which he appears to have publiſhed. He was alſo a collector of curious books.

S. P. will be much obliged to any correſpondent who will inform him, whether there is a monument to the memory of the poet Wycherley; and, if there is, to give the inſcription.

BOTANOPHILUS informs us, that a tranſlation of the *Agroſtographia* in the "Amœnitates Academicæ" may ſoon be expected from a gentleman of Cambridge, with additions, plates, and annotations.

D. P. HEARNDEN will be acceptable.

DUNNINGTON CASTLE, WEST BROMWICH CHURCH, and CARDINGTON CROSS, in our next; with anſwers from L. and PHILOBIBLOS to *A real Chriſtian*, &c. &c.

FROM

FROM THE FRENCH OF FLORIAN.

BY MR. BELOE.

The King and the Two Shepherds.

A CERTAIN King one day deplor'd the fate [ſtate;
Which wayward plac'd him in his lofty
"Is there on earth," ſaid he, with moiſten'd eye,
Such grief as mine, ſo great a wretch as I?
Peace do I lov beyond all charms of life,
Though oft compell'd to ſcenes of blood and ſtrife. [bleſt,
I wiſh, heaven knows, I wiſh my People
And yet they groan by heavieſt loads oppreſt; [truth,
Whilſt nought to me ſo fair ſo dear as
By lies inſidious they miſlead my youth:
Thus made my ſubjects' wretched lot to ſee, [me.
Heaven ſeems to ſpend its vengeance all on
Counſel I ſeek, but all my efforts vain,
Though ſtill continued, but increaſe my pain." [brow,
Juſt at this hour, beneath a mountain's
The prince beheld ſome wand'ring ſheep below: [plains
Meagre they were to ſee, while cloſe-ſhorn
Small produce promis'd to the owner's pains. [care,
Here ſtraggling lambs without a mother's
Yonder the luckleſs ewes deſerted bare;
All were diſpers'd, confus'd, the rams forlorn, [were torn.
With ſtrength impair'd among the briers
He who preſided o'er the rabble rout,
The fooliſh ſhepherd, hurried wild about,
Now to the wood a wand'ring ewe to find;
Now for a lamb he ſtopp'd which lagg'd behind;
Now one, a favourite beyond the reſt,
He ſtooping down with filly fondneſs preſt,
But now a wolf the beſt among them tore,
Fled to the foreſt, and was ſeen no more:
He left his lamb, which ſoon a bird of prey
Seiz'd with his rav'nous gripe, and bore away.
The wretched ſhepherd yielded to deſpair,
He beat his breaſt, and tore his ſtreaming hair;
Then, ſitting down in all the rage of grief,
He call'd on death his laſt, his ſole relief:
"How well," exclaim'd the prince;" is here expreſt [breaſt!
What paſſes now within my wretched
Life, I behold, to untaught ſhepherds brings
All the keen anguiſh, all the woes of kings;
Why then ſhould I unmanly thus repine?
The ſight of others woes might leſſen mine."

Raiſing his eyes, the prince beheld again
A numerous flock upon a ſmiling plain;
Well fed, well fleec'd, they ſlowly graz'd along, [throng;
Rams, proud and fierce, in order led the
Lambs, fair and vig'rous, friſk'd amidſt the green, [dogs were ſeen.
Where the fat ewes with well-ſtor'd
The ſhepherd careleſs at his eaſe was laid,
Now carol'd verſes to ſome fav'rite maid;
Now made his flute in ſofter notes repeat
Sounds which pleas'd Echo in her ſecret ſeat, [ſo fair
"Ah!" ſaid the king amaz'd, "this flock
Soon ſhall the wolves and ſoon the vultures tear; [rove,
They, as in ſearch of prey they famiſh'd
But little heed the ſwain who ſings of love;
He, when the choiceſt of his flock they gain, vain.
Shall ſing and play, and lift his flute in
How ſhould I laugh!" that moment as he ſpoke, [broke:
Forth from the wood a wolf enormous
As ſoon a dog, with ſtrong and vig'rous bound, [ground.
Flew on the thief and fix'd him to the
Stunn'd at the noiſe, two ſheep had ſcamper'd wide, [ſide;
A dog ſoon brought them to his maſter's
Thus in a moment order was reſtor'd,
Whilſt undiſturb'd remain'd the ruſtic Lord: [recliu'd,
He ſaw the whole, but ſtill, at eaſe
Breath'd his rude muſic to the paſſing wind. [addreſs'd,
At this the prince in haſte the ſwain
Whilſt rage and wonder fill'd his anxious breaſt: [main,
How canſt thou thus at careleſs eaſe remain,
Whilſt wolves and birds of prey moleſt the plain; [throng,
Around thy flocks ſo fat, and fair they
And e'en this moment howl the woods among; [given,
Whilſt thou, to whom alone their care is
Indulge in ſong and play from morn to even? [mood,
"Monarch!" the ſwain replied, in careleſs
"My only ſecret's this—my dogs are good."

TO MISS SEWARD,

On her Runic Poem.

SWEET Muſe of *Eyam!* thy excurſive mind, [fin'd,
By judgement temper'd, and by taſte re-
Might well have ſcorn'd the Runic path to tread
Where *Hickes* * oppos'd impenetrable lead;
But like the Sage, who, in auſpicious hour,
Of tranſmutation found the wond'rous pow'r,
Thy happy genius, luminous and bold,
With magic fire hath turn'd his lead to gold.

London. DAVID SAMWELL.

* Dr. Hickes's literal proſe tranſlation, in his *Theſaurus Septentrionalis*, of Herva, an antient Norſe Poem.

GRASSO;

GRASSO; *written at Rome*, 1780.

WHAT! eggs to night and laſt night!
And eggs the night before!
Muſt ev'ry night be faſt-night?
I'll have theſe eggs no more.—
Of ſtinkard oil and ſallad,
I'm ſure, I've had enough;
You've quite deſtroy'd my palate
With ſuch vile meagre ſtuff.

For once let me beſeech ye,
To have ſome ſolid diſh;
To ſee no more *alici*,
Or any pickled fiſh;
Not even Britiſh *herring*,
My former dear delight,
Is any more endearing,
Or reliſhing at night.

Your *baccala* and *tunny*
Are ſick'ning to the thought;
And ſo, for love or money,
Let ſomething elſe be bought.
Bring me beefſteaks and oiſters,
With gravy in the meat;
And ſend theſe things to cloiſters,
For Capuchins to eat.

Your Church with all its faſting
Has nought to do with me,
A diff'rent mould I'm caſt in,
From all injunctions free.
For doctor's diſpenſation,
Or for the prieſt's conſent,
I've not the leaſt occaſion,
What—though it ſhould be Lent.

Thus was poor GRASSO grumbling
At ſupper with his boſs,
Who found his bowels rumbling,
For want of boil'd and roaſt.
His boſs reply'd, "That no man
Should (when he is at Rome)
Live but as does a Roman;"
And this was GRASSO's doom.

QUESTO giorno pur' Vigilia!
Sempre Udua mi pottate!
Non mipiace 'ſte frittate
Nonne voglio mangiar' piu.—
Oglio feticlo e l'erbe,
Certò ſian un vile paſto,
Che nell' ſtomaco già guaſto
Non puſſo mai far' ſcender' giu.

Una volta vene prego,
Favoturmi qualche coſa,
Nutritiva, ſuſtanziioſa—
—Del peſce marinato, mai,—
Anſi—non mi dann' piu guſto
Le *aringhe* di Britannia,
(Coſa che mi mena ſmania,
Coſa che mi de dé guai.)

Dunque O mio car' ſignore
Compri per l'amor di dio,
Qualche coſ' a modo mio,
Non del *Tun* ò *Baccalà*,—
Queſti ſon per capuccini,
Ma per me, la carne graſſa,
Senza' giunta, ſenza oſſa,
Pieu' di ſugo—portiqua.

Il voſtro culto ſignor mio
Par' mi troppo rigoroſo,—
Non ſon io ſcrupoloſo
Allevato in Libertà;
Non mi ſerve la licenza
Del dottor' ò del curato
(Con altro ſenno allattato
Detto come l'ho di gia.)

Fece coſi col Signor Oſte
Il pover GRASSO ſuo lamento,
Del tanto magro pò contento
A cui riſpoſe L'Oſte poi.—
Sempre ſtata e l'uſanza
Quando in Roma ſtann' i itrani
Di far e viver da Romani,
Lo ſteſſo dunque fate voi.—

J. Lamenti del Signore Graſſo dedicati al medeſſimo dal Amico ſuo ORTENSIO.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

HOW will it meet thy cool reflections,
Too fond (perhaps deluded) maid,
T'have plac'd on *Thyrſis* thy affections,
And yet of Thyrſis be afraid!

What better means can I diſcover
To make my tender paſſion known,
Convince this unbelieving lover
I pant, I ſigh, for him alone?

When he appears, how are my bluſhes
With cold alternate paleneſs ſeen!
Full in my cheeks, the blood now ruſhes,
Then to the heart retires again.

And yet th' ingrate would fain imagine
That all within's ſerene and free;
While in my breaſt a fever's raging:
What more can he expect of me?

By his injurious doubts and ſcruples
I find my boſom quite oppreſ'd;
I rave—the light forſakes my pupils,
I die—O let me ſink to reſt.

If I am tortur'd thus for ever,
What end can I expect to grief,
Since his ungen'rous behaviour
Is one eternal unbelief!

HORTENSIUS.

THE RETROSPECT.

——— *me tabula ſacer*
Votiva paries indicat uvida
Suſpendiſſe potenti
Veſtimenta maris Deo. Hor.

AT length I've reach'd that placid ſtate,
Which time with lenient hand beſtows,
To muſe with calmneſs on my fate,
And tranquil view my former woes.

Oft' o'er thoſe bliſsful ſcenes, long paſt,
When Love the magic picture drew,
When whiſper'd Hope, the flame would laſt,
And no dark ſhade ſuſpicion threw;

When the gay proſpect promis'd fair,
And mutual paſſion ſeem'd impreſs;
Till the bleak ſtorm of chill Deſpair
Darken'd the ſunſhine of my breaſt.

Back on ſuch ſcenes, a peaceful glance
Without emotion I can throw:
So mid-day Sol, his beams aſkance,
Darts on his morning's courſe below.

Tho' bitter Diſappointment gave
This heart its keeneſt pangs to feel,
Yet time has learnt the wound to lave
With reaſon's balm, and bid it heal.

Still undiſturb'd too I can trace,
When eager hope impell'd my mind,
To ſtart in wild ambition's race,
And leave competitors behind.

When number'd in the graduate herd,
Oxonia's favours giv'n to ſhare,
The hand of prelacy conferr'd
The deacon's office to my care.

When wrapp'd in ſleep at early dawn,
True then (they ſay) the viſions riſe,
Fancy beſtow'd the ſleeves of lawn,
And mitres danc'd before my eyes.

Such hopes long gone, content, mild maid,
Within my breaſt aſſumes her reign,
Partakes the humble curate's ſhade,
And pays him for his former pain.

Of health poſſeſs'd, the jocund horn
Oft calls him from his ſlumbers light,
In hunting blithe to waſte the morn,
Where joy and exerciſe unite.

Oft too the literary page
Beguiles the lagging wint'ry hour,
Where tales of antient worth engage
The mind with energetic pow'r.

Thus can Content the moral ſhew
Which well adorns the Poet's ſong,
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little pittance long."

NINFIELD.

THE BIRTH OF SORROW,

A TALE.

LIKE ſome ſweet flow'r in ſoldier's cap,
The morn it bluſhes gay;
But ere the ev'ning ſun is ſet,
It withers in decay.

Such was young Donald, hapleſs youth!
The village pride was he;
From ev'ry ſwain he bore the palm,
That wreſtled on the lea.

From ev'ry ſwain he bore the heart
Of village-maid that ſigh'd;
And ev'ry virgin's heart was ſore,
Till lovely Delia try'd.

He ſcarcely yet had manhood gain'd,
Tho' ev'ry look was man.
Of ev'ry ſabbath youth that dreſs'd,
He ſmiling led the van.

Fair Delia's heart was all in love,
A mutual flame begun;
And ſoon their mutual love was bleſs'd,
For, marriage made them one.

How ſweet the joys of ſuch a ſtate!
Swift flew the hours away;
And twelve ſhort months on downy wings,
Flew paſt their wedding-day.

As many more ſeem'd gliding on,
But Fate launch'd forth a dart;
And, ſmiling as it ſang along,
It lodg'd in Donald's heart.

The ſtrong diſeaſe within his breaſt
Clang round the ſprings of life;
There, harpy-like, it kept its hold,
In ſpight of mortal ſtrife.

A hacking cough, dread harbinger,
He panting drew his breath;
A ruby hectic ſhook his frame,
And held him down to death.

In vain againſt the dire diſeaſe
Were lovely Delia's fears;
Nor could the hope which ſmil'd in him
Diſpel her ſtarting tears.

Each day ſhe ſaw grim Death approach,
And bend him to the tomb;
Each day new hope ſmil'd freſh on him,
And hid the coming doom.

No child had ſhe to comfort her,
When Donald he is gone;
Pale Sorrow ſat her cheeks upon,
Her ſoul as dull as ſtone.

At length the fatal day is come,
For, nought could Donald ſave;
He's gone! he's gone! he's dead and gone!
And lies in yonder grave;

Where ſhe alone, all drown'd in tears,
Pours out her burſting grief;
She frantic calls upon her love,
And aſks of heav'n relief.

Now time hath dry'd her tears away,
And ſilent ſorrow's hang,
And feed upon her widow'd cheek,
With ever-gnawing fang.

She wanders oft among the tombs,
The lifeleſs form that ſhone,
So bright upon yon village-green,
Where Donald danc'd upon.

She never ſince was ſeen to ſmile,
Nor mixes with the crowd;
Her dreſs hangs careleſs and forlorn,
All as a ſable ſhroud.

Alone ſhe paſſes thro' the world,
Unheeded by the throng;
Ne'er ſhelters with the jovial roof,
But lies the graves among.

What mortal meets her on the way,
As all on folly bent,
He turns aſide and ſeeks the glade,
To give his ſorrow vent.

She ever ſhuns the giddy group,
Where mortals drown their care;
But when ſhe meets him all alone,
She draws the melting tear.

Far from the noiſe of ſmoke and towns,
She ſtrays in Gothic gloom;
Where towers nod hoary to the night,
Or near the ſilent tomb.

The ſun to her ne'er ſhines in bliſs,
She haunts the ſtilly ſtream;
Or where the moon ſhews pallid light,
She wanders in her beam.

Thus Sorrow's born, and lives on earth
To fill man's ſoul with woe;
Till melancholy brings relief,
Or death does ſtrike his blow.

Hail, thou pleaſing Melancholy,
Our only joy on earth;
Child of Sorrow born and bred,
'Twas Sorrow gave thee birth.

E. S. J.

LENA AND THE GHOST.

By E. S. J. *Author of William and Ellen.*

CHILL was the eve, and night drew on,
Loud blew the guſts of wind;
They dreary ſang the heath along,
And left a calm behind.

Fair Lena wander'd thro' the wild,
In ſorrow ſhe did ſing;
Her lovely hair ſtream'd to the wind,
As black as Raven's wing.

Her cheeks were like the full-blown roſe,
Her eyes as Venus' bright;
Her breaſts were like the virgin ſnow,
That trembles to the light.

She ſat her down upon a ſtone,
And ſadly ſhe did ſigh,
Upon the bleak and barren heath,
Where mortal none was nigh.

A howling blaſt came o'er the waſte,
And blew her bonnet off;
It ſang along upon the ſtorm,
And danc'd the air aloof.

But ſtill ſhe follow'd with her eyes,
A low'ring cloud it paſt;
Upon whoſe ragged hanging ſkirts,
There ſtood a grimlike ghoſt.

In armour black the hero ſtood,
His ſword hung at his ſide;
He lean'd an aſhen ſpear upon,
In anguiſh as he ſigh'd.

His plumes upon his helmet danc'd,
His arm a buckler bore;
Pale was his face, and clad in death,
His air was ſtiff with gore.

"Sweet lovely maid, be not afraid,
I am great Toſcar's ghoſt;
Who fell long ſince, in Paleſtine,
Among the Chriſtian hoſt.

No hallow'd dirge was ever ſung
Upon my ſilent tomb;
And I muſt haunt the howling ſtorm,
Sad tenant of the gloom.

High on yon bluſt'ring hill of blaſts,
Stood mighty Toſcar's tow'r;
And many a hoſtile band proclaim'd
Their mighty chieftain's pow'r."

Whene'er his bugles blew the roar,
Which echo'd thro' the land;
Like ocean's wave his men did ſtock,
Beneath his high command.

Then, fair deſcendant of his blood,
Behold the antient chief;
And bring his bones from Paleſtine,
And give his ghoſt relief.

Till then, on Scotia's heathy hills,
Upon the ſinging ſtorm;
He muſt ride on the howling ſtorm,
A dreary ghoſt-like form.

She pilgrim'd far to Paleſtine,
And ſought the chieftain's grave;
And brought his bones to Caledon,
There bury'd Toſcar brave.

No more his ghoſt wrapt in the winds,
Or ſhrieks in dead of night;
To fill the ſoul of traveller,
With horrible affright.

E. S. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Piccadilly, Feb. 21.*

IN looking over ſome old papers, I found the following beautiful poetical production of the preſent Dean of Waterford, when Fellow of New College; it juſtly obtained the Late Chancellor's prize, at Oxford, ſome year ſince; it is a copy from the original, which, I believe, never appeared in print but in an interpolated ſtate, and I think it highly deſerving (eſpecially at this aweful criſis) a place in your much-eſteemed and far-diſſeminated Miſcellany. SAMUEL ARNOLD.

ON THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY.

YE ſouls illuſtrious, who, in days of yore,
With peerleſs might the Britiſh target bore,
Who, clad in wolf-ſkin, from the ſcythed car,
Frown'd on the iron brow of mailed War,

And

And dar'd your rudely-painted limbs oppose
To Chalybean steel, and Roman foes!
And ye of later age, tho' not less fame
In tilt and tournament, the princely game
Of Arthur's barons, wont by hardiest sport
To claim the fairest guerdon of the Court;
Say, holy shades, did e'er your gen'rous blood [flood,
Roll through your nobler sons in quicker
Than late * when George bade gird on ev'ry thigh
The myrtle-braided sword of Liberty?
Say, when the high-born Druid's magic strain [train,
Rous'd on old Mona's top a female
To madness and with more than mortal rage,
Bade them like Furies in the fight engage;
Frantic when each unbound her brist'ling hair, [wild despair;
And shook a flaming torch, and yell'd in
Or when on Cressy's field the sable might
Of Edward dar'd four monarchs to the fight;
Say, holy shades, did patriotic heat,
In your big hearts with quicker transports beat, [they pour'd,
Than in your sons, when forth like storms
In Freedom's cause the fury of the sword?
Who rul'd the main, or gallant armies led,
With Hawke who conquer'd, or with Wolfe who bled?
Poor is his triumph, and disgrac'd his name,
Who draws the sword for empire, wealth, or fame: [wind,
For him though wealth be blown on ev'ry
Though fame announce him mightiest of mankind, [his blade,
Though twice ten nations crouch beneath
Virtue disowns him, and his glories fade;
For him no prayers are pour'd, no pæans sung, [tongue;
No blessings chaunted from a nation's
Blood marks the path to his untimely bier;
The curse of orphans, and the widow's tear,
Cry to high Heav'n for vengeance on his head;
Alive, deserted; and accurst when dead.
Indignant of his deeds, the Muse, who sings
Undaunted truth, and scorns to flatter kings,
Shall shew the monster in his hideous form,
And mark him as an earthquake, or a storm.
Not so the patriot chief, who dar'd withstand
The base invader of his native land;
Who made her weal his noblest, only end,
Rul'd but to serve her, fought but to defend;
Her voice in council, and in war her sword,
Lov'd as her father, and her God ador'd;
Who firmly virtuous, and severely brave,
Sunk with the freedom that he could not save.
On worth like this the Muse delights to wait,
Revers'd alike in triumph and defeat,
Crowns with true glory and with spotless fame, [name.
And honours Paoli's more than Frederick's

Here let the Muse withdraw the blood-stain'd veil,
And shew the boldest son of public zeal.
Lo, Sidney leaning o'er the block! his mien,
His voice, his hands; unshaken, clear, serene.
Yet no harangue, proudly declaim'd aloud,
To gain the plaudit of a wayward crowd;
No specious vaunt Death's terrors to defy,
Still Death deferring as afraid to die:
But sternly silent down he bows to prove
How firm his virtuous, though mistaken love.
Unconquer'd patriot! form'd by ancient lore
The love of antient freedom to restore,
Who nobly acted what he boldly thought,
And seal'd by death the lesson that he taught.
Dear is the tie that links the anxious sire
To the fond babe that prattles round his fire;
Dear is the love that prompts the gen'rous youth [soothe;
His sire's fond cares and drooping age to
Dear is the brother, sister, husband, wife;
Dear all the charities of social life:
Nor wants firm friendship holy wreaths to bind
In mutual sympathy the faithful mind:
But not the endearing strings that fondly move
To filial duty, or parental love,
Nor all the ties that kindred bosoms bind,
Nor all in friendship's holy wreaths entwin'd,
Are half so dear, so potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot soul,
As is that holy voice that cancels all
Those ties, that bids him for his country fall;
At this high summons, with undaunted zeal,
He bares his breast, invites th' impending steel,
Smiles at the hand that deals the fatal blow,
Nor heaves one sigh for all he leaves below.
Nor yet doth Glory, though her part be bold,
Her aspect radiant, and her tresses gold,
Guide through the walks of Death alone her car,
Attendant only on the dint of War:
She ne'er disdains the gentle vale of Peace,
Or olive shades of philosophic ease,
Where heav'n-taught minds to woo the Muse resort,
Create in colours, or with sounds transport;
More pleas'd on Isis' silent marge to roam,
Than bear in pomp the spoils of Minden home.
To read with Newton's ken the starry sky,
And God the same in all his orbs descry;
To lead forth Merit from her humble shade;
Extend to rising Arts a patron's aid;
Build the nice structure of the gen'rous Law,
That holds the free-born mind in willing awe; [plain
To swell the sail of Trade; the barren
To bid with fruitage blush, and wave with grain; [sigh,
O'er pale Misfortune drop, with anxious
Pity's mild balm, and wipe Affliction's eye;
These, these are deeds Britannia must approve, [love:
Must nurse their growth with all a parent's
These are the deeds that Public Virtue owns,
And, just to Public Virtue, Glory crowns.

* These lines were written soon after an installation at Windsor.

INTERESTING

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

The Capitulation of Amboyna, *&c.*

(Continued from p. 71.)

Not finding ourselves equal to withstand the great force with which we have been surprised, we the undersigned Governor and Council do hereby give up this settlement, with all its dependences, and place the same under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions mentioned to us in the letter of the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras; that is, upon condition that we may keep our private property, and be allowed a reasonable subsistence; that the inhabitants be guaranteed in the secure possession of their private properties; and that the senior and junior servants of the civil establishments, the clergy, the military, and marine, receive their usual pay. It is upon the above conditions that we shall to-morrow morning give over all the guards of the fort to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, after receiving the ratification of this instrument by his Excellency the Commodore. Done at Amboyna, in the castle of Victoria, on the above date.

A. Cornabe, B. Smissart, &c.

Approved of and acceded to,

P. Rainier.

W. C. Lennon, Secretary.

Capitulation agreed upon between his Excellency Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore, commanding the Sea and Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty in these Seas, and F. Van Boekholtz, Governor of Banda, &c.

In consideration of our great want of provisions, and the great force with which the British have appeared before this settlement, and to resist which would bring destruction and desolation on the harmless inhabitants of this place; we therefore think it prudent, for the sake of humanity, and from our confidence in the honour and generosity of the English, to accept of the terms offered to us, and to deliver into their hands this fort and settlement, with all its dependences; upon these conditions: That private property be kept secure to every individual of this settlement, whether in or out of the Company's service; that the servants of the Company, civil and military, be kept in their respective stations, as far as may be thought necessary for the administration of justice, and the civil government of the place, the Governor alone particularly excepted, as the government must of course be vested in the English; that the military continue to receive their pay, and are not to be forced into the British service contrary to their wishes; and the civil servants also to be continued on their present pay; and such an allowance made for the provision of the Governor as his Excellency the Commander of the British forces may think adequate. The Governor, however, and any other servants of the Company, shall be permitted to retire from the service, either to Batavia or elsewhere, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer. Upon these conditions, we, the undersigned, consent to deliver up Fort Nassau, the settlement of Banda, and all its dependences, to the troops of his Britannic Majesty to-morrow morning, upon receiving a copy of this capitulation, ratified and signed by his Excellency the British Commander. The keys of all the public property, and all accounts properly authenticated, shall be immediately delivered over to the British, and the Government entirely vested in them.

Fort Nassau, Banda, Neira, March 8 1796. F. Van Boekholtz.

Nov. 26. Several dispatches have been received from Rob. Crauford, Esq. one of which, dated Nov. 11, states that Gen. Davidovitch had beaten the corps that was opposed to him, and taken 1000 prisoners. His advanced guard took possession of Trente; which place, as well as the strong position behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

A letter of Nov. 13. details the movements of the Archduke's army from Oct. 21 to Nov. 7; which consist of several comparatively unimportant events.

Another letter of Nov. 14. states that the offensive operations in Italy had commenced successfully; and describes several small actions up to Nov. 6.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 17. By a letter from Lieut. Webb, commanding the Marechal de Cobourg cutter, it appears, that, on the night of the 12th inst. off Dungeness, he fell-in with, and, after a chace of two hours, captured, a French lugsail privateer of 2 guns, and 18 men, named the Espoir, which had left Boulogne the day before, but had not taken any thing.

Downing-street, Dec 20. Dispatches received from Rob. Crauford, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters, Offinburgh, Nov. 23.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in the night from the 21st to the 22d, the trenches were opened before Kehl, on the right bank of the Kinzag. The first parallel of this attack, with its communications, proceeding from the right and left flank of the right wing of the line of contravallation, were so far completed during the night, that before day-break the men were tolerably covered. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the work, nor had he

he yet fired a ſingle ſhot upon the trenches; but early yeſterday morning (the 22d) he made a ſudden attack upon the line of contravallation, and, after an action than which nothing could poſſibly be more ſevere, was driven back into his works with very great loſs. The enemy having, in the courſe of the night from the 21ſt to the 22d, brought over a large body of troops from Straſburgh, formed his column of attack cloſe behind the chain of his advanced poſts, with ſo much ſilence that they were not perceived. Juſt before the break of day (which however was rendered extremely obſcure by a very thick miſt, that laſted the greater part of the forenoon) theſe columns began to advance. The inſtant the Auſtrian videttes and centries gave their fire, which was the only notice of the approaching attack, the enemy's infantry ruſhed on with the utmoſt impetuoſity, without firing a ſhot, and in an inſtant they were maſters of two redoubts on the left of the firſt line. The village of Sundheim was attacked in the ſame manner, and with equal ſucceſs; after which, coming in the rear of the curtain which connects the village with the firſt redoubt to its left, the enemy immediately carried the work, one face of which was not quite finiſhed. Upon this, large bodies of their infantry ruſhed through the openings in the curtains on the left front of this wing; and, whilſt part advanced againſt the ſecond line, the others endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of the remaining redoubts of the firſt; but theſe, though perfectly left to themſelves for a conſiderable time, entirely ſurrounded, cut off from every aſſiſtance, and attacked with fury by the enemy, who frequently got into the ditches, and attempted to climb the parapet, were defended in a manner that reflects the higheſt honour on the officers and troops that were in them.—The loſs in all theſe redoubts was conſiderable, and in one the artillery-men were obliged to fire the guns, but all the attacks were repulſed. The enemy's right column, after occupying the two works which they had carried, puſhed on between the lakes to attack the left of the ſecond line; but Prince Frederick of Orange (whoſe gallant and judicious conduct cannot ſufficiently be praiſed) having rallied his brigade, placed a part of his infantry behind the dyke, which connects the third redoubt from the left of the firſt line with the work which is on the left of the ſecond; and in this ſituation he reſiſted the moſt ſevere attack that can be imagined upon his front: while thoſe bodies of the enemy's infantry, which had pierced between the redoubt of the firſt line, were actually in his rear, he not only maintained his poſt, but completely checked the enemy's progreſs on this flank. A great part of the troops of the left wing had been working in the trenches on the right of the Kinzig. General La Tour, who commands the army of the ſiege, formed three of theſe battalions, which happened to be juſt returning from work, and retook the village of Sundheim, which he maintained, though the enemy made great efforts to diſlodge him. Lieut. Gen. Staader, who commands the left wing, drove back the enemy, who had advanced againſt the right of the ſecond line of it, and retook the redoubt on the left of Sundheim; and the Prince of Orange, advancing between the two dykes, defeated the column with which he had been ſo ſeverely engaged, and recovered the redoubts it had carried. The enemy then retired into his entrenched camp. The loſs of the Auſtrians amounted to 45 officers, and about 1300 men, killed, wounded, and miſſing, which, conſidering that not more than half the left wing was engaged, is certainly conſiderable; but that of the French muſt have been much greater. The ground round the works was in ſome parts covered with their dead bodies, and I am very much within bounds in ſtating their loſs at 2000 men. During the time the French were in poſſeſſion of the redoubts on the left, they found means to carry off five pieces of cannon. The others were all re-taken. It is impoſſible to attempt to do juſtice to the conduct of the Archduke; he animated the troops in retaking Sundheim, directed the attacks on the work that had been loſt to the left of it, and, under the heavieſt fire, gave his orders with the greateſt coolneſs, and the moſt perfect military knowledge. Lieut. Proby, of his Majeſty's 9th regiment of Foot, (attached to Lieut.-Col. Craufurd's miſſion) was wounded by a muſket-ſhot; but I feel great ſatisfaction in being able to add that the wound is of a very ſlight nature, and will have no other conſequence whatever than that of a very ſhort confinement. ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head quarters, Offenburgh, Nov. 23.

My Lord, It is with much ſatisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, after an interval of ten days without any advices from Italy, his Royal Highneſs the Archduke has this day received a report from Gen. Alvinzy, the tenor of which is ſuch as to confirm the hope which his former diſpatches inſpired. This report, which is very ſhort, is dated Calabro, Nov. 13, and is in ſubſtance as follows: "After the action of the 6th, near Baſſano, the enemy continued to retreat, abandoned even the ſtrong poſition of Montabello without reſiſtance, and croſſed the Adige at Verona." On the 11th Gen. Alvinzay arrived near Vil-

Villanova; and the ſame evening a conſiderable part of the enemy's army, commanded by Buonaparte in perſon, advanced from Verona, and took poſt in the neighbouring mountains. Early on the 12th Buonaparte commenced a general attack upon the whole line, which, though made with infinite violence, was reſiſted with the moſt perfect ſteadineſs and bravery. Whilſt Buonaparte was thus employed in repeated though ineffectual efforts to force the front of the poſition, Gen. Alvinzy detached a column againſt each of his flanks. No ſooner had theſe arrived at their point of attack, than the enemy retreated with precipitation; and a moſt ſevere and important affair was thus completely decided in favour of the Auſtrians. Two of the enemy's generals were known to have been wounded; and a third was amongſt the number of priſoners already brought in.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters, Offenburgh, Nov. 28.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that after the affair of the 24th inſt. nothing remarkable happened here from the 26th to the 27th, in which the enemy made a ſally, in conſiderable force, againſt the firſt parallel of the attack on the right bank of the Kintzig. The enemy was inſtantly repulſed, with the loſs of about 40 killed and wounded. Amongſt the killed was the commandant of a battalion. The batteries of the firſt parallel, as well as the guns in all the redoubts to the right and left of it, commenced firing this morning; and in the courſe of the forenoon the enemy's advanced poſts were driven out of the village of Kehl.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters, Offenburgh, Nov. 29.

My Lord, It is with much ſatisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke has this day received a report from Gen. Davidowich, dated Piovezano, Nov. 18, in which he gives an account of his having, on the preceding day, attacked and entirely defeated the enemy on the heights of Rivoli. The attack commenced about 7 in the morning of the 17th, and, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the enemy was entirely driven from his poſition, and purſued as far as Cambara. Gen. Davidowich took 12 cannon, about 1100 priſoners, and many officers. Amongſt the latter are Gens. Florella and Valette. He praiſes, in the warmeſt terms, the conduct of his generals, and the diſcipline and remarkable bravery of his troops. The enemy having, in the courſe of the night from the 17th to the 18th, received conſiderable reinforcements, took another poſition on the heights near Cambara; in which Gen. Davidowich attacked him the next morning, and drove him back beyond Peſchiarra. When Gen. Davidowich ſent off this report (the evening of the ſecond affair) he was encamped with his right towards the Lake of Garda, near Colla, and his left on the Adige; Peſchierra being in front of his right wing, and Verona in front of his left.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

[The ſame Gazette contains diſpatches from Gen. Gordon Forbes, commanding his Majeſty's troops in the iſland of St. Domingo, dated Oct. 9, 1796. By theſe diſpatches it appears that, in conſequence of the judicious arrangements of Maj. Gen. Bowyer at Jeremie, and the diviſions amongſt the enemy in the Southern parts of the iſland, where almoſt all the republican whites had been maſſacred, the important quarter of the Grand Anſe was rendered perfectly ſafe. St. Marc's and Mole St. Nicholas are alſo in a ſtate of ſecurity; and the pariſh of L'Arcahaie, was never more peaceable or in a higher ſtate of cultivation. Gen. Rigaud, the chief of the blacks, has decidedly declared againſt Santhonax and the republic, and has cauſed almoſt all the whites in his power to be maſſacred. Major Gen. Bowyer was wounded in the left breaſt in the attack on the Morne Gautier; and the Brigade Major Manners received a ball through his thigh, but, having miſſed the bone, no bad effects are apprehended. On the 29th, by the gallant conduct of Lieut.-Col. Hooke, the ſiege of Irois was raiſed; and, from the ſubſequent parts of the detail, the enemy not only appears to have failed in his projects, but to have been beaten in every part of the iſland. This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of 2 ſmall French privateers, one carrying 4 4 pounders and 2 ſwivels, 36 men—the other 2 carriage-guns, 2 ſwivels, and 17 men.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 24. Capt. James Young, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound, Dec. 19, fell in with, and captured off Burdeur, l'Aventure French privateer brig, of 16 4-pounders, and 62 men, commanded by Citizen Peltier, two day from Calais, on her firſt cruize, and had not taken any thing.

Whitehall, Jan. 3. By diſpatches received on Sunday evening from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, it appears that a part of the French fleet, conſiſting of 8 two-deckers, and 9 veſſels of different claſſes, had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 22th ult. and had remained there, without any attempt to land, till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their ſtation, and have not ſince been heard of. The wind, at the time of their ſailing, blowing hard at S. S. E. From their firſt appearance every exertion was made by Gen. Dal-

rymple, the commanding officer of the district; and a considerable force was collected to repel the enemy. The accounts farther state, that the yeomanry and volunteer corps displayed the utmost zeal and alacrity in undertaking the guards in those places whence the regular troops were withdrawn; and the universal readiness shewn by all descriptions of people to forward the preparations for defence, left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a descent. In particular, the spirit, activity, and exertions, of Richard White, Esq. of Seafield Park, deserve the most honourable mention. An officer and 7 men were driven on shore in a boat belonging to one of the French ships, and were immediately made prisoners. This gentleman was conveyed to Dublin, and, upon examination, state that the fleet, upon its leaving Brest, consisted in all of about 30 sail, having an army of 15,000 men on-board, commanded by Gen. Hoche, and that it was destined for the attack of Ireland.

Jan 3. Letter from Capt. Sterling, of his Majesty's ship Jason, to Mr. Nepean.

Cape Clear, Dec 14, 1796.

Sir, I had the honour to inform you, on the 10th inst. by Le Sutfrein, a French vessel armed *en flute*, which we had taken, with 250 troops, arms, &c. on board, that my intentions were to cruize some days, to endeavour to intercept any of her consorts. The prisoners have since informed me, that she sailed on the 16th, in company with 16 sail of the line, and transports, having 20,000 troops. As the wind has been easterly since the date of my letter, and blowing very hard, I hope they have not reached a port; and, as the troops had only 10 days provisions, they must be badly off. I saw a large ship of war last night, and I am persuaded the body of the fleet cannot be far from me. A rudder and other pieces of wreck have floated past us to-day.

Capt. John Drew is arrived in Cawsand Bay, with his Majesty's ship Cerberus under his command, having captured La Didon French cutter privateer, 9 days out of Grenville, and had taken nothing, carrying 4 brass 4-pounders, with swivels, small arms, and 30 men.

The Diamond has sent into Portsmouth l'Amarante French national brig, of 12 6-pounders and 9 men, from Havre, bound to Brest, which she captured yesterday off Alderney.

Whitehall, Jan. 7. By dispatches received this day by the Duke of Portland, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Pelham, dated the 3d and 4th inst. it appears that a part of the French fleet had returned to Bantry Bay, and that a further part had been seen off the mouth of the Shannon; but that both divisions had quitted their stations, and put to sea, on the evening of the 2d inst. without attempting a landing. The accounts of the disposition of the country, where the troops are assembled, are as favourable as possible; and the greatest loyalty has manifested itself throughout the kingdom; and in the South and West, where the troops have been in motion, they have been met by the country people of all descriptions, with provisions and all sorts of accommodations, to facilitate their march; and every demonstration has been given of the zeal and ardour of the nation to oppose the enemy in every place where it could be supposed a descent might be attempted.

Admiralty-office. Jan. 7. Letter from the Hon. Capt. Colvill, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Star, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Spithead, Dec. 21, 1796.

"His Majesty's sloop under my command captured, yesterday, off the Isle of Wight, a small French cutter privateer called Le Coup d'Essai, mounting 2 carriage-guns, well found in small arms, and carrying 8 men. She had taken, a few hours before we fell in with her, a light brig, called the Anne, of Newcastle, which she had sent off for Cherbourg. We immediately made sail in pursuit of her, and were enabled to recapture her.

JOHN COLVILL."

Capt. W. Bartlew, Commander of his Majesty's ship Regulus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in lat. 20 *deg.* 18 *min. North, long.* 33 *deg.* 46 *min. West.*

On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M. a sail was discovered, bearing about South from us, to which I gave chase, and upon nearing her could discover that she was a ship of war, and at which time she bore up, quartering, having been upon a wind before, which gave suspicion of her being an enemy. At 10 P. M. came within hale; and, as she would not heave-to, or say of what nation she was, a broadside was given; upon which she struck, and proved to be the San Pio, Spanish corvette, of 18 guns, and 140 men. Having the day before received intelligence that Adm. Mann's squadron had been chased by the Spanish fleet, and also that they had taken an hospital ship from us, I deemed it justifiable to detain her.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 14. Letter from Vice-Adm. Kingsmill to Evan Nepean, Esq.

L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, Jan. 2.

His Majesty's sloop the Hazard has captured a fine coppered French ship privateer La Musette, of 22 guns, and 150 men. In this last cruise she had, about 30 leagues westward of Cape Clear, taken two vessels; one of which, the Abbey, of Liverpool, from Lisbon to Liverpool, is recaptured,

captured, and just brought in, by his Majesty's ship Daphne.

Jan. 3. Les Deux Amis French privateer, of 14 guns and 80 men, a fine coppered schooner of about 100 tons, is just arrived prize to his Majesty's ships Polyphemus and Apollo.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Barton of his Majesty's ship Lapwing, to Mr Nepean.

Basseterre Road, Dec. 3.

Sir, A packet leaving this place to-day for England, I embrace the opportunity, for the satisfaction of their Lordships, to acquaint them that I anchored at St Kitt's on the 25th ultimo, when an express-boat had been sent from the island of Anguilla to inform the Admiral that the island was attacked by two French men of war, and several small vessels containing 400 troops. I felt it my duty (as the express-boat returned here with the loss of her main mast) to leave the service I was ordered on, to endeavour to relieve that place. The wind being to the Northward, prevented my getting up there in time to stop them from burning the town; but I have the pleasure to say, after an action of near two hours, I effectually relieved that island, by taking the ship and sinking the brig. The ship proved to be Le Decius, mounting 24 6-pounders, 2 12-pound carronades, and 2 brass field-pieces, with 133 men of her own complement, and 203 troops, commanded by Citoyen Androne Senis; and the brig La Vaillante, mounting 4 24-pounders, with 45 men, and 90 troops, commanded by Citoyen Libontique. The particulars of the action I have transmitted to Rear-Ad. Harvey, for the information of their Lordships; and am, &c. R. Barton

N. B. I am informed that they were picked troops from Victor Hughes, for the sole purpose of plundering and destroying the island.

Whitehall, Jan. 17. Letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, Jan. 10.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that, since the information transmitted to Mr. Grenville, that the French had entirely left Bantry Bay, there has been no re-appearance of them upon the coasts; so that I trust, from the violence of the tempest, and from their ships being ill-found and ill-victualed, their expedition is for the present frustrated. Upon reviewing what has passed during this expedition of the enemy, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the best spirit was manifested by his Majesty's regular and militia forces; and I have every reason to believe, that, if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity. When the flank companies of the Antrim regiment were formed, the whole regiment turned out to a man, with expressions of the greatest eagerness to march; and the Downshire regiment, to a man, declared they would stand and fall by their officers. At the time the army was ordered to march, the weather was extremely severe; I therefore ordered them a proportion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance of fourpence a day to their wives until their return. During their march, the utmost attention was paid them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed; so that, in many places, the meat provided by the Commissariat was not consumed. The roads, which in parts had been rendered impassable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry. The poor people often shared their potatoes with them, and dressed their meat without demanding payment; of which there was a very particular instance in the town of Banagher, where no gentleman or principal farmer resides to set them the example. At Carlow, a considerable subscription was made for the troops as they passed: and at Limerick and Cork, every exertion was used to facilitate the carriage of artillery and baggage by premiums to the carmen; and in the town of Galway, which for a short time was left with a very inadequate garrison, the zeal and ardour of the inhabitants and yeomanry was peculiarly manifested, and in a manner to give me the utmost satisfaction. In short, the general good disposition of the people through the South and West was so prevalent, that, had the enemy landed, their hope of resistance from the inhabitants would have been totally disappointed. From the armed yeomanry government derived the most honourable assistance. Noblemen and gentlemen of the first property vied in exerting themselves as the head of their corps. Much of the express and escort duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limerick, and Galway, they took the duty of the garrison. Lord Shannon informs me, that men of three and four thousand pounds a year were employed in escorting baggage and carrying expresses. Mr. John Latouche, who was a private in his son's corps, rode 25 miles in one of the severest nights, with an express, it being his turn for duty. The merchants of Dublin, many of them of the first eminence, marched 16 Irish miles with a convoy of arms to the North, whither it was conducted by reliefs of yeomanry. The appearance in this metropolis has been highly meritorious. The corps have been formed of the most respectable barristers, attorneys, merchants, gentlemen, and citizens; and their number is so considerable, and their zeal in mounting guard so useful, that I was en-

bled greatly to reduce the garriſon with perfect ſafety to the town. The numbers of yeomanry, fully appointed and diſciplined, in Dublin, exceed 2000, above 400 of whom are horſe. The whole number of corps approved by government amount to 440, excluſive of the Dublin corps. The gross number is nearly 25,000. There are alſo 91 offers of ſervice under conſideration, and 125 propoſals have been declined; and, in reply to a circular letter written to the commandants of the reſpective corps, their anſwers almoſt univerſally contained a general offer of ſervice in any part of the kingdom. Many prominent examples of individual loyalty and ſpirit have appeared. An uſeful impreſſion was made upon the minds of the lower Catholics by a judicious addreſs from Dr. Moylan, the titular biſhop of Cork (ſee p. 56). I cannot but notice the exertions of Lord Kenmare, who ſpared no expence in giving aſſiſtance to the commanding officer in his neighbourhood, and who took to his own demeſne a great quantity of cattle which had been driven from the coaſt. Nor could any thing exceed the ardour of the Earl of Ormonde, who, when his regiment of militia were returned as part of the garriſon of Dublin, ſolicited with ſo much zeal a command in the flank companies, that I thought it a meaſure due to his Majeſty's ſervice to encourage his Lordſhip's requeſt.

Parliament-ſtreet, Jan. 16. Diſpatches received by the Hon. H. Dundas, from Maj.-Gen. Charles Graham, commanding his Majeſty's troops in the Leeward Iſlands, in the abſence of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.

Head-quarters, Martinico, Oct 16, 1796.

Our affairs in Grenada wear the moſt favourable aſpect; I may ſay, indeed, tranquillity is completely reſtored, as they enjoy it in the moſt comprehenſive ſenſe. The communication throughout the iſland is perfectly open. There are ſome few ſtragglers, no doubt, in the woods; but they never moleſt even ſingle paſſengers; and their number is ſo inconſiderable, and their ſtate ſo wretched, that they rather deſerve our contempt than merit our reſentment. Fedon has not yet been taken; and opinions are various with reſpect to his death or eſcape: the former, however, I think moſt probable, as a canoe, that had been overſet, was found by a veſſel ſome diſtance from the coaſt, with a compaſs nailed to the bottom, which was known to be one that he had in his poſſeſſion; it is therefore likely he may have been loſt, in endeavouring to make his eſcape. I embrace with ſatisfaction the opportunity this affords me of having the honour to inform you, that a negotiation has been opened for a general exchange of priſoners with the Commiſſioners of the French Republic at Guadaloupe. The commiſſary, ſent here to treat on that buſineſs, has, in conſequence, returned with two hundred. An equal number of ours are to be ſent by the cartel. When the buſineſs is finally ſettled, I ſhall have the pleaſure of acquainting you with the particulars.

St. Vincent's, Oct. 18. Sir, When I had the honour of writing to your Exceellency, on the 22d of Auguſt, I incloſed a copy of the terms offered to the Caribs by Governor Seton and myſelf, in conſequence of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's orders and inſtructions to me upon that ſubject. As the ſame time I acquainted you with the plan I had adopted, in order to reduce the remaining Brigands, and to compel the Caribs to ſurrender. I have now the ſatisfaction to inform you of the total reduction of the Brigands and Caribs on that Iſland. Martin Padre (a Negro of St. Lucia) who has commanded the Brigands and Caribs ſince the capture of the Vigie, and who had great influence and authority over both, ſurrendered on the 2d inſt. The number of Brigands who have ſurrendered, or been taken, ſince the month of July, amounts to 725; the number of Caribs to 4623, including women and children. I have much pleaſure in making known to you, for his Majeſty's information, the zeal, activity, and humanity, which have actuated every deſcription of officers and ſoldiers employed under my command during the whole of the Carib war; and I am happy to ſay, that, notwithſtanding the ſeaſon of the year, and the fatigue the troops have undergone, they are in general very healthy.

P. Hunter, M j. Gen.

Whitehall, Jan. 16. Extract of a letter received from Governour Seton, by the Duke of Portland, dated St. Vincent's, Oct. 12, 1796.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Grace, that tranquillity is on the eve of being reſtored to this colony, owing, in a very great meaſure, to the unremitted exertions of Maj. Gen. Hunter, and to his humane conduct towards the enemy of every deſcription. All the Carib chiefs have ſurrendered, their people are coming in daily, and we have at this moment bout three thouſand five hundred in our poſſeſſion. Nearly all the Brigands, with their leaders, have ſurrendered.—By a ſubſequent letter from the Governor to his Grace, dated St. Vincent's, the 16th of November laſt, it appears, that the remainder of the Caribs and Brigands had ſurrendered themſelves, and that the iſland was in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.

IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

Dublin, Nov. 3. With true pleasure we hear of the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira (that truly brave and highly meritorious officer, that sincere friend of his country, and that steady supporter of the constitution) presiding at a numerous meeting of about 700 persons, of different religious persuasions, on the 26th ult. at *Ballynahinch*. His Lordship's philanthropy urged him to make no distinction of affection amongst men, who agree in the worship of one God, though they may differ in the mode. The resolutions into which the meeting entered do the highest honour to their humanity and justice, and, were they to be universally adopted, would restore public tranquillity to the whole kingdom. These resolutions are the more estimable, as they cannot be suspected to be caused by any Court influence, as they had been previously considered by the several congregations of the Protestants, Protestant Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, of that extensive parish.

At a meeting of the Protestants, Protestant Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, of the parish of Ballynahinch, convened at the Market-House, the 26th of October, 1796, the following resolutions (which had been previously considered by the several congregations) were unanimously entered into.

The Earl of Moira in the chair.

Resolved. I. As we hold ourselves entitled, under the sanction of the Laws, to exercise the first duty of man, in worshiping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of our own conscience, so each of us thinks the same privilege should be fully enjoyed by his neighbour; we thence regard, with utter abhorrence, all persecution of religious opinions.—II. We believe that we are not only destined, but required, by our Creator, to live in amity and kindness one with another; and we are persuaded, that he who oppresses or wantonly injures his brethren, sins before the Almighty.—III. It is with astonishment, as well as with the deepest concern, that we behold the cruel outrages which have taken place in a neighbouring district, under the excuse of religious zeal, and which, to the sorrow of all good subjects and honest men, have continued now for above a year.—IV. We pledge ourselves solemnly one to another, that, should any lawless plunderers attempt to violate the tranquility of this parish, we will resist them with all our might; we particularly, who are permitted to have arms, engaging ourselves to give the best protection in our power to those who are not allowed the means of individual defence; and we do hereby, one and all, bind ourselves to give information to the magistrates, if we shall discover any such combinations to disturb the public peace, adding our best assistance to bring the offenders to justice.—We are ardently and steadily attached to our inestimable constitution; we must thence be most keenly sensible to whatever abuses may at any time prevent our full enjoyment of its blessings, but, relying that the wisdom of the legislature will see the expediency of precluding such abuses, we declare our unalterable determination to maintain the laws of our country, and to support with our utmost exertions the throne of our beloved sovereign. MOIRA, *Chairman.*

The Earl of Moira having left the chair, and Hugh Hamilton being called to it;

Resolved, That our warmest thanks be presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, for his condescension in attending the meeting, taking the chair at our request, and his upright and impartial conduct in it. HUGH HAMILTON.

Edinburgh, Jan. 9. It must be a matter of much satisfaction to all true friends of this country, to observe the many strong and unequivocal marks of loyalty and spirit exhibited by almost all ranks and descriptions of men at this very important crisis. As soon as the accounts arrived of a French fleet being off the coast of Ireland, the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers met, and offered their services to the Commander in Chief here, to take charge of the castle of Edinburgh and the city, should the troops stationed there be called away on other duty. The Royal Glasgow Volunteers, soon after, made the same handsome offer for that city and its districts; as have since done the volunteer corps of Leith, Perth, and Dundee; and there is little reason to doubt but that many of the other volunteer and yeomanry corps in North Britain will follow this laudable example as soon as the situation of things shall reach them. The Dalkeith Farmer Society, and other farmers in Mid-Lothian, have likewise made voluntary offers of horses and carriages to a very great amount, and to be in readiness, upon the shortest notice, to transport (if needful) troops, artillery, ammunition, and baggage, wherever they may be wanted, without any expence to the publick; which patriotic and well timed offers, it is hoped, will be adopted by the proprietors and farmers in other countries. All these offers of service have been transmitted by the Commander in Chief here to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to be laid before the King; and clearly evince the loyalty and attachment of all ranks in this country to his Majesty and our happy Constitution, and their determination to contribute, by every means in their power, to its prosperity and long duration.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 19. In a meeting at the town hall, *Cambridge*, of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, they took into their consideration the application made to them from the co-heirs of Sir George Downing, Bart. formerly of Garnlingay Park, for the grant of a parcel of ground, on which is to be built the new college, to be called Downing College. The corporation have made an offer to the heirs at law of two pieces of land, the one called Proud Hill, the North end of the town, near the castle, towards the high road to Huntingdon; the other of that extensive piece of ground, consisting of fifteen acres of land, on the South-east of the town, named Parker's Piece, just beyond Emanuel College.

Dec. 29. The severity of the frost on the night of the 24th ult. exceeded any thing known in this kingdom. Amongst the many lives lost in consequence, the following have come to our knowledge: Wm. Gotherd, aged twenty-four, frozen to death at Haddenden, in the Isle of Ely. Two young men of Bexley, in Kent, the one nearly dead within a short distance of home; the other found on Pennenden Heath senseless, and who died on the Monday. A poor woman was found early on Sunday morning on Boughton Hill, near Canterbury, frozen to death. An elderly man, a Faversham traveller, was on Sunday morning discovered by the driver of one of the Canterbury stages lying in the road: he was carried to the Red Lion, where he expired before any assistance could be given. John Kilburn, a character well known amongst the gentlemen of the turf, was found frozen to death on the Great North Road between Stilton and Wansford.

Oxford, Dec. 31. In the morning of the 25th, we experienced the greatest severity of cold ever observed in this place. Near eight o'clock the thermometer at the Observatory was at two degrees below 0, which is 34 degrees below the freezing point: the thermometer at the Infirmary was down at 0; and several thermometers in sheltered places in the town stood as low as 4 degrees above 0. Mr. Walker, who has distinguished himself by his experiments on artificial cold, taking advantage of this severity of the weather, froze quicksilver by the simple mixture of snow and nitrous acid, at the temperature of the atmosphere; an experiment which, not many years ago, excited considerable surprize even at St. Petersburg.

Jan. 8. The steeple of *Horningtoft* Church, near Norwich, fell down, while the bell was ringing for divine service.

Jan. 8. A coroner's inquest was held at *Rosedale Eastside*, in the North Riding of York, on the body of Jean Jacques La Vieuville, supposed to be a French emigrant priest, as appeared by some papers in his possession. He was found dead among the snow upon the high moors, nine miles North-east of Kirbymoorside, and sixteen South-east of Whitby, in the said riding. The jury's verdict, "that he had died through the inclemency of the weather."

Jan. 11. About noon, a melancholy accident happened in *Liverpool* harbour. As Mr. Slack, deputy constable, was conveying a party of volunteers, raised in Manchester and the adjacent parishes, for the navy, the boat in which they were proceeding to the tender overset, by which fatal accident 25 persons lost their lives.

Jan 21. This night, at 11 o'clock, a cottage at *Newton Ferrers*, about eleven miles from *Plymouth*, in which slept an industrious widow (cottager) and her two children, was overwhelmed by the bursting of a very large field and orchard on a hill above the cottage, in Membland-lane. It totally destroyed the cottage and a barn, and suffocated the widow and her two children, who were found dead under a very great heap of earth, elm-trees, and cider-trees. A large chasm in the field above the cottage was found, out of which issued a rivulet of water. The farmers imagine it was owing to the bursting of a spring, that this accident happened. The bodies were dug out on Monday; and Mr. Whitford, coroner for the Southern district of Devon, took an inquisition, and the jury returned a verdict, "Accidental death."

Jan. 31. About 6 this evening, as the Earl of Strathmore was proceeding in a post-chaise near *Finchley common*, the chaise, in which were his Lordship and a French nobleman, was stopped by two highwaymen, one of whom came up to the window, and presented a pistol to his Lordship, which he attempted to fire, but it flashed in the pan; at the same instant his Lordship discharged a piece at the robber, which shot him in the neck, and he directly fell from his horse, and expired. His companion made off with the greatest precipitation, leading off with him the horse on which his comrade had rode. On inspection of the body, it turns out to be that of William Lancaster, a very old offender, and who was liberated only on Monday last, having been confined on a charge of robbing Lord Barrington. His Lordship, who was on his way for Scotland, immediately returned to town, and sending notice of the accident to the Public Office, Bow-street, Fugion and Rivett, two of the officers, who went down, instantly recognised him, although disguised in a most extraordinary manner. This is the same person who some years ago made his escape, when in custody for robbing Mr. Staley, a King's messenger. The body

body was taken to the workhouse at Finchley, where the coroner's inquest was summoned to sit on it this day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

The following letter was this day sent to the Lord Mayor of London:

"My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that intelligence has been received that two French frigates, a corvette, and a logger, appeared off the East of Pembrokeshire, on the 22d instant, and on the evening of that day disembarked some troops (reported by deserters to be about 1200 men, but without field pieces.) Every exertion had been made by the Lord Lieutenant and gentlemen of that county and its neighbourhood for taking the proper steps on this occasion; and the greatest zeal and loyalty has been shewn by all ranks of people. Immediately on an account having been received at Plymouth of this force having appeared in the Bristol Channel, frigates were dispatched from Plymouth in quest of them. I have the honour to be, &c. PORTLAND."

This letter was followed in the evening by an Extraordinary Gazette; containing the same facts, as stated in a letter from Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Pembroke; and accompanied with the following letter to the Duke of Portland from Lieut. Col. Orchard, commanding the North Devon volunteers.

"I think it my duty to state to your Grace that I yesterday received an express from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three French frigates off that place; that they had scuttled several merchantmen, and were attempting to destroy the shipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon regiment of volunteers under my command to march to their assistance. In consequence of this representation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as soon as possible. I have great satisfaction in saying, that in four hours I found every officer and man that was ordered to the parade at Bideford (fifteen miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they should be commanded to go to. I cannot express the satisfaction I felt on seeing the men so willing to defend their King and Country; at the same time as silent, orderly, and sober, as might be expected at a morning parade of an old regiment. The greatest exertions were made by all descriptions of people to assist, and to render every service in their power. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ships were gone from the coast, and that tranquillity was again restored to the town. How far the report was well founded, I cannot possibly say; but, as this affair may be misrepresented and exaggerated, I trust your Grace will excuse my troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myself it must give you pleasure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the volunteers and inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majesty."

Sunday, Feb. 26.

Another Extraordinary Gazette has the following extracts of letters from Lord Milford to the Duke of Portland.

Haverfordwest, Feb. 24, 6 A.M.

"Since I had the honour of writing last to your Grace by express, I have received information of the French ships having sailed, and left three hundred men behind, who have surrendered themselves prisoners. The great spirit and loyalty that the gentlemen and peasantry have shewn on this occasion exceeds description. Many thousands of the latter assembled, armed with pikes and scythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were sent against them."

Haverfordwest, Feb. 24, 9 P.M.

"I have the honour and pleasure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near fourteen hundred men, have surrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordwest. I have taken the first opportunity of announcing this good news to your Grace, and shall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by to-morrow's post."

Monday, Feb. [illegible].

The kingdom of Ireland has been again alarmed with the idea of an invasion; and rumour went so far as to say, that ten sail of French ships of the line were off the coast of Donegal. But the rumour was unfounded.

Lord Bridport and all the other admirals and captains have left London, with directions to put to sea immediately, and guard the mouth of the Channel against hostile attacks, while another squadron is directed to Yarmouth Roads, so as to protect the Eastern coast from insult.

The following notice is just published.

"BANK of ENGLAND, Feb. 27, 1797.

"In consequence of an order of His Majesty's Privy Council notified to the BANK last night, a copy of which is hereunto annexed;

"The Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the BANK OF ENGLAND, think it their duty to inform the proprietors of BANK STOCK, as well as the PUBLICK at large, that the general concerns of the BANK are in the most affluent and prosperous situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its notes. The DIRECTORS mean to continue their usual discounts for the accommodation of the commercial interest, paying the amount in Bank-notes, and the dividend

vidend-warrants will be paid in the ſame manner. FRANCIS MARTIN, Secretary.

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, Feb 26, 1797. By the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

Preſent, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Preſident, Duke of Portland, Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Spencer, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Upon the repreſentation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſtating, that from the reſult of the information which he has received, and of the enquiries which it has been his duty to make reſpecting the effect of the unuſual demands for ſpecie, that have been made upon the metropolis, in conſequence of the ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in different parts of the country, it appears that, unleſs ſome meaſure is immediately taken, there may be reaſon to apprehend a want of a ſufficient ſupply of caſh to anſwer the exigencies of the public ſervice: It is the unanimous opinion of the Board, that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the public ſervice, that the Directors of the Bank of England ſhould forbear iſſuing any caſh in payment, until the ſenſe of Parliament can be taken on that ſubject, and the proper meaſures adopted thereon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and ſupporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture. And it is ordered that a copy of this minute be tranſmitted to the Directors of the Bank of England; and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the caſe, to conform thereto until the ſenſe of Parliament can be taken as aforeſaid.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER."

The preamble to the new Poor Bill ſtates, that it is become neceſſary to amend and enforce the laws for the relief, inſtruction, and employment of the poor, to improve their condition and enſure a more comfortable maintenance, and ſupport, of them and their families.

Clauſe I. Any father having more than two children, or widow having more than one child, being entitled to the benefit of the act, ſhall have ſuch weekly allowance, not leſs than 1s. for each child, as ſhall be directed by this act. II. Any poor perſon entitled, &c. not being able to earn the full rate of uſual wages, which not being ſufficient to ſupport his or her family, the deficiency ſhall be made up from a parochial fund, without being compelled to be employed under the authority of this act. The pariſh ſo advancing the money to ſuch perſon not having a legal ſettlement to be reimburſed, i.e. by the pariſh to whom ſuch poor perſon actually belongs. III. If it ſhall appear that ſuch perſon would, by the purchaſe of a cow, or other animal yielding profit, be able to maintain himſelf without farther relief, it ſhall be lawful to order the payment of money out of the rates to make ſuch purchaſe. IV. No perſon to be excluded from parochial relief on account of the poſſeſſion of any tenement or cottage, or any other viſible property, if it does not exceed the value of 30l. conſiſting of tools, implements, furniture, apparel, or other neceſſaries. V. No perſon ſhall be liable to be removed from the pariſh which he ſhall inhabit, and be actually chargeable, on account of any temporary diſability or ſickneſs of himſelf or family. VI. For the encouragement of induſtry, and to ſecure a competency in caſe of ſickneſs or old age, parochial funds to be eſtabliſhed, from ſubſcriptions, contributions, and from aids out of the rates, to be called the parochial fund, for the relief of ſick, infirm, and aged ſubſcribers; ſuch fund, to be eſtabliſhed by order of two juſtices, according to the form annexed, with rules, orders, &c. VII. The allowances to be the ſame as thoſe eſtabliſhed for friendly ſocieties by the 33d of the preſent King. VIII. By the 43d of Elizabeth, and many other ſubſequent acts for the relief of the poor, proviſions have been made for ſetting the poor to work, and inſtruction of children in ſchools of induſtry: the ſame are confirmed, and two juſtices of the diſtrict are to be appointed to the quarter ſeſſions to attend them, and put the regulations into effect. IX. Quarter ſeſſions to appoint viſitors of the poor:—Members of Parliament, juſtices of the peace, perſons in holy orders, &c. &c. are eligible to be appointed. X. Pariſhes may unite together to defray the eſtabliſhment of ſchools of induſtry, or for any purpoſes of this act. XI. XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. and XVII. relate to the conduct of ſuch ſchools of induſtry, and the regulation of the ſeveral houſes for accommodating the poor people. XVIII. No poor perſon who ſhall refuſe any work, or to receive inſtruction for executing it, or ſhall refuſe to permit his family to be inſtructed, ſhall be intitled to have relief. XIX. to XXXIX. are all regulations reſpecting the houſes of induſtry, the mode of their government, the mode of purchaſing lands, the qualifications of the guardians, &c. XL. All elections of guardians to be made by ballot, by the major part of the acting viſitors of the diſtricts. XLI. No perſon to be elected a guardian, unleſs he ſhall be qualified to be an elector of a guardian, to have an eſtate freehold or leaſehold, of one hundred a year clear, or be heir-apparent to an eſtate of one hundred a year. LIII. All the laws now in force relating to the poor, except they are expreſsly altered, or are repugnant to this act, ſhall be and continue in force.

Vol.

Vol. LXVI. p. 1114. Col. Rob. Riddell united the gallant ſoldier and the ſoldier's friend; he was a man of moſt refined notions of honour and morality, and of the moſt diffuſive benevolence. The brave commander, under whom he fought and conquered, beheld and applauded his conduct; and his gracious ſovereign was pleaſed to promote him to the rank of brigadier-general; a mark of honour which flattered his ſurviving friends, but which he lived not to enjoy, having in the interval fallen a ſacrifice to that all-devouring diſeaſe, the yellow fever, on the 29th of October, in the prime of a life, which yet, if eſtimated by the moſt active exercite of all the relative duties, might virtually be termed old age.

Births.

Jan. 14. IN Upper Brook-ſtreet, Viſcounteſs Chelſea, a ſon.

17. At Algarkirke, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Bazil Beridge, a ſon.

22. At Jerſey, the wife of Dr. Heriot, a ſon.

25. At Edinburgh, Lady Donne, a ſon.

26. In Bartholomew-lane, the wife of R. Down, eſq. banker, of her 19th child.

31. In Gloſter-place, the wife of John Hornby, eſq. a ſon.

Lately. At Tickencote, the wife of J. Wingfield, eſq. a daughter.

Feb. 1. At the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Lady Horatio Seymour, a ſon.

In Grafton ſtreet, the wife of Richard Joſeph Sullivan, eſq. a ſon.

In Queen's ſquare, the wife of James Sayer, eſq. a ſon.

6. At Walderſhare, near Dover, the Counteſs of Guildford, a daughter.

7. In Howland-ſtreet, Mrs. Pitman, a dau.

8. The Counteſs of Belfaſt, a ſon.

In Norfolk ſtreet, the wife of Thomas Boulton, eſq. a ſon.

9. In Burlington-ſtreet, the wife of Richard Croft, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of George-Henry Roſe, eſq. M. P. for Southampton, a ſon and heir.

11. In Pall-mall, the Right Hon. Counteſs Temple, a ſon.

12. In Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Edward Beeſton Long, eſq. a daughter.

In Baker-ſtreet, the Right Hon. Lady Rodney, a ſon.

At Birbury, the wife of Abraham Hume, eſq. a ſon.

15. The wife of Samuel Iſted, eſq. of Eaton, co. Northampton, a ſon and heir.

Marriages.

Jan. 9. EDWARD Shepherd, eſq. of Uley, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Darke, of Bredon, co. Worceſter.

18. William Wylde, eſq. of Southwell, to Miſs Edwards.

21. Joſeph Arnold Wallinger, eſq. of the Eaſt Eſſex militia, to Miſs A. M. Gordon.

26. Alexander M'Kenzie, eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, to Miſs Piper, of Colyton-houſe.

28. At Bath, W. Johnſton, eſq. to Miſs Gladſtanes, daughter of Col. G.

Lately. Mr. Forbes, eldeſt ſon of Sir Wm. F. bart. banker, in Edinburgh, to Miſs Belſches, eldeſt dau. of Sir John B. bt.

By ſpecial licence, at Stephen's green, Dublin, Col. Thomas Burrowes, of Dungan caſtle, co. Meath, to Miſs Frances Beresford, d. u. of his Grace the Abp of Tuam.

Feb. 2. The Earl of Weſtmeath, to Lady Eliz beth Moore, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Drogheda.

6. At Little Burſted, the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Montague, to Miſs Frances Manby, ſecond daughter of the late Tho. M. eſq. of Beds-hall, Eſſex.

10. At Chatham, Capt. C. Cunningham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Clyde, to Miſs Proby, a daughter of Commiſſioner P.

11. Robert Norman, eſq. of Cannon-ſtreet, to Miſs Ewart, of Gower-ſtreet.

16. By ſpecial licence, the Hon. Mr. Dundas, ſon of Lord D. to Lady Caroline Beauclerk, dau. of the Duke of St. Alban's.

Deaths.

1796. *May* 2. AT Calcutta, in Bengal, after a few days illneſs, Sir James Watſon, kt. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Sir James was the ſon of a Preſbyterian miniſter, who was for many years connected with a congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters, in the borough of Southwark. He was educated for the miniſtry, at the academy at Mile-End under the care of Dr. Conder and Dr. Walker. When his academical ſtudies were completed, he ſettled with a congregation at Goſport, and officiated for ſome years as its paſtor. He there married a young lady of good fortune, either in poſſeſſion or expectation. About the ſame time he entered himſelf at one of the inns of court, abandoned the miniſtry, and devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of the law. He was, in due courſe, admitted a barriſter, received a diploma of Doctor of Laws, and was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society. In the exerciſe of his profeſſion, he traverſed the Weſtern circuit, and in conſequence was choſen recorder of the borough of Bridport; and, about the commencement of Mr. P.'s adminiſtration, its repreſentative in parliament. His politics and thoſe of his conſtituents were then in uniſon. He, however, maintained his attachment to Mr. Pitt long after his conſtituents were led to entertain an unfavourable opinion both of him and of his meaſures. Mr. Watſon (who had been appointed a ſerjeant) directed his views to the Supreme Court in India, and long aſpired to the office of a judge. In the purſuit

purſuit of this object he was very zealous in his endeavours to attract notice at the India Houſe, and uniformly devoted to the ſupport of miniſterial meaſures. Upon the death of Sir W. Jones, to whom he muſt have proved a very unequal ſucceſſor, he was appointed to the office of judge; but he died immediately after his arrival at Calcutta. What was the true cauſe of his death has not yet been aſcertained; but the event was very unfortunate to a large family, that depended upon the attainment of an object which he had long purſued. His practice in this country was never very conſiderable; and as he had reaſon to expect the office of judge when a vacancy occurred, he probably never paid much attention to it. His abilities were neither mean nor diſtinguiſhed. He was never very aſſiduous in his application to buſineſs. Having *one* object in view, he laboured to attain it, by entering, on all occaſions, with ardour, into India politics, and by an uniform ſupport of the meaſures of adminiſtration. His natural diſpoſition was amiable; and he appears to have been ſincerely lamented at Calcutta.

May.... Aged 40, on his voyage back to Madras, from the Cape of Good Hope, whither he had been as a ſupercargo, Mr. John Stevens, formerly a linen-draper in Oxford-ſtreet, London, but of late years in partnerſhip with his younger brother, Mr. Thomas S. merchant at Madras.

Aug.... At Jamaica, Capt. Gordon Forbes, of the 13th light dragoons, only ſon of the late George F. eſq. of Calcutta.

Sept. 10. At Jamaica, James Riddoch, eſq. of Montego-bay.

25. In the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, the Hon. Archibald Eſdaile, preſident of that iſland, maſter in chancery, judge of the admiralty, and (in the abſence of Major-gen. Leigh) commander of the Leeward iſlands.

29. At Antigua, where he had been for ſome months on account of his health, his Excellency Henry Hamilton, eſq. governor of the iſland of Dominica, an office which he filled with great ability and integrity. The adminiſtration of the colony, till a ſucceſſor to him ſhall be appointed, devolves on the Hon. John Matſon, his Majeſty's chief juſtice and judge of the Court of Admiralty in that iſland, whoſe able and upright conduct in diſcharging the duties of thoſe important offices has long been a ſource of great ſatisfaction to his Majeſty's ſubjects in that colony. [*Mr. Matſon's ſpeech to the Council and Houſe of Aſſembly of Dominica, and their addreſſes to him, on this occaſion, ſhall be given in our next.*]

30. At Fort George, Martinico, Capt. John Graham, of the 79th regiment, eldeſt ſon of Mr. William G. Greenock.

Oct. ... At Morne Ronge, St. Vincent's, Capt. James Hamilton Edwards, of his Majeſty's 53d regiment.

At Martinico, Capt. George Hamilton Montgomery, of the 14th regiment of light dragoons, only ſon of the late Lieutenant-colonel M. of Newton.

At the Bahama iſlands, Col. Podmore, of the Royal Cheſter Blues.

Nov.... At Martinico, Capt. Squire, of the Marines; which corps has ſuſtained in him the loſs of an excellent and valuable officer; ſociety an ingenious and accompliſhed member; and private friendſhip will long have to lament the death of a ſincere, diſintereſted, and faithful friend.

At Martinico, William Ker, jun. of Kerfield, lieutenant and paymaſter of the 26th light dragoons.

At her ſeat near the abbey, Town Malling, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke, widow of Joſeph B. eſq. formerly recorder of the city of Rocheſter, who died Jan. 27, 1792. She was niece of Aaron Harrington, of Hook-place, in Southfleet, Kent, eſq. being the daughter of his ſiſter, Sarah H. by Mr. Samuel Ruſſell; both which brother and ſiſter are buried in the church of Southfleet, and which place ſhe inherited from her uncle Mr. H. He was nephew and heir at law to Francis Brooke, of Town Malling, eſq. and died in March, 1782. Alicia, the youngeſt daughter of the ſaid Francis, married John Kenward, of Yalding, eſq. who died 1749, by whom ſhe had Martha, only daughter and heir, who, in 1752, married Sir John Shaw, bart. whoſe ſon, Sir John Shaw, bart. married, 1782, a ſiſter of the Right Hon. Lord Monſon. The eſtate, and a very conſiderable fortune, deſcend, by the will of Mrs. B, at her death, to the Rev. John Kenward Shaw, A. B. rector of Eltham, and only brother of Sir John, the preſent baronet.

11. At St. Kitt's, of the yellow fever, in his 17th year, Mr. Henry Mathews, of his Majeſty's Ship Ariadne. He was a young man of the moſt engaging manners, active ſpirit, and promiſing abilities. His amiable diſpoſition had endeared him to all the ſhip's company, and made a laſting impreſſion on all who knew him. He died on the third day after he had been appointed acting lieutenant to the Terror bomb, where he caught the infection, which deprived the ſervice of a moſt meritorious young officer, and his parents of one of their deareſt comforts.

29. At St. Helena, Capt. Tho. Hodgſon, of the Earl Cornwallis

Dec. 1. At Cape Nichola Mole, in St. Domingo, Major Winter, of the marines.

15. In her 66th year, Mrs. Anne French, wife of Mr. William F. farmer and grazier, of Slauſton-lodge, *alias* Holthorpe, and ſiſter to Mr. John Meadows (ſee p. 165).

24. At Edinburgh, of a fever, John Maclaurin,

Maclaurin, Lord Dreghorn, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice. His lordſhip was born at Edinburgh, Dec. 15, 1734; became a member of the faculty of advocates in 1756; and was promoted to a ſeat on the bench Dec. 28, 1787; aſſuming on that occaſion, in compliance with eſtabliſhed cuſtom, the title of Lord Dreghorn, an eſtate belonging to him in the county of Midlothian. His remains were interred in the Grayfriers church-yard at Edinburgh, in the ſpot where was depoſited the body of his father, Colin Maclaurin, the well known profeſſor of mathematicks in the univerſity of that city, whoſe monument bears the following inſcription, written by his ſon, now deceaſed:

"H. S. E.
COLIN MACLAURIN,
mathef. olim in acad. Edin. prof.
electus ipſo Newtono ſuadente,
non ut paterno nomini conſulat,
nam tali auxilio nil eget,
ſed ut in hoc infelici campo,
ubi luctus regnant et pavor.
Mortalibus prorſus non ſatis ſolatium,
hujus enim ſcripta evolve,
mentem tantarum rerum capacem
corpore caduco ſuperſtitem crede.
Nat. 1698,
ob. 1746."

This learned profeſſor married, July 8, 1733, Anne, daughter of Walter Stewart, eſq. advocate, his Majeſty's ſolicitor; by whom he had one daughter, Barbara, born Nov. 11, 1735, and one ſon, John, abovementioned. Lord Dreghorn diſtinguiſhed himſelf while at the bar by a learned and elaborate information for Mungo Campbell, officer of excife, accuſed of the murder of Alexander earl of Eglintoun; and he publiſhed a quarto volume of criminal caſes. A ſprightly little piece, now very ſcarce, called "The Philoſopher's Opera," is ſaid to have proceeded from his pen; and he was author of a diſſertation, to prove that Troy was not taken by the Greeks, in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Lord Dreghorn married Miſs Eſther Cunningham, a near relation of Lord Roſſmore; by whom he has left two ſons and one daughter. Colin Maclaurin, now of Dreghorn, the eldeſt ſon, entered into the faculty of advocates.

28. In his 24th year, his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick Louis Charles, 2d ſon of his Pruſſian Majeſty, born Aug. 3, 1773.

1797. *Jan.*.... Aged about 70, Mr. Richard Adams, gardener, at Eaſt Sheen, in Surrey, who cultivated 40* acres of aſparagus for the London market, and has been known to receive 300l. in one day for this article in Covent-garden.

2. In her 72d year, Mrs. Moſeley, relict of the late Mr. R. M. of Suffolk-ſtreet, Birmingham.

At Duddeſton farm, near Birmingham, aged 75, after a long and tedious illneſs, Mrs. Wilſon.

At Worceſter, aged 84, Mr. Elias Andrews, bookſeller.

Mrs. Anne Wilmot, one of the daughters of the late Edward Wilmot, eſq. of Spondon, near Derby.

3. At St. Helier's, Jerſey, of an apoplexy, Dr. Chandepie.

At Boyndle, the Right Hon. Lady Catharine Bookar.

Mr. Bolus, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of Worceſter-ſtreet, Birmingham, and many years beadle of the old meeting-houſe.

At Tividale, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Cox.

Aged 87, Mrs. Hodges, wife of Mr. H. glover, of Worceſter.

5. At ſea, on his paſſage from New York, Mr. John Kennedy, of Kirkcudbright.

6. In his 92d year, Mr. Benjamin Granger, ſteward to the corporation, and one of the oldeſt burgeſſes, of Derby.

8. Patrick Cruikſhank, eſq. of Strackathro.

11. In the New town, Edingburgh, Sir Samuel Egerton Leigh, ſecond ſon of the late Sir Egerton L. bart. his Majeſty's attorney-general of South Carolina.

At College-green, Briſtol, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Milligen Johnſton, a native of Charleſtown, South Carolina, and wife of George M. J. eſq. of Corhead, M.D. formerly ſurgeon-general to all the garriſons for his Majeſty's forces in South Carolina and Georgia.

12. At Balmbrough, in Northumberland, aged 40, Mrs. Cokayne, wife of Mr. C. ſurgeon to the diſpenſary eſtabliſhed by Lord's truſtees at that place.

At Tongland Manſe, the Rev. Wm. Robb.

In his 76th year, Mr. John Meadows, a reputable and reſpectable farmer of Medbourn; who brought up a large family to honeſt induſtry. (See p. 164).

15. At Bath, aged 3 years; in the dreadful agonies of the hydrophobia, the daughter of Mr. Newcombe. She was bitten by a terrier-dog on Chriſtmas-day laſt. Symptoms appeared of the virulence of the malady 5 days previous to her death; but the violence of the ſhocking calamity continued a few hours only. The dog was killed.

At Lyncombe, near Bath, after a long and painful illneſs, Ethelreda Cheſter, the wife of Major C. late of the 35th regiment, and 5th daughter of the late Henry Seymer, eſq. of Hanford, Dorſet. Thoſe who knew her beſt lament her moſt. She has left two ſons and a daughter.

16. Alex. Gordon, eſq. of Letterfourie.

18. Mr.

* Mr. Lyſons ("Environs of London," vol. IV.) ſays 36 acres; but the executors of farmer Adams, in their advertiſement of the ſale of his effects, ſince his death, ſtate the quantity at 40 acres.

18. At Mr. Fowler's, at Batterſea, Surrey, in her 84th year, Mrs. Holhead, late of Low Leyton, Eſſex.

In her 24th year, at Burley-houſe, the Counteſs of Exeter. The Earl of Exeter being, in the year 1791, divorced from his firſt wife; he the ſame year married the above lady, Miſs Higgins, who, by virtue and goodneſs, more than ſupplied the want of high birth and fortune. She had, juſt before her death, been delivered of her firſt child. (See LXVI. 1113).

At Sheffield-place, Suſſex, in her 33d year, Lucy Lady Sheffield, third daughter of Thomas Lord Pelham, and ſecond wife of Lord S. to whom ſhe was married December 26, 1794. His firſt lady died April 3, 1793.—This good lady, whoſe heart and purſe were ever open to generous benevolence, had been long ill, and only ſurvived her brother one day. (See p. 84).

At Reading, co. Berks, aged 45, the Hon. and Rev. William Bromley Cadogan. He was 2d ſon of Charles Sloane, preſent, or 3d. Lord Cadogan, by Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of Sir Hans Sloane, who conveyed to him the manor and rectory of Chelſea, bought 1747. He was of Chriſtchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1776; rector of St. Luke's, Chelſea, 1775, in the patronage of Lord Cadogan as lord of the manor; vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, in the Crown, 1775; and chaplain to Lord Cadogan. He printed a ſermon on the death of Mr. Romaine, 1795 (ſee our vol. LXV. p. 762); Liberty and Equality, two ſermons, 1793 (LXIII. 247); and a Letter to him thereon (LXIV. 1032).

At Caſtlemilk Scotland, Sir John Stuart, bt.

19. Steph. Martin Leake, eſq. of Thorpe hall, co. Eſſex, one of the deputy-regiſters of the Court of Chancery. He was ſon of S. M. L. Clarencieux King at Arms, author of the Life of Sir John Leake, 1721, and an Hiſtorical Account of Engliſh Money, 1726 and 1745, 8vo. He was ſon of S. M. who inherited the eſtate from a dau. of Sir John Leake.

At her brother's, at Terling, Mrs. Elizabeth Gower, relict of Dr. Foote G. phyſician, Chelmsford, Eſſex.

Aged 73, Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

At Timberland, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Mr. John Hill, of Rugby, co. Warwick, well known as a compoſer of anthems and other ſacred muſick. He had juſt publiſhed a muſical piece, called, "The Firſt Sabbath," taken from "Paradiſe Loſt;" and has left in MS. two anthems, one a thankſgiving for peace, the other a marriage anthem.

At Tor abby, the ſeat of George Cary, eſq. in his 84th year, Edward Seagal, who for 50 years had filled the place of hind to that family with an honeſty and integrity that gained him the eſteem of his maſters, and the affection of a numerous acquaintance.

At the manſe of Eccles, in his 71ſt year, the Rev. Adam Murray, miniſter of that pariſh.

20 At Mouſley, in Surrey, in his 80th year, the Rev. John Thomas, D D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, more than 53 years, and 64 years miniſter of Mouſley. The patronage of St. Peter's is in diſpute between the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council.

At Bath, Mrs. Mary Iſted, only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Ambroſe I. of Eckon, co. Northampton.

At Bath, the Rev. E. Armſtrong, paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters.

After an illneſs of eight days, at his houſe near Fitzroy-ſquare, Mr. Gainſborough Dupont, (ſon of a ſiſter of the late celebrated painter of the firſt name, who died 1783.)

At Kelſo, Scotland, Mrs. Hannah Bromfield, wife of Lieutenant-col. B. of Hatſhugton Mains.

At Edinburgh, Hyndford Gibſon, ninth ſon of Mr. Wm. G. merch. of South Bridge.

Mr. Rowley, of the London coffee-houſe, Ludgate-hill.

At his houſe in Taviſtock-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mr. Percy, a worthy character, and of conſiderable muſical talents.

21. Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. B. coachmaker, Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's inn-fields.

At Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, Mr. George Hurry, merchant.

Mrs. Yerbury, wife of John Y. eſq. of Clapham common.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Mrs. Humffreys, widow of the late Wm. H. eſq. of Llwyn.

The infant child of John Drummond, eſq.

At his father's houſe in Loughborough, in his 20th year, Mr. Wm. Adams; a youth whoſe amiable diſpoſition and pleaſing manners make his loſs ſeverely regretted.

22. At Sydling houſe, co. Dorſet, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Smith, mother of Sir John Smith, bart. of that place.

In Old-ſtreet, Mr. Fran. Jefferie, brewer.

At Bow, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Vachel, wife of Samuel V. eſq.

At Canterbury, in his 57th year, Mr. Samuel Johnſon, formerly a linen-draper in that city.

23. At Harrow on the Hill, Mrs. Thackeray, relict of the late Rev. Dr. T. archdeacon of Surrey, and rector of Haydon and Chiſwell, co. Eſſex, ſiſter of the Hon. Mrs. Buſcawen (ſee p. 82), and mother of Mr. Thomas T. of Cambridge, and other children.

At Pentonville, aged 42, Rich. Beaty, eſq.

On Richmond hill, Countess of Wigtoun.

At the Friery in Lichfield, in her 31ſt year, after a moſt painful and lingering illneſs,

illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude and resignation, Mrs. John Norbury, wife of the Rev. J. G. Norbury, rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church in Lichfield.

Aged 32, much respected by his acquaintance, the Rev. Thomas Clulow, curate of Tilton on the Hill, co. Leicester.

At Edinburgh, in her 84th year, Mrs. Farquharson.

At Stonehaven, Mrs. Kath. Richardson, relict of the deceased John R. esq. late of Haughs, of Grange.

24. At Camberwell, in his 35th year, Mr. William Thornton, Turkey-merchant.

At Lady Gardner's, Portland-place, the infant daughter of John Cornwall, jun. esq.

At Staunton, in her 70th year, Mrs. Emma Charlton, daughter of the late Job C. esq. many years M.P. for Newark.

John Carpenter, esq. of Tavyton, near Tavistock.

25. Mr. George Russell, jun. of the Old Barge-house, Christchurch, Surrey.

In Cumberland-gardens, Vauxhall, Joseph Booth, esq. the ingenious inventor of the polygraphic art, and of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a perfectly original process.

At Packington, co. Warwick, the infant twin of the Earl and Countess of Aylesford.

Mrs. Cheales, relict of the Rev. Wm. C. rector of Thorp, near Newark, and of Wickerby, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Jarman, hosier, Pilchergate, Nottingham.

26. At Knightsbridge, Robert Edmonds, esq. of the Annuity-office, in his Majesty's Exchequer.

At Kentish-town, aged 90, Mrs. Gibson.

At Skerray, co Sutherland, the Right Hon. Hew Mackay, 5th Lord Reay, a peer of Scotland. His lordship, 2d son of Donald, 4th Lord Reay, succeeded his brother George, 5th lord, who died without male issue at Rosebank, near Edinburgh, Feb. 27, 1768, in title and estate; but, having been previously declared to be in a state of idiotism, the latter was put into the hands of curators. Dying without issue, the peerage and landed property devolve upon his cousin-german, Eric Mackay, of Skibo, now 7th Lord Reay.

27. At Bath, John Fiott, esq. merchant of London. If the worth of an individual is to be estimated by his public services, we do not remember a less which calls more forcibly for public affliction. Of such a man it is unnecessary to draw a long and pompous character: a short sketch of some of the active parts of his life will convey a sufficient idea of the object of our grief. Mr. Fiott was born in the island of Jersey of a respectable family. With the connexions derived from that island he settled in London as a merchant, and soon distinguished himself for that penetration, that judgement, and those general abilities which enabled him to open new sources of commerce with several of the first mercantile cities in Europe. To his prospect of success the war presented a melancholy obstacle; but the exercise of his abilities must have at last raised him to the first eminence, had not Death arrested his career while he was yet in the prime of life. His great object was to unite public benefit with private advantage; but the former often claimed his first consideration. To his exertions, founded on this principle, England owes the proudest day, considered in all its circumstances, that this century has witnessed—the victory of Admiral Rodney on the 12th of April, 1782. Aware of the slowness of contractors, Mr. F. chartered two ships with provisions for the British fleet. They came to St. Lucia on the 7th of April, and enabled Rodney to follow De Grasse with such signal advantage. Mr. F's ardent desire to serve his country was not always so successful. Having intelligence during this war, that an expedition was in agitation to join the Royalists near Granville, he offered, without an interested view, to the secretary of a state-department, a plan, in pursuance of which the English force must have reached the place of destination in proper time for the attainment of the object in view; but this, like other expeditions, was detained by various delays, and the poor unaffitted Royalists were cut to pieces by the Republicans. But his transactions at the India-house have brought him forward to public notice. He had long asserted that, while the old ship owners charged 22l. a ton for building East-Indiamen, 17l. would afford a fair profit, and save the Company upwards of 200,000l. a year. Wearied with his perseverance, the Directors, who were at that time in the interest of the ship-owners, gave him permission, and a settled time, to build two ships. Having contracted with a builder, he had the mortification to find all the ships on the coast engaged by the old ship-owners, who had determined to shew the impossibility of defeating their monopoly. He at last found a creek on the coast of Sussex adapted to his purpose. Here a new difficulty arose. No sooner had he made dispositions for building on this spot, than all the timber within 20 miles of it was suddenly bought up by his watchful rivals. Necessity supplied him with new modes of exertion. He ordered the timber to be cut down where it could be found, left, hewn, fashioned, and seasoned, on the spot, and then brought to the sea-shore to be framed in the ships. It is remarkable, that the French have lately adopted the same plan, and built their ships in the woods. To the amazement of the Direc-

tors,

form, and to the chagrin of the old intereſt, the Hartwell and the Belvidere were finiſhed within the given time, and approved by the ſurveyors. It was not, however, till the 24th of February, 1796, that a great majority of the proprietors of India ſtock threw the ſhip-building open to a fair competition. It is univerſally acknowledged that the honour of that day was principally due to Mr. F. and his friend Mr. Henchman *. The ſame regard to the intereſt of the Company made him expreſs his concern at the late arbitrary proceedings, which compelled the Directors to propoſe, contrary to their judgement formally expreſſed, the eſtabliſhment of a military *depôt* in the Iſle of Wight, and the payment of the intereſt of the loan of two millions to the end of the charter; meaſures, which the good ſenſe of the proprietors, impartially expreſſed, could not but reject. It muſt not be ſuppoſed from this relation, that Mr. F. was a captious oppoſer of the meaſures of Government. According to the principles of a Jerſeyman, he had a ſincere regard for the Crown and Conſtitution of this country; but was directed in his judgement by the meaſures, not by attachment to the perſons, of ſtateſmen. Had he been ſucceſsful in his canvaſs for Marlow, at the laſt general election, he would have fully proved the independence of his principles, and his high regard for his King and Country, by his conduct in parliament; but his antagoniſt was left without a rival 12 days before Mr. F. could ſtart; and thus the natural ariſtocratical intereſt of Little Marlow was deſtated by the manufacture at Temple Mills. From theſe particulars an idea may be formed of Mr. F's character. One teſtimony in his favor will appear deciſive. On the renewal of the leaſe of his houſe in Fenchurch-ſtreet, the Committee for letting the City's Lands unanimouſly determined that the rent ſhould be lowered, to expreſs their ſenſe of the ſervices which he had conferred on the commerce of his country. He married, in 1781, Miſs Harriet Lee, ſiſter of Mr. Lee Antonie, late member for Marlow, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief-juſtice Lee. She died in 1794, leaving him 7 children, the eldeſt of whom is in his 14th year. M. P. lived at Totteridge, where he built a houſe on the ſite of an old manſion, which for many years was the reſidence of the Hare family, and afterwards of Sir Robert Atkins, K. B. lord chief baron of the Exchequer. It was built by Robert Taylor, teller of the Exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth. It became forfeited to the Crown for a debt, and the queen ſold it to Hugh Hare, uncle of the firſt Lord Colrane. (Chauncey's Herts, p. 305; Lyſons's Envir. of Lond. IV. 41, 45, 46.)

At Butterwick, in his 25th year, Mr. Robert Peart, an eminent farmer and grazier: whoſe loſs to the poor will be ſeverely felt.

Mrs. Gardom, wife of Mr. George G. of Babnell, near Bakewell, co. Derby, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Barker, rector of St. Anne's, Manchester.

28. At Marſton-truſſel, co. Northampton, in her 89th year, Mrs. Arabella Catharine Barwell, relict of Henry Barwell, eſq. of the ſame place, who died April 24, 1773. She was born in Auguſt, 1708; and was the eldeſt daughter of Sir Erasmus Norwich, late of Brampton, near Dingley, who was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon William, who was the laſt baronet and male-iſſue from the following pedigree; *viz.* "Norwich of Brampton, com. Northamptoniæ, Sir John, knt. created baronet July 24, 1641. This family is deſcended from Ralph, Earl of Cambridge and Eaſt Angles, a Briton, who married the daughter of Roger, Earl of Hereford. This Ralph, Earl of Eaſt Angles, *i. e.* Norfolk and Suffolk, with Roger, Earl of Hereford, his wife's father, oppoſed King William the Conqueror; but, in the end, being beſieged in the caſtle of Delz in the 10th of his reign, was reſcued by Philip, the French King, and ſo fled into Britain. The wife of Ralph, in the 3d of William the Conqueror, for the better ſafeguard of her, fled into the city of Norwich; and, being purſued, was there beſieged and enforced to abjure the realm. They had iſſue two ſons, Roger and William. Roger Bigot, eldeſt ſon of Ralph, founded the monaſtery at Thetford, married Adeliza, daughter and co-heir of Hugh Grantmeſſinell: they had iſſue Hugh. Hugh ſucceeded his father Roger, and was ſteward of the houſe to King Henry I. and advanced anew to the Earldom of Norfolk and Suffolk by King Stephen. He married Julian, Counteſs of Norfolk, and had iſſue Hugh and Roger. Hugh, his eldeſt ſon, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and ſteward of the king's houſe, died without iſſue. Roger, the ſecond ſon of Hugh, ſucceeded his brother Hugh in his honours and dignities, and was engaged in very honourable employments under King Richard I. and King John; but, in the 17th of John, he took part with the barons, and was one of the 25 governors of the realm; he married Ida, and had iſſue Hugh. Hugh ſucceeded his father Roger, was Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and was alſo earl marſhal of England in right of his wife Maulde, (the eldeſt daughter and heir of Wm. Marſhall, the elder Earl of Pembroke), by whom he had iſſue Roger and Hugh. Roger,

* For the particulars of this important diſcuſſion, we refer our readers to Mr. Fiott's "Addreſſes to the Proprietors of India Stock and the Publick, 1795."

Roger, his eldeſt ſon, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and earl marſhal of England, married Iſabel, daughter to William and ſiſter to Alexander King of Scots, and died without iſſue. Roger Bigot, his nephew (and ſon of his brother Hugh, Lord chief juſtice of England), ſucceeded him in his honours and dignities, and married Agelling, daughter and heir of Philip Baſſet, by whom he had iſſue Joan. Joan daughter of Roger married to —— Mowbray. This Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and earl marſhal of England anno 24 Edward I. refuſed to go into Gaſcoine, except the king went in perſon; whereupon, the king threatening to hang him, he departed the court, with Humphrey de Pohun Earl of Hereford, and raiſed war againſt the king. (Holinſh. p. 825). By their means, and others, the great charter and the charter of the foreſts was confirmed. 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28. At Marſton-truſſel, co. Northampton, in her 89th year, Mrs. Arabella Catharine Barwell, relict of Henry Barwell, eſq. of the ſame place, who died April 24, 1793. She was born in Auguſt, 1708; and was the eldeſt daughter of Sir Erasmus Norwich, late of Brampton, near Dingley, who was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon William, who was the laſt baronet and male-iſſue from the following pedigree; *viz.* "Norwich of Brampton, com. Northamptoniæ, Sir John, knt. created baronet July 24, 1641. This family is deſcended from Ralph, Earl of Cambridge and Eaſt Angles, a Briton, who married the daughter of Roger, Earl of Hereford. This Ralph, Earl of Eaſt Angles, *i. e.* Norfolk and Suffolk, with Roger, Earl of Hereford, his wife's father, oppoſed King William the Conqueror; but, in the end, being beſieged in the caſtle of Dolz in the 10th of his reign, was reſcued by Philip, the French King, and ſo fled into Britain. The wife of Ralph, in the 3d of William the Conqueror, for the better ſafeguard of her, fled into the city of Norwich; and, being purſued, was there beſieged and enforced to abjure the realm. They had iſſue two ſons, Roger and William. Roger Bigot, eldeſt ſon of Ralph, founded the monaſtery at Thetford, married Adeliza, daughter and co-heir of Hugh Grantmeſnell: they had iſſue Hugh. Hugh ſucceeded his father Roger, and was ſteward of the houſe to King Henry I. and advanced anew to the Earldom of Norfolk and Suffolk by King Stephen. He married Juliana, Counteſs of Norfolk, and had iſſue Hugh and Roger. Hugh, his eldeſt ſon, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and ſteward of the king's houſe, died without iſſue. Roger, the ſecond ſon of Hugh, ſucceeded his brother Hugh in his honours and dignities, and was engaged in very honourable employments under King Richard I. and King John; but, in the 17th of John, he took part with the barons, and was one of the 25 governors of the realm; he married Ida, and had iſſue Hugh. Hugh ſucceeded his father Roger, was Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and was alſo earl marſhal of England in right of his wife Maulde, (the eldeſt daughter and heir of Wm. Marſhall, the elder Earl of Pembroke), by whom he had iſſue Roger and Hugh. Roger,

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Hugh, the eldeſt ſon of William, came with Maulde, the empreſs, 1140, and was at the battle of Lincoln, in reſcue of the empreſs's friends there, beſieged February 2, 1141: he took party with King Henry II. againſt King Stephen, for which ſervice he had the caſtle of Norwich given him. (Holinſh. p. 427—433). He married, and had iſſue Simon, and Nicholas ſurnamed de Norwich. Simon the eldeſt ſon of Hugh had iſſue Ranulph, and Simon ſurnamed de Norwich, both died unmarried. Nicholas de Norwich, ſecond ſon of Hugh, and younger brother to Simon, married, and had iſſue Henry. Henry de Norwich, ſon of Nicholas, married Jane, daughter and heir of Robert de Bringhurſt, lord of Broughton. The 5th lineal deſcendant from this Henry was Simon de Norwich, who married Margaret, heir of Robert Hotot Gifford, by whom came the manors of Brampton, Rowell, Cotterſtock, Ilip, Tanſor, Gayton, &c. The 2d lineal deſcendant from this Simon was Simon Norwich, who married Alice, only daughter and heir of Richard Chriſtian, of Harborough, by whom came divers lands in Harborough, Great Bowden, Little Bowden, Great Oxendon, Kelmarſh, and Clipſton, in the counties of Leiceſter and Northampton, had iſſue Simon. Simon Norwich, ſon of Simon (unborn at the death of his father), was found to be couſin and heir of Sir Richard Holt. He married the daughter of Richard Tunſtall, and had iſſue. The fourth lineal deſcent from this Simon was Simon Norwich, ſon of John; he married Grace (daughter of Edward Griffin attorney-general to Queen Mary), and had iſſue Charles. Sir Charles Norwich, knt. ſon of Simon, married Ann, daughter of Sir Edward Watſon, of Rockingham, co. Northampton, knt. had iſſue Simon. Sir Simon Norwich, knt. ſon of Sir Charles, married the daughter of Sir William Willoughby, knt. had iſſue John. Sir John Norwich, knt. ſon of Sir Simon, advanced to the dignity of baronet the 17th of Charles I. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Roger Smith, of Edmondthorpe, co. Leiceſter, knt. by whom he had iſſue three ſons, Roger, Eraſmus, and Simon; and three daughters, Anne, Mary, and .... Anne, eldeſt daughter, married to George Treſham, eſq. of Newton, co. Northampton. Mary, ſecond daughter, married to Walter Kirkham, eſq. of Fineſhade, Northamptonſhire; third daughter married to Atkins. Eraſmus, ſecond ſon, married and had iſſue. Simon, third ſon, died unmarried. Sir John died, October, 1661, and was ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Roger. Sir Roger Norwich, bart. ſon of Sir John, ſerved in parliament in the reign of King Charles II. for the county of Northampton; he was a deputy-lieutenant and verdurer of the foreſts; but, in the reign of King James II. by reaſon that he could not comply with the court in all things, he retired. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Hatton Farmer, of Eaſton, co. Northampton, knt. anceſtor to the Earl of Pomfret, and relict of Sir John Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, in Warwickſhire, bart; had iſſue one ſon, Eraſmus, and three daughters, Catharine, Mary, and Arabella. Sir Eraſmus Norwich, bart. only ſon of Sir Roger, married, firſt, Lady Annabella Savage, by whom he had no iſſue. His ſecond lady was great-grandaughter of Sir Thomas Adams; account of whom in the Biographical Magazine, 1776, is thus inſerted. "Sir Thomas Adams diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his prudence and piety, his acts of munificence, his loyalty, and his ſufferings. He was born at Wem, in Shropſhire, in 1586; educated in the univerſity of Cambridge, and bred a draper in London; and, by his wiſdom and integrity, was gradually raiſed

to the higheſt offices in the city, and was frequently returned a burgeſs in parliament; but, being a loyaliſt, was not permitted to ſit there. He was lord-mayor in 1645, when his houſe was ſearched with the expectation of finding King Charles I. and the next year he was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower where he continued ſeveral years. During the exile of King Charles II. he lent him 10,000l. and, in his 73d year, was deputed by the city their commiſſioner to Breda, whither he went with Gen. Monk, to congratulate and attend King Charles to England. In conſideration of his ſignal ſervices, that king conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and, a few days after his reſtoration, to the dignity of a baronet of England. Sir Thomas gave his houſe at Wem, in Shropſhire, for a free-ſchool, which he liberally endowed. He founded an Arabic profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, with a ſalary of 40l. *per annum*, and was at the expence of printing the Goſpels in the Perſian language, and tranſmitting them to that kingdom. His beneficence appeared on a variety of occaſions, he being always ready to relieve the diſtreſſed. This worthy magiſtrate died Feb. 24, 1667, in his 82d year. After his death a ſtone was extracted from his bladder, which weighed above 25 ounces (and is ſtill *preſerved in the laboratory at Cambridge*);" *an error*, which the inſerter of this takes the opportunity to contradict, and to affirm, that the family never would conſent to part with the ſaid ſtone. During the life of the laſt Lady Norwich (from whoſe anceſtor it was extracted), it was kept choice by her. By this lady Sir Eraſmus had iſſue one ſon, William, beforementioned, the next poſſeſſor thereof; and three daughters, Arabella-Catharine, Annabella, and Jane. On the demiſe of this William, who ſucceeded his father in title and eſtate, the name and title became extinct, 1741; Sir William dying unmarried*. He a few years *preceding* ſold the Brampton eſtate to Sarah, Dutcheſs of Marlborough, which is now the property of George-John Spencer, Earl Spencer, preſent firſt lord of the Admiralty. Sir William dying inteſtate, his three ſiſters, Arabella-Catharine, Annabella, and Jane, were his adminiſtrators; the eldeſt of whom, *viz.* Mrs. Barwell, here firſt-mentioned, had iſſue only one ſon, Henry, who died unmarried at the age of 17. This lady, as eldeſt daughter of Lady Norwich, and adminiſtratrix to Sir William, choicely preſerved the ſaid ſtone, which is now in the poſſeſſion of her executors, or one of them. Annabella ſecond daughter of Sir Eraſmus and his ſaid lady, married Richard Turvile, eſq. of North Kilworth in the county of Leiceſter, a very antient family in that county; he died April 12, 1777, and Mrs. Turvile Sept. 18, 1780. Their iſſue two ſons and two daughters, the former, Richard and Eraſmus, at preſent unmarried; the latter, Annabella-Catharine, married Mr. John Randle, of North Kilworth, beforementioned, and died in May 1778, leaving iſſue, one ſon, now in his apprenticeſhip to a draper at Nuneaton, co. Warwick; which buſineſs Sir Thomas Adams himſelf once followed, and is the very perſon of whom a bet was laid, that he could not be put out of temper. The wagerers contrived to call when they knew him to be at dinner, requeſting to ſee him, who coming to wait on them himſelf, they wanted to look at ſome ſuperfine cloths. After having abundance laid before them, at length they believed one might do. When aſked what quantity, they anſwered, twelve pennyworth would be ſufficient. He with great compoſure took a ſhilling, laid it on the cloth, and cut a bit to its ſize, folded it in clean paper, and gave it to them; ſaying, "Gentlemen, you are welcome!" without ſhewing the leaſt diſpleaſure. Jane, the youngeſt daughter of Mr. Turvile and Annabella his wife, married the Rev. John Bullivant, rector of Marſton truſſel, co. Northampton, and has iſſue three ſons and four daughters, *viz.* Annabella, Catharine, John, Penelope, Henry, Jane, and Richard. Jane, the youngeſt daughter of Sir Eraſmus Norwich and his lady Jane, married Mr. Nichols, of the Lower-hale, in the pariſh of Hendon, Middleſex, had iſſue many children, but only one ſon and a daughter ſurvived their parents; Edward, who died 17.. unmarried; and Jenny, who married, firſt, a Mr. Snoxdale, who died of the ſmall pox ſoon afterwards. Mrs. Snoxdale, who had not had it, did not take it at that time. She afterwards married Chriſtopher Hill, gent. of Finchley, in Middleſex, by whom ſhe has left iſſue five ſons and three daughters, Arabella, Edward, Mary, Jane, Chriſtopher, Henry, John, and Thomas. Mrs. Hill died Auguſt, 1781, of the ſmall-pox; a very extraordinary circumſtance, both Mr. Hill, herſelf, and eldeſt daughter, having ſeveral years before been inoculated for the ſame by the late Dr. Garrow, of Barnet; who, when called in to attend Mrs. Hill, 1781, was aſtoniſhed at the diſeaſe, but thought it impoſſible it could prove the ſmall-pox: however, Dr. Reynolds, from London (who was called in), aſſerted it, and, upon examination of Mr. Hill (who, with their eldeſt daughter, then a child, were inoculated with Mrs. Hill, all at the ſame time), pronounced him not to have had it, but that Mrs. Hill had had it; to aſcertain which Mr. Hill was inoculated again, and had a plentiful eruption of ſmall-pox with attendant fever, which would

* See our vol. LXIV. p. 954.

would not have been the caſe had right matter been made uſe of at firſt. To ſay no more, how careful ought ſuch practitioners to be in this particular! Mr. Hill, now Mrs. Birtles, whom Dr. Reynolds pronounced to have had it, and adviſed not to be inoculated again, remained in the houſe at the time her mother died; and, during her father's inoculation the laſt time, never ſickened, nor has ever had the leaſt ſymptoms of ſmall-pox, though very much reſident in London ſince.

John Walker Wilſon, eſq. of Sloane-ſtreet, late of Worceſter.

Aged 70, John Croft, eſq. clerk of the journals and engroſſments in the Houſe of Lords.

At Burgate, in his 107ſt year, Mr. Jer. Stowers, formerly of Old Buckenham, co. Norfolk, farmer.

Mr. William Hopkinſon, of Derby, nurſery and ſeedſman.

At Birch hall, near Elliſmere, Mrs. Abigail Maſon.

At Finden, Suſſex, the Rev. Dr. Pilkington.

29. At Briſtol Hot-wells, Thomas Coker, eſq.

30. At Steeple Aſton, co. Oxford, Mr. Kenning, ſurgeon.

At Briſtol Hot-wells, Mrs. A. Layton, of Throgmorton-ſtreet.

In his 80th year, after a long indiſpoſition, the Rev. Thomas Strong, 49 years rector of Hargrave, co. Northampton.

At Uxbridge, Mrs. Cates, wife of Mr. John C. ſurgeon.

31. In her 83d year, Mrs. Mary Brown, relict of Mr S. Brown, ſenior, merchant in Peterborough, many year maſter of the paſſage-boat to Wiſbech.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, the Rev. John Carver, many years miniſter of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Coxe, wife of Charles Weſtley C. eſq. of Kemble, in Glouceſterſhire.

At Kilkenny, in Ireland, John Baillie, eſq. of Duncan, colonel of the loyal Invernefs regiment of fencibles.

Lately. At Dublin, Miſs Eliza Clements, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements.

In Jamaica, Alex. Alves, eſq. 2d ſon of the late Dr. John A. phyſician in Invernefs.

Lieutenant-col. James Wood, chief firemaſter of the royal laboratory, Woolwich.

Mrs. Macbride, wife of Admiral M. and ſiſter of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart.

At an advanced age, Mr. Coleman, of Rocheſter, Kent.

At Stanton, co. Glouceſter, aged 109, Mrs. Church. In recently calling to recollection the earlieſt public events within her memory, ſhe well remembered the rejoicings at the acceſſion of Queen Anne to the crown of theſe realms (1702). Under the ſame roof lived the old lady, her daughter, her grand-daughter, and her grand-daughter's children, making four generations in one houſe! Her death was haſtened by a fall down ſtairs a few weeks before.

Aged 109, at Stenton, near Coleford, Mrs. Mary Reynolds.

At Llangarren, co. Hereford, aged 105, Mary Davis, widow.

In Great Tichfield-ſtreet, Mrs. Jane Catherwood, relict of Robert C. eſq. late ſurgeon of his Majeſty's garriſon of St. Auguſtin, Eaſt Florida.

In her 17th year, at his lordſhip's ſeat at Blythefield, Staffordſhire, the Hon. Miſs Bagot.

In the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Budley Forteſcue, of his Majeſty's ſhip Pelican, of 18 guns, Capt. Serle. His gallant conduct, when ſhe beat off a French 40-gun frigate a few months ſince, was highly ſpoken of in the Gazette. He was an amiable young gentleman, a good officer, and is univerſally lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. The account of his premature death arrived at his mother's, at St. Beaudeaux, where the whole family had aſſembled to celebrate his birth day on the 19th of January, when he would have attained the age of 24.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of John S. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at St. Ives.

At Longſutton, Mr. John Pitt.

Mrs. Townley, widow of the late Mr. T. and grand-daughter of the late Wm. T. eſq. of Norton, co. Somerſet.

At Hopeſay, co Salop, the Rev. Charles Tucker, rector of that parith upwards of 40 years.

In George-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Gen. David Græme, of Braco.

At Banff, George Mure, eſq. late captain in the 53d regiment of foot.

The Hon. and Rev. John Elbs Agar, brother to the Right Hon Lord Vifc. Clifden.

On his return to England from India, for the recovery of his health, Geo. Lucadou, eſq. of the civil eſtabliſhment in Bengal.

In his 20th year, in his paſſage home in the Earl Wycombe, Lieut. Pet. Haddon, ſon of the late Dr. H. of Stepney.

At Uppingham, aged 26, Mr. Geo. Siſſon.

At Uppingham, aged 54, Mrs. E. Parker.

At Brighouſe, co. York, Mr W. Croſley, engineer to the Rochdale canal.

At Norwich, Mr. S. Brigs, the laſt member of a ſociety of Herbaliſts, who laudably paſſed many of their leiſure hours in the ſtudy and gathering of plants, and were the firſt to cultivate and propagate the rhubarb-plant in this country; which they effected ſo ſucceſsfully, as to rival in colour, flavour, and medicinal virtues, the roots of the Ruſſia and Turkey kind.

Mr. Fowler, comedian. His body was taken out of the Severn at Shrewſbury. He had trod the ſtage in the companies of Whitley, Miller, and Mihill, for upwards

of

of 30 years. The approach of old age, for which he had made no proviſion is thought to have deranged his faculties, and produced this cataſtrophe. He was not conſidered as a firſt-rate actor, but bore the character of an honeſt worthy man.

At Liſbon, Benjamin-James Kearney, eſq. counſellor at law, eldeſt ſon of James K. eſq. of Blanchville, co. Kilkenny.

At Creg, near Kilworth, Ireland, John Hyde, eſq. formerly M. P. for co. Cork.

At Cork, Mrs. Carleton, mother of the Right Hon. Lord C

Rev. Thomas Wilſon, vicar of Soham and Whaddon, co. Cambridge, and Gedney, co. Lincoln.

At Tixall, co. Stafford, the Hon. Lady Smythe, relict of the late Sir Edward S. of Acton Burnell, in Shropſhire, and aunt to Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

Mr. Timothy Dealy, of High Holbourn.

In the houſe of induſtry, at Worceſter, aged 105, Joyce Pearce; who retained to the laſt the full poſſeſſion of an excellent memory.

In the Strand, Mr. Lyde.

In Jamaica, Mr. Tho Struper, printer, formerly proprietor of the Jamaica Gazette, and one of the proprietors of the Daily Adverteſer of Kingſton.

At Roſs, in the iſland of Mull, aged 96, Mrs. Suſannah Campbell, relict of Mr. Archibald M'Lean, ſometime miniſter of the pariſh of Kilfinichen. She was the mother of 19 children, all of whom ſhe ſurvived.

At Waterford, in his 78th year, Benj. Morris, eſq. alderman, chamberlain, and one of the charter-juſtices, of that city.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Wm. Hutchinſon, eſq. agent for the iſland of Antigua.

In his 54th year, of a paralytic affection, Thomas Hancock, of Derby, jeweller.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, aged 106, Hannah Sturges. She well remembered the rejoicings on the peace of Utrecht in 1713, when ſhe was 19 years old, and that booths were erected in the town, and barrels of ale wheeled about and diſtributed to the poor inhabitants. An elder brother died, two years ago, at Cliſton, near Aſhbourn, aged 109; and another elder at Aſhby, about 20 years ago, aged 80. So that the united ages of a brother and two ſiſters were 205 years.

Feb. 1. Shot himſelf, in the Weſt porch of Weſtminſter-abbey, Col. Frederick. The coroner's jury, on the 3d returned a verdict of *Lunacy*. On the 6th, at noon his remains were brought in a hearſe to St. Anne's, Soho, attended by two mourning coaches: in which were Mr. Sterling, Mr. Withy, Mr. Macdonald, and two young gentlemen, his pupils, Mr. Seager, and four other reſpectable female houſeholders. Several other gentlemen attended in the church, and followed the bier to the grave. The body was depoſited at the Weſt end of the church, cloſe by his father, King Theodore*. About an hour before the ſolemnity, a reſpectable perſon deſired that the following character, in a fair hand-writing, might be placed upon the church wall:

"Here lie
the ſhattered remains of Col. FREDERICK,
Son of Theodore, King of Corſica.
In his deportment he was a finiſhed gentleman;
In honour, honeſty, and truth, he was princely;
he was poor in circumſtances, but rich in the poſſeſſion of a moſt liberal heart.
The greateſt diſtreſs he laboured under, was the want of ability to relieve the diſtreſſes of others.
God be with him."

—This gentleman's unfortunate end draws our attention to the hiſtory of his father, Theodore, King of Corſica. In 1736†, being of a projecting diſpoſition, with ſingular abilities and turn of mind, and having received his education in the French ſervice, he availed himſelf of the keen diſputes between the Genoeſe and Corſicans, and aſpired to the throne of Corſica. He wrote to Rivarola, their Plenipotentiary in Tuſcany, promiſing conſiderable aſſiſtance if they would make him king, and then ſailed and landed at Tavagna. He was a man of ſtately appearance, and wore a Turkiſh dreſs, which added to the dignity of his mien; and he was proclaimed king before Rivalora's diſpatches arrived. He blocked up the fortified towns, and uſed various artifices to eſtabliſh himſelf in their favour by pretending to ſpy with a teleſcope the veſſels at a diſtance coming with his promiſed aid, and by cauſing packets to be frequently brought him, which he pretended to be diſpatches from the courts of Europe accrediting him as King of Corſica. After having been there about eight months, he perceivrd that their affections began to cool towards him, and he determined to leave them for a while. In Holland he gained credit with ſome Jews for cannon and ſtores, under the charge of a ſupercargo; with theſe he returned in 1739, and then put to death the ſupercargo, that he might not have any trouble from his demands. By this time the French had become ſo powerful in the iſland, that Theodore did not incline to venture his perſon, the Genoeſe having ſet a high price upon his head. He therefore choſe to relinquiſh his throne, and gave up his views of ambition for ſafety;

* It is by many, however, doubted whether he was really the ſon of Theodore.

† We have ſeen a ſmall copper coin with the letters T. R. (Theodorus Rex) on one ſide; and, on the other, 1736.

there

there is no evidence that he was secretly supported by any European power. On the other hand, he was a most singular man, and had been so beaten about by change of fortune, that he had lost the common sentiments of mankind, and viewed things as one who is mad, or drunk, or in a fever: all opinions seem to agree that he was of service in reviving the spirit of the nation, which after many years of constant war was beginning to droop. He came to England, where he was arrested for debt, and took the benefit of an insolvent act, under which he registered his kingdom as a part of his effects assigned to his creditors*: and soon after died in the parish of St. Anne's Westminster, where the following inscription marks his tomb:

"Near this place is interred
THEODORE king of Corsica;
who died in this parish, Dec. 11, 1756,
immediately after leaving
the King's Bench prison,
by the benefit of the act of insolvency;
in consequence of which
he registered his kingdom of Corsica,
for the use of his creditors
The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd, ere dead,
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and deny'd him bread†."

At Bristol Wells, Mrs. Henry Gore Wade, wife of Brigade-major W. of Leatherhead, Surrey, but now on service in the West Indies.

Aged 75, Mrs. Bankes, of Lincoln.

2. At Wimeswould, co. Leicester, aged 67, Mr. William Fisher, an eminent farmer and grazier.

In Bury-street, Edmonton, Thomas Theed, esq. formerly of Mark-lane, wine-merchant, and brother to John T. esq. banker. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Wigston, who died a few years before him, leaving seven children.

3. Shot himself, at his house at Debbenhall, Essex, Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, esq. M.P. for the borough of Aldborough, co. York. This melancholy suicide was occasioned by a chain of unsuccessful speculations on West-India estates.

At Bath, John Popkin, esq. of Coythrehene, Glamorganshire.

At Norwich, Mrs. Sandby, wife of the Rev. Dr. S.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Furquharson, relict of the late Wm. F. esq. and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Ambrose Stevenson, esq. of Manor-house, co. Durham.

At Deal, in his 65th year, Mr. Thomas Oakley, brewer and banker.

4. At Walthamstow, aged 96, Mrs. Fawlor, the eldest and last surviving dau. of Commissioner F.

At Chatham, suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, while transacting business in his counting-house, Mr. Edw. Maynard, jun. brewer, much lamented and respected.

At Ashburton, on his way to Lisbon, Lieut.-col. Draper, of the 3d reg. of guards.

At Northampton, aged 18, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. Theophilus Reynolds, son of Mr. B. comedian.

At Northampton, Wm. Steer, esq.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Gibbs, organist of that place. The facetiousness of his manners, united with a general good conduct, gained him the esteem of a numerous and very respectable acquaintance.

At Bath, Miss Caroline Hoskyns, daughter of Sir H. H. bart.

Suddenly, at Tralee, W. Blennerhasset, esq.

5. At Hampstead, aged 66, Thomas Longman, esq. many years a very considerable bookseller in Pater-noster Row; a man of the most exemplary character in his profession, and as universally esteemed for his benevolence as for his integrity.

Mrs. Heard, of Drury-lane theatre.

Mr. Thomas Thacker, of Coventry.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Goodall, farmer and grazier, of Market Deeping.

At Edinburgh, Major John Melvil, of Cairney.

6. Mrs. Blackshaw, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Lushington.

At Plymouth, after a few days illness, Capt. Augustus Montgomery, of his Majesty's ship Theseus. He particularly distinguished himself in the Mediterranean, when commander of the Courageux, in the action wherein the Ca Ira and Censeur were taken.

At Stamford, Mrs. Peat, wife of Mr. P.

At Sheerness, aged about 60, Mr. Wm. Shrubsole, master mast-maker of the dock-yard at that place. He was a preacher of the sect of Methodists, and author of "Christian's Pilgrimage," and of a "Plea for the Shew-rights."

7. Mr. Holmes, watch-maker, Strand.

At Canterbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Elwyn.

At Kingsland, in his 69th year, John Ufford, esq. many years one of his Majesty's commissioners of land-tax.

At Bolton, co. Lincoln, after a lingering illness, the Hon. Mrs. C. Lindsay, wife of the Hon. and Rev. C. L. and only daughter of Thomas Fydell, M.P. for that borough.

At Kentish-town, Mr. John Parry.

On St. Margaret's bank, Rochester, Mr. Halshead,

* The assignment and great seal of his kingdom are in the hands of Lord Orford; as we gather from Mr. Boswell's History of Corsica.

† These lines have been said, how truly we know not, to be from the pen of Lord Orford.

Halfhead, who had been blind from his infancy.

Aged 80, Mrs. Allen, ſiſter to Mr. Alderman A. of Stamford.

8. At Blackheath, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Mr. W. Hamilton.

Advanced in years, Mr. Hunt, an eminent farmer, of Caſterton, Rutland.

At an advanced age, David Greene, well known by the name of Shonny Morgan. He lived upwards of 40 years in the ſervice of Mr. Cobley, of Leiceſter, and was much eſteemed for the ſimplicity of his manners, and for his honeſty and integrity.

9. On Clapham common, after a long illneſs, Samuel Proudfoot, eſq.

Suddenly, W. Wilton, eſq. merchant, Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's fields.

At Weymouth, Mrs Felling, relict of the late Dr. F. rector of Wyke Regis, co. Dorſet.

Aged 68, Mr. John Potterton, bookbinder, 20 years parith-clerk of St. Peter at Arches, Lincoln.

Mr J. Midgley, many years maſter of the Kingſton's Arms inn, in Newark.

10. In her 26th year, at the Hot-wells, Briſtol, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Milſingtown, wife of Lord Viſcount M. She bore an afflicting illneſs with uncommon fortitude and reſignation. She was the only daughter of the Duke and Dutcheſs of Ancaſter. Deſervedly eſteemed by her family and friends, to the poor ſhe is an irreparable loſs, as her leading features were benevolence and charity.

Mrs. Errington, relict of the late Juſtice E. of Hampſtead.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, Mrs. Catharine Pennant.

At Exminſter, Mrs. Lardner, wife of James L. eſq.

In Weſtminſter, aged 67, Mad. Barce, ſo named from dealing in Barcelona nuts and apples. She had been a conſtant attendant in the lobby of the Houſe of Lords, and ſerved their lordſhips with her choice fruit upwards of 26 years.

Mr. Sarah Mortimer, wife of Mr. Wm. M. jun. of Exeter, fuiler.

At Aſh, near Sandwich, advanced in years, Mr. John Fuller.

11. At Dawliſh, where he reſided ſeveral years, Snowden White, M. D. of Nottingham, whoſe life was marked by univerſal benevolence.

At Lichfield, aged 68, Cary Robinſon, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Loughborough, in his 38th year, Mr. William Blunt, of the Green Man inn.

Mrs. Young, mother of Mrs. Gibbons, of Stamford.

12. At Warminſter, after ten days illneſs, Mr. Edward Butler, an eminent chandler. It is ſuppoſed ſleeping in a damp bed has cut off a uſeful man from ſociety in the meridian of life; who had, till this fatal circumſtance, enjoyed uninterrupted health for more than 40 years

In his 73d year, Tho. White, eſq. F.R.S.

13. At Fairfield-ſide, Croydon, Surrey, Samuel Robinſon, eſq.

At Gaſton's houſe, Blechingley, Mrs. Pellatt, wife of Wm. P. eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Surrey.

Aged 84, Mrs. Claypole, of Belton, in Rutland.

14. Of a fever, after a week's illneſs, aged 63, at the corner of Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, Mr. William Brown, bookſeller. He ſerved his apprenticeſhip with, and was afterwards many years journeyman to, Mr. Sandby; on whoſe quitting buſineſs, 17.. he opened the ſhop in which he died. He married the only ſiſter of Mr. Harriſon, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Enfield, and of the Rev. Mr. H. diſſenting miniſter at Warrington; by her he had one ſon, who died an infant; and ſhe died 179.; and, we underſtand, he has divided his fortune between her brothers and their children, after making proviſion for his own poor relations, who are very few. He was interred, near the remains of his wife, at Enfield, on the 24th.

At Ealing, Lady Morgan, wife of Sir Sir Charles M. bart.

At Southwick, near Portſmouth, Tho. White, eſq. ſeveral times mayor of Portſmouth; of the moſt reſpectable character as a man and a magiſtrate.

At Buxton, Walker Mather, eſq. of Spondon, near Derby.

15. At Canterbury, of a pulmonary conſumption, after many months illneſs, borne with the moſt exemplary patience and reſignation, in his 25th year, Mr. Edwin Le Grand, ſurgeon; a young man of the faireſt proſpects, and moſt promiſing expectations.

At Brooke-green, Hammerſmith, Mrs. Carpue, relict of Mr. Henry C. late of Duke-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

After a very ſevere affliction for many years, which he bore with greateſt patience and Chriſtian reſignation, the Rev. Nathanael Trotter, rector of Bliſworth, near Northampton; and of Thurleſton, co. Leic.

16. Aged 72, William Moore, eſq.

17. At Weſton Favell, near Northampton, in his 75th year, ſincerely lamented by his family and friends, after a complication of diſorders for ſeveral years, which he bore with great patience and reſignation, the Rev. Robert Knight, M. A. 37 years rector of that pariſh, miniſter of Clifton chapel, Oxfordſhire, chaplain to the Earl of Radnor, and formerly fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford; a character reſpectable through life.

20. Suddenly, in his chair, at Deptford, in his 76th year, Mr. Robert Moore.

AVE-

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Feb. 18, 1797.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	52	1	25	0	26	1	18	10	25	1
Surrey	53	0	27	6	26	0	18	0	27	6
Hertford	48	8	32	3	24	8	15	5	29	1
Bedford	48	7	34	10	24	8	13	10	26	6
Hunting.	43	11	00	0	22	2	12	6	20	1
Northam.	45	8	31	0	21	8	12	10	21	6
Rutland	47	0	00	0	23	0	14	0	23	6
Leiceſter	53	1	00	0	26	7	15	4	31	8
Notting.	46	10	30	0	26	10	15	0	27	6
Derby	54	3	00	0	30	2	16	8	33	10
Stafford	53	5	00	0	30	9	17	1	24	11
Salop	53	4	42	8	36	3	18	8	32	6
Hereford	52	4	48	0	34	0	18	3	28	10
Worceſt.	55	10	00	0	32	0	20	10	31	6
Warwick	55	4	00	0	29	5	18	0	33	7
Wilts	55	0	00	0	27	0	20	0	37	8
Berks	54	2	00	0	24	1	19	7	29	4
Oxford	55	4	00	0	22	2	16	7	25	8
Bucks	52	6	00	0	23	9	18	6	27	3
Montgom.	54	10	00	0	32	5	16	7	00	0
Brecon	56	9	41	6	35	2	17	8	00	0
Radnor	53	10	00	0	33	3	16	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

52	3	34	1	28	4	15	10	28 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

48	8	30	11	27	8	18	8	29 11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	49	0	7	3	24	10	16	6	21	3
Kent	40	0	00	0	25	0	18	8	22	1
Suſſex	48	4	00	0	25	10	19	4	00	0
Suffolk	45	4	00	0	22	5	16	0	29	4
Cambrid.	43	4	00	0	19	11	10	0	0	8
Norfolk	42	2	00	0	18	5	13	7	19	7
Lincoln	41	7	00	0	21	8	11	7	19	10
York	43	4	47	8	24	1	12	10	45	8
Durham	45	1	34	0	33	3	16	11	00	0
Northum.	43	11	28	4	25	2	15	0	00	0
Cumberl.	53	9	37	7	31	4	17	2	80	0
Weſtmor.	56	0	40	0	32	11	17	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	52	1	00	0	43	7	16	11	32	0
Cheſter	47	2	00	0	33	1	15	10	00	0
Flint	54	4	00	0	35	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	54	5	00	0	36	7	16	3	32	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	53	4	44	0	28	8	15	0	52	6
Merioneth	59	4	43	8	32	4	16	2	00	0
Cardigan	62	3	33	4	27	10	12	3	00	0
Pembroke	48	1	00	0	29	4	10	8	00	0
Carmarth.	64	2	00	0	30	0	11	10	00	0
Glamorg.	57	5	00	0	32	10	12	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	58	5	00	0	29	2	16	5	29	10
Somerſet	59	3	00	0	33	0	15	0	29	6
Monm.	62	2	00	0	33	6	16	6	00	0
Devon	56	3	00	0	30	6	13	9	00	0
Cornwall	58	4	00	0	29	11	13	6	00	0
Dorſet	57	7	00	0	27	5	17	6	00	0
Hants	54	5	00	0	26	5	17	6	28	3

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	48	11	25	0	24	6	15	11	23	1
2	44	9	34	1	21	8	14	0	19	8
3	41	2	20	0	18	5	13	7	19	7
4	42	1	34	1	21	10	12	1	21	7
5	45	1	39	2	27	9	15	8	28	1
6	54	10	38	6	31	11	17	5	28	1
7	51	10	34	1	34	1	16	6	32	0
8	55	7	43	10	33	2	15	5	42	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	57	7	33	4	29	9	11	7	28	1
10	59	7	34	1	30	8	16	1	29	9
11	57	1	34	1	30	2	3	8	28	1
12	56	1	34	1	26	10	17	6	28	3
13	45	9	25	8	25	0	17	3	25	3
14	53	3	25	8	27	0	15	9	40	0
15	56	3	25	8	29	3	19	5	30	9
16	46	5	25	8	24	8	17	4	28	10

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	40s. to 00s.	Middling	31s. to 48s.
Seconds	35s. to 36s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 22s.
Thirds	28s. to 30s.	Common ditto	12s 0d to 13s 0d
Horſe Pollard	8s 6d to 9s 0d
Bran	8s. 6d. to 0s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 36s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	6l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.	Suſſex Pockets	5l. 18s. to 6l. 18s.
Ditto Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 17s. to 6l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	6l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Aver. 4l. 14s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 6d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Aver. 1l. 19s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 15, 1797, is 65s. 9¾d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 1d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 33s. 0d. to 36s. 0d. Sunderland, 30s. 0d. to 33s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1797.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchequ Bills.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	NewL. 18 M.	Eng. Lott. Tickets	Irish Lott. Tickets	Prizes dif.
27	146	56⅛	55⅛	73¾	82⅛		7	166½				5⅝		72	54	10⅝	7 dif.	12 1 0		5 dif.
28	146¾	56¼	55⅜	73¼	82¼	16¼	7⅛	167	8				1	72		10⅛	7	12 0 0		5
29	Sunday																			
30																	7	12 0 0		
31	145	56⅛	55⅝	73⅛	82⅛	16¼	7⅛	166½	7				2	71	53¾	10⅛	7	12 0 0		5⅜
1		55⅝	54⅞	73⅛	81¾	16⅛	7		9	58¼			2		53¾			11 17 0		
2	142½	55⅛	54⅛			16			9									11 17 0		
3	142	55⅛	54⅜	73	81	16	7	164	8					69½		10⅛		11 16 0		
4		55⅛	54⅛	72	80⅛	16	6⅞	163	5				2	69½	52¼	10⅛		11 15 0		
5	Sunday																			
6		55⅛	54⅜	72¾	80⅞	15	7							69⅛	52⅛	10⅜	7⅛	11 14 0		
7	141⅜	55⅛	54⅛	72⅝	80⅛	16⅛	7	163½						69½	52½	10		11 15 0		
8		55⅛	54⅜	72⅞	80⅜	16⅛	7	163						70		10⅛		11 0 0		
9	142½	55⅛	54⅜	72⅞	80⅛	16⅛		162½	5				2			10⅛		10 16 0		
10	141	55	54⅜	72	80	16	7		5				2		52½	10⅛		11 1 0		
11		54⅜	54	71¾	79¾	15⅞	6⅞		5				2		52	10⅛		11 0 0		
12	Sunday																			
13		55	54⅜	70½	80	15⅜	6⅞	160	5 dif.				2 dif.	69	52	10¼	8	11 10 0		
14		54⅞	54	70¾	79½	15⅜	6⅞	159¾	6				3	69⅜	51⅜	10⅛		12 16 0		
15		54⅜	54⅛	70⅛	79⅛	15⅛	6¾	159⅜	5				2	69⅞	51¼	10⅛		13 0 0		
16		54⅛	53⅞	70⅛	78¾	15⅛	6¾	160	6	59⅞		53⅞	2	68¾	51⅛	10⅛	8½	12 18 0		
17	138¾	54⅜	53⅛	70¼	78⅜	15⅛	6⅞	159¼		58⅝		53⅝	3	69	51⅛	10		12 18 0		
18	137¼	54⅛	53⅛	70¼	79	15¼	6¾	159¼	5	58½		53¾	2	69	51¼	10⅛	8½	13 10 0		
19	Sunday																			
20	137¼	54⅜	53⅞	70¾	80	16	7	160	5				2		51¼	10⅛	9	13 10 0		
21	137	54⅛	53⅛	70½	79¾	15⅞	6⅞	160¼					2					13 13 0		
22		53⅝	52⅝	70	78	15¾	6¾	160½	3					70	51¼	10	9¼	14 0 0		
23	134	53	52⅝	69¾	77½	15⅜	6¾	160	3				2	69¼	51	10	9½	14 11 0		5½
24																	9½	14 18 0		
25	129½	51⅞	50⅜ a 51	65¾	75¼	15⅛	6⅝	158	4				2	68½	49¼	9¾	10½	15 3 0		6
26	Sunday																			

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
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Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
Morning Post.
Morning Advert.
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Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
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Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Cheſter, Coventry

Cumberland
Doncaſter 2
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
Ireland
Leiceſter
Lewes Leeds
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Saliſbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury 2
Stafford
Stamford 2
Winchester
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By *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1797.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1796.
1	SW	brisk	29,65	49	49	14 1.1	overcast
2	SW	calm	30, 4	45	47	.5	clear with sun
3	SW	calm	23	47	47	.6	sun and pleasant
4	SW	calm	20	43	44	2.0	clear, with sun
5	SSE	calm	40	46	47	1.9	overcast
6	S	calm	40	37	40	2.0	sun, and clear
7	S	calm	49	35	8	.0	sun at intervals
8	S	calm	30	39	42	.0	sun at intervals
9	SE	calm	44	36	39	.0	clear expanse, sun, delightful day
10	SE	calm	47	43	44	1.7	overcast, sun at short intervals
11	SE	moderate	27	33	7	2.0	sun at intervals
12	SW	moderate	29,88	42	43	1.9	obscure, rain at night
13	SW	calm	52	43	44	.7	slight misty showers, rain at night
14	SW	brisk	20	39	39	.9	hail-storms, with showers
15	NW	brisk	75	33	35	2.5	sun, with clouds
16	SW	calm	30,20	38	38	.4	obscure
17	SE	calm	22		30	.5	cloudless sky, sun
18	SE	gentle	16	3	34	.5	clear, with sun
19	S	gentle	30	4	4	.9	mild and pleasant
20	SSE	calm	30	39	4	1.9	cloudless, with sun
21	SSE	calm	24	30	34	2.8	clear with sun
22	SE	moderate	24	37	38	.5	clouds, sun by intervals
23	SE	calm	26	6	38	.5	sun, light clouds
24	SE	calm	26	34	36	.5	delightful day
25	S	calm	30	36	37	.5	fog, and sun at intervals
26	W	calm	27	37	38	.4	fog, but clears up
27	SE	gentle	33	41	42	.4	clear, with sun
28	SE	calm	13	27		.8	clear, with sun

1. The gale abated about six last night, having continued for three days with different degrees of violence, and accompanied sometimes with rain.—2. Honey-suckle foliates, the buds of the lime grow turgid, and tinted with pale green. The lark sings.—3. Polyanthus flowers.—7. Snop-drop flowers. Filbert flowers.—8. Several herbaceous plants have broken ground within these few days. Insects sport in the air.—9. A most uncommon mild day at this season, all animated Nature seems to partake of its influence; incredible as it may appear, in the evening, or rather early about one o'clock the next morning, several gentlemen heard not less than six throstles, all singing alternately, and in response the village cocks were also crowing at this early hour.—11. Crocus flowers.—12. Mezereon flowers. Gooseberry-bush buds.—A beautiful striped horizon at sun-set.—20. Purple pansy flowers. Gossamer floats.—21. A remarkable drought in the air, not only as appears from the hygrometer, but from some paint out of doors, which dried almost instantaneously.—24. Gossamer floats in abundance; the lark soars.—28. Gooseberry-bush foliates.—28. Northern lights brilliant.

Fall of rain, .50. Evaporation, 2 inches 1-10th.

Meteorological Table for February, 1797.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1797.	Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1797.
Feb.	o	o	o			*Mar*	o	o	o		
26	35	46	38	30,16	fair	13	35	40	35	29,94	fair
27	34	45	33	,09	fair	14	35	46	37	,92	showery
28	26	4	34	29,98	fair	15	37	47	36	,90	fair
*M.*1		42	36	,88	fair	16	24	48	38	,84	cloudy
2	34	45	38	,79	fair	17	36	41	34	,92	cloudy
3	35	54	41	,70	fair	18	34	45	36	30,01	fair
4	34	44	37	,54	fair	19	35	46	35	,03	cloudy
5	36	4	38	,42	fair	20	37	45	35	,21	cloudy
6	38	45	35	,73	cloudy	21	32	43	32	,25	fair
7	36	46	42	30,02	fair	22	29	47	35	,25	fair
8	35	39	35	29,94	rain and snow	23	34	52	42	,04	fair
9	5	4	35	,73	cloudy	24	44	52	46	29,88	cloudy
10	34	39	35	,66	clou. & windy	25	47	53	41	,59	showery
11	3	42	35	,65	fair and windy	26	45	48	42	,60	showery
12	35	37	35	,05	fair and windy						

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For MARCH, 1797.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, March* 15.

AS in the course of the next month the return of many of our migratory birds may be expected, allow me to recall the attention of your readers to this interesting subject; desiring they will carefully observe, whether any Swallows * appear without the long feathers which form their forked tails; for, as it has been ascertained that the last broods, at least, in every Summer leave us before they have attained this distinction, if any appear in Spring without them, such may be supposed to have passed the Winter in a torpid state.

Let me now communicate a very extraordinary phænomenon concerning another race of birds of passage, the Cuckows, which occurred last Summer in the North of Ireland. The following particulars may be depended on. In a gentleman's garden in the county of Downe (lat. 5°. 23′ N.) appeared for several days (*viz.* from the 18th to the 22d of July, 1796) a great number of Cuckows, judged to be between forty and fifty at least. They usually sat upon the bushes, picking, as the gardener thought, the ripe gooseberries (but more probably the caterpillars and insects † on those shrubs). They seemed to be quite sleepy and dozing ‡, so as to permit any person almost to touch them, though I do not find that any one actually suffered itself to be caught. There was in the garden a nest of young black-birds, scarcely fledged: of these the Cuckows destroyed all but two; and they were seen to tear them to pieces, as was judged, to devour them; for, the gardener rescued one of these from their talons, which had his leg and wing torn off. Some few of them, perhaps not more than two or three, cried the note CUCKOW, as in Spring, but in a very faint and hoarse manner. Nor were more than two ever heard at the same time. This garden, which contains two acres of Irish plantation measure (that is, more than three English statute acres), was frequented by many of these birds during the whole day; but the greatest number collected in the evening, about the time the gardeners were quitting their work. After the 22d of July remained only one or two, which appeared to be smaller than the rest; and these continued there two or three days after all the others were gone. The lesser birds were observed to fly about them, and after them, as in the Spring. The preceding account comes from a person of undoubted veracity.

Let me now offer a solution of the difficulty respecting the *fall of stones from the clouds*, which I have heard suggested by a Naturalist of great eminence in this country. It hath been ascertained that the electrical fluid is sometimes discharged from the earth into the clouds *; or, in other words, that lightning ascends as well as descends. With what irresistible power it forces its way it is needless to describe. If we suppose the ascending column of electrical fluid to have burst

* See an elegant Ode in p. 235. EDIT.

† Like other birds, that feed chiefly on insects, the Cuckow is in Italy eaten as a great delicacy. A gentleman, who has had this bird on his table, informed the writer, that the flesh is white, and very well tasted. Having no incubation, &c. to perform, it is never out of season during the Spring months; and, from the abundance of its food, is extremely fat.

‡ See, in vol. LXVI. p. 116. what Mr. J. Lafkey communicated concerning the same appearance in the Swallows. EDIT.

* See in the Philosophical Transactions, the curious memoir of Lord Stanhope, to account for the electrical shock which killed some horses and their driver in Scotland a few years since, described by Mr. Brydone.

through

was *his head*, as being in the ſingular number, the head *is certainly one's beſt limb*."

On peruſing your Magazine, p. 106, I came in courſe to the topographical deſcription of Wroxton, and was pleaſed to ſee that my ſpirit was going to be clothed, having lately loſt a moſt amiable, affectionate, very near and dear relation; and it was ſo. Little did I expect that I ſhould be made not to ſmile, but to *laugh*, by the concluding inſcription. Q. ought I not, Mr. Urban, to write it inſcriptions? for, it is three-in-one; on the three ladies of Guildford. I conclude the common people of Wroxton call it the "*Countes's ſtean.*" As his Lordſhip ſeems wiſely, *prudently* (he was a *very* prudent man, Mr. Urban, I aſſure you), to have dealt in heireſſes, I do think it is a pity that he did not *generouſly* beſtow on each a ſeparate monument; ſurely, on the *Counteſs*, who beſtowed on his Lordſhip her vaſt paternal eſtate and all her jewels, in preference to her *own* ſiſter's children, the grand-children of her *own* father, two of them her *elders*; ſuch *worth* ought to have had a *ſeparate* SUPERB monument. For, let the "*falſe marble*" ſay what it may, *I well* know that "the EXCRUCIATING *grief*," which his Lordſhip *tells us he* ſuffered, was, at leaſt in the *laſt* inſtance, *wonderfully indeed ſoftened* by her Ladyſhip's *laſt* WILL *and* TESTAMENT; and *ſuch fortitude* had his Lordſhip even in his *very* old age, that, *pro bono publico*, no doubt, he would have riſqued a fourth *excruciation*, if his Lordſhip's *oratorical* powers (*his* teeth all gone), and that of his really wiſe ſons, could have prevailed on the delightful, accompliſhed Lady Dowager W——d to have accepted his *hand*; of his *heart* the leſs the better.

I am very glad, Mr. Urban, that no man of *quality* ever thought of taking *me* to wife. *I* ſhould not like to have been ſo *huddled* together with three or four more. I ſhould prefer a monument to *myſelf*, even were my huſband to inſcribe on it, that I was ſometimes a *vixen*, or even a *flattern*. I well remember ſaying theſe very words *to* my huſband on his coming off a journey; and, paſſing through T'—— in Buckinghamſhire, the church being cleaning, the doors were open, he got out of his coach, went in, and there ſaw with *indignation*, as he told his family on his arrival at home, a great clumſy marble, like a Cheſhire cheeſe, with the following inſcription: "Here lye Heſter;" the Chriſtian names of the other two poor *huddled* wives I have forgot; but well remember the *pith* of the *elegant* inſcription. "Here lie Heſter (in order to have them all *Scripture* names, as they ſeem to have been *mixed* creatures, I will inſert), Suſan, and Mary, wives of the Honourable —— ——, three *as good* women *as ever GOD* bleſſed *any* man with."

I know he is a great, I will not ſay EXCELLENT, œconomiſt, as he had an immenſe fortune originally from his excellent aunt, to whom I had the honour, the happineſs, to be known in my early youth, before *ſhe* went to hear, "I was an hungered, and ye fed me; naked, and ye cloathed me," &c. when, or whether *ever*, *either* of her honourable nephews may hear it or not, concerns *them* more to know, than it does *me* to enquire; I can only ſay, *I hope they may*, as, although one is the moſt profuſe, the other the moſt parſimonious, of *honourables* and *right honourables*, they are the great grandſons of a noble perſon, who was *ſo* wiſe, *ſo* excellent an œconomiſt, that as holy Job ſays (from the higheſt of his friends to the pooreſt, the meaneſt of all around him), "when the eye ſaw him, then it bleſſed him," &c. &c.

I am uncertain whether he has put himſelf to the expence of a few letters and figures, to tell in what years HIS *excruciations* happened. His firſt lady I knew well in my early youth. She was as *quiet* a little ſoul as ever lived. After her death, a gentleman ſaid ſhe had 100,000*l*. I turned to a relation of hers, ſaying, "Had Miſs —— ſo much as that?" To which ſhe replied, "Oh, yes! ſhe had, or I promiſe you, my dear, ſhe had *never* been *Mrs.* ——." Four or five of the company concurred in the ſame opinion. I have never ſeen Mr. ——; ſo whether he has, what the acuteſt man I know ſays are *infallible* ſigns of parſimony, pinched-in finger-nails, and a contracted noſe, I know not. I would adviſe his *next* lady to make it an article in her marriage-ſettlement to have a *nice little* monument *to herſelf*, and not be added in two lines, under the others, a *fourth* good wife, as I think my huſband ſaid there was room left for one or *two* more *poor honourable miſtreſſes*.

When I was a young woman, Mr. Urban,

Urban, a very worthy gentleman of very large fortune did me the honour to think of me for his *third* wife. I felt a *ſort* of repugnance at the thought of accepting him. Although he had, in the pariſh-church where his paternal ſeat was, erected two magnificent *ſeparate* monuments to the two deceaſed ladies, one a very great fortune, the other (although of quality) not half what I ſhould have carried into the family—*n'importe* they had both *magnificent* monuments, *excellent* characters, &c. (by &c. I mean EXCRUCIATIONS, Mr. Urban); and I never *then* having heard of this mode of *huddling* wives together, it could not be that which prevented my accepting his addreſſes, which all his family much wiſhed me to do; neither was it what I, being then young, had not remarked, which is, that, when men have a *knack* of burying their wives, they go on with it; ſometimes, like the famous ſir Owen Buckingham, the poeſy of whoſe ſixth lady's wedding-ring is well known,

"When you are in Heaven,
I'll make it up ſeven."

Or good old Biſhop Thomas of Lincoln, whom I knew when very young. But he, as a Divine, was moderate:

"If I ſurvive,
I will have five."

Good old man, he did ſurvive; and I remember him *wifeleſs*; but I believe that he thought

That, at near ſixſcore,
He 'd enough in four.

To be ſure, Mr. Urban, a coach and ſix, a fine houſe in town, porter at the door, fine jewels, and many fine *et cæteras*, to a country gentleman's daughter, with only ſome few odd thouſands in her pocket, and but juſt turned twenty, were *rather* tempting. But there was *another et cætera*, a fine ſenſible little girl of ſive years old; and at fifteen I reſolved never to be a *ſtep-mother*; leſt, as I uſed to tell my *own mother*, I ſhould be unkind to the poor little orphans, and ſo ſee *their mother* ſtanding at my bed-foot at midnight, reproaching me. Having been early taught the Lord's Prayer, one petition very early in life *ſtruck my* mind, "lead us not into temptation." I therefore reſolved *never* to *lead myſelf* into temptation; and I have *ſteadily* adhered to it. Do not ſuppoſe, Mr. Urban, that I have not been *often* led into temptations of various ſorts and kinds. But I have, in my old age, the comfort of reflecting, that I never *did lead my ſelf* into it; and ſo God bleſs, according to his promiſe by his holy Apoſtle, "*made a way for me to eſcape, and I have been enabled to bear it.*" I have never led myſelf into the way of ſuffering theſe *matrimonial* EXCRUCIATIONS. Not but that I fancy, after two or three times, the hearts are a *little cauterized*. The late ſir John Werden, of *bowing* memory, who went through them ſeveral times, uſed to ſay, that the loſs of a wife was like a violent blow on the elbow, which made a man tingle at his fingers ends *a little while*, but was *ſoon* over. And the witty Dr. Monro uſed to ſay, "that he had frequently women brought to him who had *gone mad* for the death of their huſbands; but never in the whole courſe of his practice had *one* man patient who had gone mad for the loſs of a wife." Ah! Mr. Urban, you remember the fable of *the lion and the man*. So it is; we poor weak women are not *carvers*, according to the lion; ſo the ſtronger animals can cruſh and *huddle* us as they pleaſe. If you can find room in your excellent work for this kind hint to ladies of large fortune, to take care when they marry to ſecure, at leaſt in *death, one ſingle* reſting-place from their labours through life, with ſuch very active huſbands, you will oblige a conſtant reader and old correſpondent; and, as you have gratified X. Y. Z. &c. by inſerting *his* account of Wroxton, I flatter myſelf you will inſert alſo the comment on it by A. B. C. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IN vol. LXVI. p. 1077, Q. P. ſays, "it ſeems truly ſtrange that it ſhould be neceſſary to call on the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for a ſtate of that charity." I can tell him ſomething ſtill more ſtrange: one of my churches has a double bounty; but it is ſo far from being at the expence of the fund, that, ever ſince the augmentation, the fund itſelf has been thereby augmented.

The caſe is this: [illegible] ſixty years ago the bounty was purchaſed; in conſequence of which the governors appropriated 400 l. for which they pay to the church yearly 21 l. *per cent.* Now, Mr. Urban, if the 200l. inſtead of purchaſing the bounty, had been put out at legal intereſt, I ſhould, inſtead of 8 l. have received

received, for more than 30 years paſt, an augmentation of 10 l. *per annum*; ſo that, when theſe wiſhed-for accounts appear before the publick, they will exhibit the article of 8 l. *per annum*, paid to the church of S——; whilſt the fact really is, that the fund itſelf has for ſo many years been augmented by a fifth part of that intereſt, the whole of which was intended by the donor for the uſe of the miniſter.

It will be ſaid, that this is the fault of the incumbent himſelf; for I well know, that the reaſon held out by the governors for allowing only 2 l. *per cent.* is, that the incumbent ſhould be more aſſiduous in looking out for a purchaſe. To this I can only ſay, that, whatever may have been the facility of finding a purchaſe formerly, or however my predeceſſor, who was a bookiſh man, and not unknown in the literary world, might have neglected to do ſo, the value of land is in theſe days ſo well underſtood, and ſmall purchaſes are ſo eagerly ſought after and ſo ſpeedily caught up that a miniſter muſt be ſharp indeed, as well as pretty knowing in this kind of traffic (ſo far removed from the line of his profeſſional duties), to meet with a purchaſe likely to be approved of; I ſay likely, becauſe, notwithſtanding the civility and attention which your correſpondent (LXVI. 1088.) had, upon ſome other occaſion, the good fortune to meet with; the complaints mentioned (p. 836.) are too well founded to admit of a queſtion.

For my own part, Mr. Urban, I never had, except once, even the ſhadow of a chance, which I thought would be of any ſervice to the church; and then the owner of the land (a gentleman converſant in the law) plainly told me, it was a matter attended with ſo much trouble to treat with the governors of the Queen's bounty, that he would have nothing to do with them. To this I could ſay but little; for, I had too frequently heard complaints of a like nature; and moreover, I had myſelf, at the requeſt of a neighbouring clergyman, once waited upon their then ſolicitor, at his chambers in the Temple, about a purchaſe; but was treated in ſuch a ſupercilious, cavalier manner, that I hardly know whether I ſhould have had courage to have appeared before this great man the ſecond time.

How long it may be until all the ſmall livings are augmented to 50 l. *per ann.* I know not; but it is ſomewhat unfortunate, that of my three churches, each of which is ſtill entitled to the bounty, notwithſtanding the loſing purchaſe abovementioned, it ſhould not have fallen to the lot of any one of them to be augmented in the ordinary way, though almoſt a century has elapſed ſince the fund was firſt eſtabliſhed.

To the ſhort but curious ſpecimen of a dialogue between a patron and his clerk (p. 826) I will add what I know to be actually true. There are inſtances, and it is to be feared not a few, where the great proprietor of the pariſh openly and avowedly uſes his power to keep down the value of the tithe, not for the eaſe of his tenants, but for his own benefit. In ſuch caſes, a poor incumbent can do but little; but, if the governors of the queen's bounty would take the trouble of looking into endowments, ſuch at leaſt as might be preſented to them for that purpoſe, and interpoſe where they thought it was right ſo to do, they would, perhaps, do more for the ſmall livings in twenty years than, in the uſual way of augmentation, they could poſſibly accompliſh in a hundred.

Yours, &c. VICARIUS.

INDEX INDICATORIUS (ſee p. 233.)

A. recommends to A. M. an ounce of Aqua Satarina mixed with three ounces of Spirits of Turpentine; or Steers's Opodeldoc, or Spirits of Wine with Camphire in it.

GRAMMATICUS wiſhes to be informed what is the date, and who was the author, of *Cleonard's* Greek Grammar, which was enjoined by Archbiſhop Harſnet, who died 1631, to be uſed in the free-ſchool of Chigwell, founded by him in 1629; and if there be any earlier Grammar of the Greek tongue uſed in our ſchools. Dr. Knight, in his Life of Dean Colet, p. 132, intimates that the common Greek Grammar uſed throughout England by the authority of the Dean, who introduced it into his ſchool founded at St. Paul's, was compoſed by Mr. Camden, as well as the Latin one. Qu. Was this the firſt Greek Grammar among us?

Some time ſince, a perſon of Market-Lavington, who publiſhed a book on the Migration of Birds, particularly mentions in that work his intentions of publiſhing the Natural Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds. A. H. aſks whether it has been publiſhed, and where? or, if not publiſhed, whether the editor will diſpoſe of the MS.? He aſks alſo for the method to preſerve birds, and how to make, or where to purchaſe, the artificial eyes. (On this head, ſee p. 194.)

Mr.

received, for more than 30 years past, an augmentation of 10 l. *per annum*; so that, when these wished-for accounts appear before the publick, they will exhibit the article of 8 l. *per annum*, paid to the church of S——; whilst the fact really is, that the fund itself has for so many years been augmented by a fifth part of that interest, the whole of which was intended by the donor for the use of the minister.

It will be said, that this is the fault of the incumbent himself; for I well know, that the reason held out by the governors for allowing only 2 l. *per cent.* is, that the incumbent should be more assiduous in looking out for a purchase. To this I can only say, that, whatever may have been the facility of finding a purchase formerly, or however my predecessor, who was a bookish man, and not unknown in the literary world, might have neglected to do so, the value of land is in these days so well understood, and small purchases are so eagerly sought after and so speedily caught up that a minister must be sharp indeed, as well as pretty knowing in this kind of traffic (so far removed from the line of his professional duties), to meet with a purchase likely to be approved of; I say likely, because, notwithstanding the civility and attention which your correspondent (LXVI. 1088.) had, upon some other occasion, the good fortune to meet with; the complaints mentioned (p. 836.) are too well founded to admit of a question.

For my own part Mr. Urban, I never had, except once, even the shadow of a chance, which I thought would be of any service to the church; and then the owner of the land (a gentleman conversant in the law) plainly told me, it was a matter attended with so much trouble to treat with the governors of the Queen's bounty, that he would have nothing to do with them. To this I could say but little; for, I had too frequently heard complaints of a like nature; and moreover, I had myself, at the request of a neighbouring clergyman, once waited upon their then solicitor, at his chambers in the Temple, about a purchase; but was treated in such a supercilious, cavalier manner, that I hardly know whether I should have had courage to have appeared before this great man the second time.

How long it may be until all the small livings are augmented to 50 l. *per ann.* I know not; but it is somewhat unfortunate, that of my three churches, each of which is still entitled to the bounty, notwithstanding the losing purchase abovementioned, it should not have fallen to the lot of any one of them to be augmented in the ordinary way, though almost a century has elapsed since the fund was first established.

To the short but curious specimen of a dialogue between a patron and his clerk (p. 826) I will add what I know to be actually true. There are instances, and it is to be feared not a few, where the great proprietor of the parish openly and avowedly uses his power to keep down the value of the tithe, not for the ease of his tenants, but for his own benefit. In such cases, a poor incumbent can do but little; but, if the governors of the queen's bounty would take the trouble of looking into endowments, such at least as might be presented to them for that purpose, and interpose where they thought it was right so to do, they would, perhaps, do more for the small livings in twenty years than, in the usual way of augmentation, they could possibly accomplish in a hundred.

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Mr.

Gent. Mag. March 1797 Pt. I. p. 188.

SHT del.

DONNINGTON CASTLE

DP del. 1790.

N.W. *View of* WEST BROMWICH CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

INCLOSED is a view of Donnington caſtle, in Berkſhire (*plate I. fig.* 1), drawn on the ſpot in the year 1782; which, if you think it is worthy, I ſhould be glad to ſee engraved in your valuable Repoſitory. Donnington caſtle is ſeated on an eminence, and ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from a village of the ſame name about a mile from Newbury, half a mile from Speenham-land, and near the rivulet of Lambourne. It appears, by a MS. in the Cotton library, that, in the reign of Edward II. Donnington caſtle belonged to Walter Adderbury, ſon and heir of Thomas Adderbury, who gave the king 100*s.* for it; and, towards the latter part of the reign of Richard II. Sir Richard Atterbury, or Adderbory, obtained a licence to re-build it. From him it deſcended to his ſon Richard, of whom it was purchaſed by Sir Geoffry Chaucer. About the year 1397 that Bard, in the 78th year of his age, retired to Donnington caſtle: here he ſpent the laſt two or three years of his life, and died in London in 1400. Thomas Chaucer, his ſon, ſucceeded to the caſtle. It went with his daughter Alice to her third huſband, William de la Pole, firſt earl, and afterwards duke, of Suffolk, who reſided chiefly here and at Eweim. At the deceaſe of this lord (who was beheaded by the partizans of the Duke of York) the caſtle came to his ſon John, and from him deſcended to Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the laſt of that name; who, engaging in treaſonable practices againſt Henry VII. was executed, and his eſtate eſcheated to the Crown. Donnington caſtle remained under this forfeiture till the 37th of Henry VIII. as appears by an act of parliament then paſſed, whereby that king was authorized to erect this caſtle, and three other places therein named, into as many honours, and to annex to them ſuch lands as he ſhould think proper. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, probably by the grant of Henry VIII. In the reign of James I. Donnington caſtle belonged to the family of Packer; and, in the time of the civil war, was owned by Mr. John Packer, when it was fortified as a garriſon for the king, and the government intruſted to Col. Boys. During theſe troubles it was twice beſieged; once on the 31ſt of July 1644, by Lieut.-gen. Middleton, who was repulſed with the loſs of a great number of men; and again, Sept. 27, in the ſame year, by Col. Horton, who raiſed a battery againſt it, and with his ſhot demoliſhed three of the towers and part of the wall. The place was relieved, after a ſiege of 19 days, by King Charles, who rewarded the governor with the honour of knighthood. When a period was put to the civil war, Mr. Packer pulled down the ruinous part of the building, and with the materials erected the houſe ſtanding under it. The caſtle, when I was there, belonged to Dr. Hartley, who married an heireſs of the name of Packer. J. H. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, Jan.* 6.

THE incloſed drawing is a view of the pariſh-church of Weſt Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, taken in 1790 (*plate I. fig.* 2). On viſiting the above church in July laſt, I copied the following inſcriptions; which I ſhall be glad to ſee inſerted in your Magazine, to accompany the view. When the church was repaired a few years ſince, ſeveral monuments of conſiderable antiquity were deſtroyed; which, I am ſorry to ſay, is become too prevalent a *cuſtom*; and an antient tomb, which is ſometimes all that remains of a once noble anceſtry, is removed to enlarge a pew, or ſomething equally frivolous.

On a blue ſtone near the altar-table within the rails:

"Here lieth the body of
MARGARET STILLINGFLEET,
(daughter of the Rev.
Edward Stillingfleet,
miniſter of this pariſh),
who died April 22, 1772,
aged 7 years and 9 months.
Short was her race, yet ſure the prize
To God the immortal ſpirit flies,
Nor wants nor wiſhes a delay
When Jeſus bids her come away.
The fleſh returns to duſt again,
Subject no more to ſin or pain;
But ſoon ſhall it more glorious riſe
To meet her Savior in the ſkies."

On a tomb in the church-yard:

"Sacred to the memory
of
MARY, the wife of
Mr. Richard Jeſſon, of this pariſh,
and daughter of
Thomas Willats, eſq. of Caverſham, in the
county of Oxford,

who

who exchanged this life for a better
the 9th day of April, 1779,
in the 26th year of her age,
and left three infants, viz.
Richard, Thomas, and Elizabeth.
Living beloved, ſhe died lamented.
Oh! come, who know the tender partner's ſigh,
The bleeding boſom, and the ſtreaming eye;
Who feel the wounds a dying friend imparts
When the laſt pang divides two ſocial hearts;
This weeping marble claims the gen'rous tear; [dear.
Here lies the friend, the daughter, all that's
She fell, full-bloſſom'd, in the prime of youth, [truth.
Richly adorn'd with meekneſs, worth, and
Firm and ſerene ſhe view'd her mould'ring clay,
Nor fear'd to go, nor fondly wiſh'd to ſtay;
And, when the king of terrors ſhe deſcry'd,
Kiſs'd the ſtern mandate, bow'd her head, and dy'd."

Yours, &c. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

IT would take up too large a portion of your Miſcellany to diſcuſs at length the important queſtion of the eternity of a future ſtate of puniſhment; but a correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf A Real Chriſtian, vol. LXVI. p. 1011, determines the point upon principles which appear to me ſo erroneous, that I muſt beg leave to offer a few obſervations upon them.

The principal objection to the doctrine of the eternal puniſhment of ſin, is its ſuppoſed contrariety to the infinite benevolence of God, and from this ſource are drawn the greater part of the objections to Revealed Religion. Now, the character of the Deity is diſcoverable only in two ways; from his word, or from his works; but, if Revelation point out to us the ſame leading features, the ſame general principles, as may be juſtly inferred from the works of Creation and Providence, ſuch objections, it is evident, can have no weight. From which of theſe, then, I would aſk, do we diſcover (what is generally taken for granted by the objectors to Chriſtianity) that the benevolence of God is ſo perfect as to admit of no admixture of evil, and ſo plain as to be always viſible to mortal eyes? Or rather, do not both the natural and the moral world ſhew preciſely the contrary? Is it conſiſtent with *infinite* benevolence that no good ſhould be placed within the reach of man unaccompanied by a correſponding evil? that the pleaſures of life ſhould be fleeting, while its pains increaſe? that the happineſs of the beſt men ſhould often be dependent upon the conduct of the worſt? that no degree of virtue ſhould be a ſecurity againſt worldly miſery, and very conſiderable degrees of vice no bar to worldly happineſs? that the crimes of parents ſhould be viſited upon their children, both as individuals and as nations? that thoſe who have enjoyed the bleſſings of freedom and knowledge ſhould be comparatively but as a grain of ſand upon the ſhore, while the reſt of mankind have been excluded from the very poſſibility of obtaining them, and the happineſs of millions thus left dependent upon the caprice of an individual? that, in the calamities incident to life, the moſt innocent ſhould ſuffer equally with the moſt guilty, and often ſuffer alone? that, while the virtues of an individual ſeldom produce effects beyond the immediate ſphere of his influence, his vices may overſpread a Continent with deſolation? If this, and much more be conſiſtent with Infinite Benevolence, we muſt at leaſt confeſs that it works by means, and produces effects, very contrary to the ideas we uſually form of it: yet it has pleaſed God ſo to conſtitute the world, that theſe, and many other evils, are the neceſſary conſequence of the paſſions he has given to man, and the ſituation in which he has placed him.

When the Deiſt reflects on theſe, and

"all the thouſand nameleſs ills
That one inceſſant ſtruggle render life,
One ſcene of toil, of ſuffering, and of fate,"

he is obliged to confeſs that the limited knowledge and imperfect faculties of man are inadequate to the comprehenſion of the ways of God; that, without a perfect acquaintance with the whole counſel of the Deity, it is impoſſible to judge juſtly of the motives which influence his actions; but, ſatisfied of the general benevolence of the Creator, notwithſtanding a multitude of exceptions, he is contented to believe that Divine Power will produce good (though he knows not how) out of all the evil which Divine Benevolence (he knows not why) has permitted to exiſt. In natural religion this is admitted; extend it then to revelation. Do ſome parts of the latter contradict a ſyſtem of Optimiſm? ſo does

does much of the former. Can the Deist solve the difficulties of his system only by referring them to the ignorance of man? the parallel difficulties of Christianity admit of the same solution. The Word of God, indeed, gives us fuller and clearer ideas of his character than can be collected from his works, but the features are the same. Benevolence is strongly marked in each, but Optimism is contradicted in every line *; and, when we see

"the cause
Why unassuming worth in secret liv'd,
And dy'd neglected; why the good man's share
In life was gall and bitterness of soul;
Why the lone widow and her orphans pin'd
In starving solitude——
—— "why licens'd pain,
That cruel spoiler, that embosom'd foe,
Imbitter'd all our bliss;"

we may also see in what manner the eternal punishment of sin is consistent with the general good which we believe to be the object of the Creator †. In the mean time, it is our duty to acquiesce in the declarations of his revealed will; for, though your correspondent protests against being "battered with the artillery of texts," yet, if we admit the authority of the legislator, we must also acknowledge the obligation of his laws. If Christ were not a teacher sent from God, the question before us is vain; but, if he were, his precepts *must* be binding—his doctrines *must* be true. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 9.*

I AM persuaded that you will afford a corner in your valuable columns towards the refutation of an infidious attack on Christianity, LXVI. p. 1012, which sets out with a sneer that betrays great ignorance of the Gospel, or, worse still, great hatred of its doctrine. Your correspondent glances at "a pre-dated certificate of acquittal" as at an unholy thing; forgetting, or not knowing, that, to be "A Real Christian" is to be in Christ, and that "there is now no condemnation for them that are in Christ Jesus." How inappposite the signature of "A Real Christian" in one who refuses to hear the Bible in its own defence! His "intrenchments must not be battered with texts." In the name of common sense, Mr. Urban, how could your Correspondent adopt a denomination to which he so incontestably proves that he has no just claim! He may be every thing that is honourable as it regards society; so may a Jew or a Mussulman: but he cannot be a Christian, unless he admits the Bible to be *a divine revelation*, and, as such, *the only* paramount evidence and criterion of every matter of faith. Your Correspondent tacitly acknowledges this doctrine, "the eternity of hell-torments," to be that of Holy Scripture, and calls himself a believer therein; most preposterously refusing, in the same breath, to admit its testimony on a question, which *revelation alone is competent to decide.* If one of our modern (self-titled likewise) Philosophers should assert, that capital punishments are derogatory to the laws of England, and unknown in the history of the nation, because *mercy* is their great leading attribute; and

* Permit me to quote the words of an eminent Writer, when opposing an error, very different indeed in its nature from this, but grounded on somewhat similar principles; "But I fear your principle is fundamentally wrong. You expect regularity throughout, in all the great works of the creation. The circle is the most perfect, most complete form of all created figures; surely, then, there must be the most perfect harmony and exact proportion between all its parts, especially between parts so capital as the diameter and the circumference. Well; had a regular-minded Philosopher been present at the creation, he would have amended it considerably. The Planets should have moved in circles; the year have been precisely 360 days; and the month just 30 days; and then how easy would it have been to have made an Almanack! Just the reverse of all this, are the real works of the great Creator. The orbits are irregular figures; years, months, and even days, broken portions of time: all of them have regularity enough to shew design; and yet so much intricacy as to shew the superiority of that Wisdom which could perfectly comprehend all these little deviations, perhaps intended to find employment for the wit and faculties of men." T. F. C.

† The Christian Scriptures having presented to the imagination no warm and terrific picture of future punishments, their eternity is almost the only circumstance that takes strong hold upon the mind: and a belief of their temporal duration might so destroy their efficacy as rather to diminish than increase the general stock of happiness. Let me also ask your Correspondent by what rule we are to discover the portion of punishment *due* to any specific degree of guilt; for, unless this be known, we cannot be justified in determining that eternal punishment *is not due* to the sins of wicked men.

should

ſhould refuſe the evidence of the Statutes at large, and Records of our courts of juſtice, overturning them all by the *fiat* of this "new light," this "internal evidence," who would not think the man inſane? The truth, Mr. Urban, is, that we are grown ſo exceſſively enlightened, beyond any thing our forefathers dreamt of, that not only all the venerable fabrics of civil polity which they erected muſt be overturned, every bond of ſociety cut aſunder by ruffians and guillotines; but even the ſacred record of Divine Revelation muſt be frittered down to the ſtandard of our finite reaſon, and made to ſquare with our new Philoſophy, or totally expunged. Proud Reaſon is ſet up in oppoſition to Revelation, and preſumes to dictate to God himſelf, to tell him what is or is not juſt. Whatever proximate circumſtances haſtened the revolution in a neighbouring ſtate, Infidelity was its primeval cauſe; and the vengeance of an offended God has been awfully manifeſted. Reaſon ſeated in judgement on Revelation is *Infidelity*; and infidelity verges on the precipice of Sceptiſm, which hangs over the abyſs of Atheiſm. A thouſand arguments to proof that human reaſon is incompetent to fathom infinity readily preſent themſelves; but your limits forbid the detail. Permit me to entreat your Correſpondent to conſider the *being of God, the incarnation of God*, the providence of God, the exiſtence of moral evil, eternity, infinite ſpace; nay, even his own exiſtence, and the exiſtence of the things around him; and I am ſure he will find that he owes to the Holy Scriptures almoſt all the knowledge he poſſeſſes on theſe important points, which are far beyond the powers of the human underſtanding to explain. God has been graciouſly pleaſed to reveal to us things excellent, and things infinite. Part of the laſt we believe, not because we can fully comprehend them, but becauſe God, who is eternal *truth, has revealed them*. If never your correſpondent becomes indeed a "real Chriſtian," he will know that,

"Where reaſon fails with all her powers,
There faith prevails, and love adores."

There is a boundary to reaſon, none to faith; and that only is worthy of the name of reaſon which is ſober and knows its limit. We, indeed, diſhonour this bright gift of Heaven, when we call modern theories the work of reaſon: they are, in truth, the monſtrous frenzies of the imagination: the deſolating murderous *mania* of French philoſophers.

Were it neceſſary, we are ready to come to a fair iſſue with your correſpondent on the queſtion of the "eternal duration of puniſhment" as well as of felicity, and prove it unequivocally a branch of Divine Revelation, and no more repugnant to the attributes of Deity than many other eſſential truths of Chriſtianity. This would be, perhaps, a controverſy too voluminous for your Miſcellany; but, for God's ſake! Mr. Urban, let not your inſtructive pages be handed down to our children without a refutation of, or at leaſt a caveat againſt, the pernicious doctrine to which your correſpondent's letter neceſſarily leads. PHILOBIBLAS.

*** We have received good letters on this ſubject from A BIBLE CHRISTIAN and T. MOIR, F. S. M.—But we think it is time to cloſe the ſubject. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

YOU have given us ſome account (p. 58) of Dr. Roſenmuller's "Hiſtory of the Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures." If you have rightly repreſented the "reſult of his inquiry," his reſearches appear to have been worſe than idle. Moſt of his concluſions, as they ſtand on your page, are liable to juſt exception. I ſhall beg leave to notice two of them, which, if conſidered as the deductions of laborious and impartial inveſtigation, may do harm.

The firſt poſition is, "That the Greek fathers of the firſt century *never* uſed our Goſpels and Apoſtolical Epiſtles." The remains of the Apoſtolical Fathers, that is, of thoſe who were contemporary with the Apoſtles, though ſome of them wrote in the beginning of the ſecond century, when all the Apoſtles were now dead; the genuine remains of theſe Fathers are contained in the Epiſtles of Clement, Ignatius, Polycarp, St. Barnabas, and the Shepherd of Hermas. They make 357 octavo pages in Archbiſhop Wake's tranſlation; and, in the Greek and Latin, fill 133 pages of the folio edition of Cotelier. In this ſmall but invaluable treaſury of primitive piety I have noted Seventy-four references to the books of the New Teſtament. Some few of theſe, it muſt be granted, are doubtful allusions;

alluſions; and ſome are alluſions merely; but the greater part are quotations, made with as much accuracy, at leaſt, as the great writers of antiquity, Ariſtotle, Longinus, Plutarch, and others, thought it neceſſary to obſerve; who, even in their criticiſms, ſeldom adhere to the preciſe words and order of their author. Theſe quotations in the primitive Fathers extend to three of the Goſpels (there being, I think, no reference to St. Mark); to the Acts of the Apoſtles, and Sixteen of the Canonical Epiſtles. The two Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians, the Second to Timothy, the Second and Third Epiſtles of St. John, and the Apocalypſe, are not quoted, ſo far as I perceive; and the references to the Second of St. Peter, and to St. Jude, are diſputable. It muſt be added, that theſe early Fathers introduce paſſages from the New Teſtament with as little reſerve as we ſhould introduce them at this day, eſpecially in epiſtolary correſpondence; not ſtaying to ſay St. Matthew or St. Paul writes ſo or ſo, but adopting their words, as well known to Chriſtian readers, and incorporating them into their own letters. There are exceptions, however, to this; and I will adduce two of them. Clement, St. Paul's fellow-labourer (Philip iv. 3), writing to the Corinthians, ſays, "Take the Epiſtle of the bleſſed Paul the Apoſtle into your hands. What was it that he wrote to you at his firſt preaching the Goſpel among you? Verily he did by the Spirit admoniſh you concerning himſelf, and Cephas, and Apollos, becauſe that even then ye had begun to fall into parties and factions among yourſelves." Sect. 47. Polycarp, the diſciple of St. John, and by him made biſhop of Smyrna, tells the Philippians, he ſhould not have "taken the liberty to write" to them, but that they themſelves "before encouraged him to it. For, neither can I, *nor any other ſuch as I am*, come up to the wiſdom of the bleſſed and renowned Paul; who, being himſelf in perſon with thoſe who then lived, did, with all exactneſs and ſoundneſs, teach the word of Truth; and, being gone from you, wrote an Epiſtle to you, into which if you look, you will be able to edify yourſelves in the faith that has been delivered unto you." Sect. 3. And, ſhortly afterwards, citing theſe words, "*Do we not know that the Saints ſhall judge the world*, as Paul teaches?" (1 Cor. vi. 2), he reminds them, that the ſame "bleſſed Paul laboured among them;" that they "are named in the beginning of his Epiſtle" to them; and that he "gloried of them in all the Churches." Sect. 11. It is here obſervable how ſoon and how clearly the line was marked between inſpiration and non-inſpiration; a circumſtance, which is equally viſible in Ignatius, the fellow-diſciple of Polycarp: "I do not," he ſays to the Romans, "as Peter and Paul, command you: they were Apoſtles, I a condemned man." Sect. 4. We ſee alſo, upon the whole, what credit is due to Dr. Roſenmuller's firſt concluſion, That the primitive Fathers "*never* uſed our Goſpels and Apoſtolical Epiſtles."

Another aſſertion of the ſame learned Doctor is, that "Almoſt all the Greek writers of this period held the Arian doctrines reſpecting Chriſt." Words are free; and a man may inſiſt, if he pleaſes, "amid the blaze of noon," that it is dark midnight; but thoſe who have eyes to ſee, or ſenſes to feel, the "vital lamp" of day, will never liſten to ſuch fooliſhneſs of folly. And there is juſt as much reaſon to maintain that light is darkneſs, as that the Apoſtolical Fathers held Arian notions concerning Chriſt, or did not believe in his proper divinity. In proof of this, it will ſuffice to produce a ſingle paſſage; to which a multitude, no leſs deciſive, might be added, and ſome from each of the Fathers before named. Ignatius, who was conſtituted biſhop of Antioch by the Apoſtles, begins his Epiſtle to the Smyrneans with theſe words: "I glorify God, even Jeſus Chriſt, who has given you ſuch wiſdom." The original is, if poſſible, more pointedly emphatic: Δοξαζω Ιησουν Χριστον τον Θεον τον ουτως ὑμας σοφισαντα. R. C.

REMARKS *tending to illuſtrate the Genealogy in the Tenth Chapter of* Geneſis. *Ver* 2, *The Sons of* Japheth, Gomer, *&c. Communicated by the Rev.* W. BELOE.

GOMER.

THE ſcholiaſts ſay, that Cimerus was the ſon of Japetus. A Greek could hardly be required to give a more clear tranſlation of the genealogical Table of Moſes, which ſays that Gomer was the ſon of Japheth.

From Cimerus we have many derivatives ſtill extant in the Greek tongue.

as well as the Latin, which appears to make it more manifest that Cimerus is the Hebrew Gomer—Κιμερος, *a mist*, Cimerius, *black and dark*, are epithets often given to Phrygia; which all authors, who have written on the subject, acknowledge to have been the residence of Gomer.

Cybele, the great goddess of the Phrygians, was also stiled Κιμερις—Cybele was reputed to be the mother of the gods, probably the *dea gentilitia*, or tutelary goddess of Gomer's family, the oldest of men. The ornaments usually assigned to Cybele were black; and Arnobius says, that Cybele was represented by a small black stern. Ovid paints the stern of the ship that was to carry her to Rome of this dark colour:

"picta coloribus ustis
Cœlestum matrem concave puppis habet."

The habits of Cybele's priests were black; all of which circumstances seem to bear analogy to Cimerus, the Greek name of Gomer.

See Zephaniah, i. 4:

"I will cut off the remnant of Baal from this place, and the name of the Chemarims with the priests."

Might not these Chemarims be the priests of the goddess Cimeris, or Cybele, that is, of the tutelary goddess of Gomer's family?

Phurnutus, *De Naturâ Deorum*, says, that the ceremony of the castration of the priests of Cybele is a representation of the fable which the Greeks made concerning the treatment which Saturn received from his son Jupiter. Bochart thinks that it took its rise from the story which Scripture tells of Noah lying in his tent, Gen. ix. 21.

Perhaps the Phrygians owed the custom to an erroneous and imperfect tradition of this event. If so, the circumstance affords a serious lesson how corrupt a use human reason, left to itself, is wont to make of the most interesting truths.

Many classic authors affirm, however, that the castration of Cybele's priests took its rise from, and was founded on, the story of Atys. There are some circumstances which make it not improbable that what is related of Atys was borrowed from what is said of Noah. Atys and the castrated priests of Cybele were called her companions, an appellation bestowed on no other priests; παρεδροι, *socii, participes*. The Scripture says of Noah, that he walked with God. Atys forfeited the favour of Cybele by his commerce with a nymph named Saganis. The revenge which his crime occasioned drove him to despair, and urged him to offer violence to himself. Moses says of Noah, that "he began to be an husbandman, and planted a vineyard; and he drank of the wine, and was drunken and uncovered. The vine was sacred to Cybele, and her statue was of that wood. See the Scholiast to Apoll. Rhod. lib. 1, v. 1117. A husbandman is the term given to Noah, *vir terræ*. Cybele is the earth, and Atys was her husband. All this, however, may be thought very far-fetched, and is only given as conjecture. That the custom of self-castration took its rise from the Phrygians there can be no doubt: they were an effeminate and unmanly people, and well deserved what Virgil says of them:

"Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis
Desidiæ cordi; juvat indulgere choreis:
Et tunicæ manicas, et habent redimicula mitræ.
O verè Phrygiæ, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta
Dindyma; ubi adsuetis biforem dat tibia cantum
Tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecynthia matris
Idææ. Sinite arma viris et cedite ferro."

ASHKENAZ. Gen. x. 3.

"And the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah."

Ashkenaz, I imagine, inhabited Phrygia Minor. We read of the country of Ascania, and of the people called Ascani. Ascanius was probably the *nomen Gentilitium*, or family-name, Ασκενος; was a term antiently bestowed on the Euxine sea.

Jeremiah, li. 27. gives a summons to the kingdoms of Ararat, Minni, and Ashchenaz to the standard of the Medes. This proves Ashchenaz to have been a neighbour to the Medes; and here, therefore, he will be found in the tract of ground probably between the mountains of Armenia and those of Taurus, and consequently in the vicinity of his father Gomer.

Herodotus places a people, whom he calls Maryandyni, much in the same situation as Jeremiah places Ashchenaz, between the Matieni or the North-east, and the Syrians and the Cappadocians, or the South-west. The Maryandyni were probably the descendants of Ashchenaz. The Scholiast to Apoll. Rhod. lib. 2. ver. 725, tells us,

us, that Maryandynus was the ſon of Cimerus, and Aſhchenaz was the ſon of Gomer. Bithynia in Phrygia was firſt called Maryandinia. Μαριανδυνος αυλος was the mournful pipe uſed at funerals. *More Maryandyno vociferat* has an alluſion to the Phrygian minſtrels and mourners called in at the departure of dying perſons; a cuſtom ſtill prevailing at Aleppo. See Dr. Ruſſel's Nat. Hiſt. of Aleppo.

Among theſe Phrygians thoſe melancholy rites were attributed to which there is frequent alluſion in the ſacred writers of the Old Teſtament. Selden ſays they repreſented the acceſs and receſs of the ſun.

Adonis was the object of theſe rites, and is celebrated for being the only hero of antiquity who had the liberty of deſcending to Acheron, and returning to earth, at certain ſeaſons. The ſcene of this fiction was the dominions of Aſhchenaz. Acheron is a river in Phrygia Minor. Here Hercules firſt deſcended into hell, and brought back with him the dog Cerberus, whoſe foam overſpread the country with Aconite, to which the melancholy of the inhabitants was afterwards aſcribed. The deſcent into hell is generally underſtood to be a form of initiation into the myſteries.

It may be ſtill a queſtion, whether the deſcent of Adonis and of Hercules be not borrowed from the Egyptians, and the deſcent of their king Rhampſinitis.

RIPHATH.

This ſon of Gomeris no where mentioned in Scripture but in the genealogy, and thus we are deprived of the moſt authentic guides in our reſearches after him. Bochart obſerves, that he is called, in Gen. x. 3, Riphal, and that he is the ſame perſon who, in 1 Chron. i. 6, is denominated Diphal. Between the Boſphorus and the river Sangar, we hear of a people called the Rhebantes, probably the ſame with the Rhipathæi, whom Joſephus without ſcruple calls the deſcendants of Rhipath. This, however, is a ſingle teſtimony, and only grounded in a diſtant ſimilitude of names. The Riphæan mountains was the original name of that chain of hills afterwards better known by the name *Taurici Montes*, or *Taurus*.

The Rhiphæi, or Rhibæi, probably the deſcendants of Rhipath, was a common appellation given to thoſe giants who rebelled againſt the gods; and thoſe ſons of Rhipath were probably the old Titans, or Scythians, that peopled Europe. Euſtathius ſays, that Arcadia was formerly called Gigontes, the land of the giants; and it is not improbable but that the ſons of Rhipath were the antient Arcadians. Homer mentions here a city called Ripe; and Strabo mentions here a people called Rhipes.

The Arcadians were certainly a very antient people; they boaſted that they exiſted before the moon, and wore little moons in their ſandals, as the Athenians wore graſshoppers in their hair. The Arcadian cuſtom was evidently intended to confront as it were the Athenians, and vindicate to themſelves a priority of antiquity.

TORGAMAH.

Sir Walter Raleigh ſays, but does not mention his authority, that the Torgamians were alſo called Giblei, a people who bordered on the Sidonians, in Gabala of Phœnicia. If Sir Walter Raleigh be right, and Cappadocia be the firſt ſeat of Torgamah's family, he will be found in the neighbourhood of his father Gomer, and his brother Aſhkenaz, as well as of his uncles Meſech and Tubal, the joint confederates with him under Gog their prince; and here learned men have diſcovered ſome remembrance of him in the people called Trogmi.

Strabo, in his twelfth book, aſſociates the Trogmi, or Trocmi, with the Galatians, and aſſigns to them one of the four diviſions of Galatia, which aſſembled at Drynæmetum for the trial of caſes of murder. He adds, that the Trocmi were in the confines of Cappadocia and Pontus. There was an antient city on the borders of Bithynia and Phrygia, named Germah, which retains the two laſt ſyllables of Togarmah's name. The inhabitants (ſee Xylander) were called Germani, or Togermani. Thoſe of them who lived Eaſtward were ſtyled Germani Syri. Germani denotes one of a white and fair complexion. The Germans of Europe are celebrated for their fair complexions. Dionyſius ſtyles them λευκα φυλα; and Euſtathius, in his comment on ver. 285, oppoſes them to the Æthiopians. See Ezekiel, chap. xxvii. 14. Speaking of Tyre the Prophet ſays, "They of the houſe of Togarmah traded in thy fairs with horſes and horſemen and mules."

This

This occupation the Paphlagonians were known more especially to pursue. Plutarch says that Tigranes, a name some think derived from Togarmah, and given to the chiefs of that house, brought into the field twenty-five thousand horsemen against Lucullus. Josephus writes Togarmah's name Θυργαμμος, which some copies render Thygran; neither very unlike Tigranes. The Cappadocians and Paphlagonians (see Xenophon. Anab. 5.) valued themselves on their skill in horsemanship; and boasted, as Hecatonymus tells Xenophon, that their cavalry was more expert in martial exercise than any which the king of Persia had. The same preference was given them by others. Plutarch informs us that Crassus the Roman general placed his chief reliance upon these. Lucullus too made choice of these and the Thracian horse to attack the Catophracts, the choicest of the enemy's cavalry. We may conclude that the wealthy Tyrians would not have trafficked with the house of Togarmah in this article if they could have been better served elsewhere. The Prophet, in describing the magnificence of Tyre, intended to tell us that she was supplied with the best of all sorts of merchandise that Asia could produce.

"And the sons of Javan; Elishah and Tarshish, Kittim and Dodanim." Gen. x. 4.

Bochart places Javan and his sons in Europe, assigning to the father Greece; to Elishah, Peloponnesus; to Tarshish, Tartessus in Spain; to Chittim, Latium in Italy; and to Dodanim, a part of France.

Javan then may be considered as Lord of Ionia, the antient name of which was Jas, not very remote from Javan.

"Javan and Tubal and Meshech, they were thy merchants; they traded the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market." Ezekiel xxvii. 13.

This seems a very curious circumstance in the character of Javan. He does not come to Tyre, like the other merchants who frequented that market, with such goods as are the produce of his own skill or manufacture, but with a string of slaves. If it proves nothing else, it proves the great antiquity of the abominable practice of buying and selling our fellow-men.

The vessels of brass were probably Tubal's goods. Bochart supposes them to be the manufacture of Eubæa, and imported at Tyre by Javan.

The slaves of Ionia were, in later and more classic times, principally sought after; the women, in particular, were famous for the accomplishments of singing and dancing.

"Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos
Matura virgo et fingitur artibus
Jam nunc et incertos amores
De tenero meditatur ungui" Hor.

It was in the dress of an Ionian slave that Themistocles, included in a letter, escaped the fury of his enraged countrymen; and it was to procure some slaves of this description that Atossa impelled the Persian monarch to undertake the invasion of Greece. See my translation of Herodotus, vol. II. p. 156. It is a striking revolution of events, that the commander, who had defeated the enterprize of Xerxes, should, after this, be indebted for his safety to, and be carried to Persia in, the likeness and garb of those very women who, if the authority of Herodotus is to be trusted, provoked and stirred up the war. The fickle character of the Greeks, that is to say, of Javan's posterity, has been the universal theme of censure among the best writers of antiquity; and it is remarkable that the seven Churches to which the Epistles are directed in the Revelations were all, if I may be allowed the expression, under the jurisdiction of Javan, except, perhaps, Pergamus. Rev. ii. 4.

Ephesus is reproached for having left her first love. In the same chapter Thyatira is accused of suffering a false prophetess to seduce her from the true God. Chap. iii. ver. 1 and 2, Sardis is considered as one dead, and exhorted to vigilance, and to rouse itself from negligence. Ver. 15 of the same chapter, Laodicea is called one neither cold nor hot. The Church of the Nicolaitans is accused of impurity of morals. All which collective circumstances combine to fix one and the same national character on the Greeks in all ages.

ELISHAH.

Elishah is considered by learned men as synonymous with Æolus. Servius on the first Æneid styles Æolus *Hippotades Dominus insularum*, Lord of the Islands. This corresponds with Ezekiel, chap.

chap. xxvii. ver. 7: "Blue and purple from the iſles of Eliſhah was that which covered thee."

Jas, or Ion, was the appellative given to the deſcendants of the houſe of Javan; ſo the country of the deſcendants of Eliſhah, or Æolus, was, in after times, called Æolia.

There was a town in the Peloponneſe, called Aliſium, not unlike Eliſhah; and Bochart thinks that the Helleſpont was originally called *Elis Pont*, from the ſame perſonage. According to Herodotus, one of the one hundred and twenty provinces, as they ſtood in the Rolls of the Perſian Empire, was named Alyſienenſis, which, from its ſituation betwixt Ionia and Phrygia, muſt evidently comprehend Æolia.—Leſbos became the capital iſland under the juriſdiction of the Æoli; and this, with Tenedos, and other ſmall iſlands, I preſume to be theſe of which Ezekiel ſpeaks.

The commodities with which they traded at Tyre were probably different ſpecies of the Purpura Marina. See my notes on this ſubject, Herodotus, ver. iii. p. 423.

Chios was probably alſo one of theſe iſlands; for hither it was that Alexander ſent for materials to clothe himſelf and his favourites with purple robes. See Athenæus, b. xii. c. 9. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

READING Bp. Lowth's tranſlation of Iſaiah, I met with the following note on chap. xxxvi. ver. 12:

"*Deſtined to eat your own dung*] לאכל 'that they may eat,' as our tranſlation literally renders it. But Syriac reads מאכל, 'that they may not eat;' perhaps rightly, and afterwards ומשתות or ושחות, to the ſame purpoſe."

Now, upon conſulting Walton's Polyglott, I find the reading of the Syriac to be different; viz. דלא יאכלון and וישתון, expreſſed in the Hebrew characters. The meaning I own to be the ſame; with which the Arabic alſo agrees. Nor do I enquire into the propriety of inſerting the negative upon the authority of theſe two verſions. But I ſhould be obliged to ſome of your biblical correſpondents to aſſign a reaſon (if one can be aſſigned) why Bp. Lowth repreſents the reading of the Syriac to be different from what it really is. It would be preſumption in *me* to accuſe ſo learned a man as Bp. Lowth was of entire ignorance of the Syriac language; though certainly there appears ſomething like it in the note which I have quoted; for, the prepoſition *mem*, prefixed to a Syriac infinitive, would have had a *ſomewhat* different form from the Hebrew infinitive; as may be ſeen by conſulting Baxtorf's Chaldee and Syriac Grammar. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

THE caſe of J. M. p. 118, will be ſomewhat relieved, and cheaply and readily, by the perſon purging himſelf, about once in ten days, with any aloetic purge (Scotch pills are as good as any purge for it); and particularly by waſhing his hands every morning at upriſing with ſea-water, or, for want of it, in ſalt and water.

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

A Country Reader, neither ſkilled in the dead languages of Latin or Greek, nor a ſcientific man, requeſts your botanic correſpondents would annex to their ſcientific terms the common familiar Engliſh names generally uſed; which would enable myſelf and others to give them oftentimes information, which, by their preſent terms of ſcience, we are precluded from. But, if the botanical papers are all to be in Linnæan language, Dr. S. and his Linnæan correſpondents had better confine it to their own circle, rather than fill your generally uſeful pages with an unintelligible language to moſt of your readers for oſtentation.

Yours, &c. RAY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

AMONGST others, ſpecial thanks to Viator, for his uſeful communication on lighting fires; he is a public benefactor. (See p. 96.)

The hydrophobia in the Suffolk cow, p. 34, is really, Mr. Urban, too groſſly ignorant to deſerve any reply.

An eaſy, equal, productive tax.—I hired a poſt-chaiſe to viſit a friend, and returned the ſame day, and was charged the government day-duty. I viſited there again, and ſtayed till next day. I paid my poſt-chaiſe for the two days, but no government duty. Why not an equal duty for every day?

What

What a profitable tax, and how equal and juſt!

V.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Jan.* 10

IN p. 859. A. H. enquires after the beſt method of ſtuffing and preſerving birds, method of making eyes for them, &c. &c. I beg to acquaint him, various are the methods uſed on this occaſion. The recipe I uſe, and which I find fully to anſwer the purpoſe, is, firſt, open the bird at the vent, extract the entrails, lungs, craws, &c.; waſh out the cavity with a ſolution of one ounce of ſal ammoniac diſſolved in a quart of water, in which afterwards two ounces of corroſive ſublimate of mercury muſt be put; or, four ounces of arſenick may be boiled in two quarts of water, till all, or the greateſt part, be diſſolved. Suſpend the bird by the bill to drain; then ſtrew the inſide with a powder made of four parts of tobacco-ſand, four parts of pounded pepper, one part of burnt alum, and one part of corroſive ſublimate, or arſenick; then fill the body with oakum, or tow, ſteeped in the above liquor. Sew up the vent-hole made for extracting the entrails with a thread ſteeped in the liquor; take out the tongue, and ſcoop out the brain through the mouth; fill theſe cavities alſo with the ſteeped tow. The attitude is given by ſharp-pointed wires at one end being thruſt through the legs, body, breaſt, and neck, alſo through the wings and body, acroſs. Dry the birds gently in an oven, taking care that the heat is not too powerful, which may be known by a feather or a hair put for trial-ſake into it; which, if adequate to the purpoſe, will neither criſp, curl, nor bend. If at any time the bird gets moiſt, have recourſe to the oven, or a gentle fire, which will ſoon recover its loſt elaſticity, and preſerve it (with care) for ages. Eyes may be procured at any glaſs manufactory; or they may be bought at any of the dealers in birds and curioſities in London; or the eye-ſockets may be filled with putty, and painted according to nature with oil colours.

The recipe of the late Sir Aſhton Lever, for the above purpoſe, was a mixture of one pound of ſalt, four ounces of alum, and two ounces of black pepper; in every other matter as before, except the uſe of the liquid, and drying the ſubject by the oven. He ſuſpends the bird by the feet in a fine cool airy place, for the ſalts to impregnate the body; afterwards, by a thread run through the under mandible, till it appears to be perfectly ſweet; then hang it in the ſun, or near a fire.

The preſent preſerver of birds, quadrupeds, &c. at the Leverian Muſeum, has invented a new method for ſupplying his ſubjects with eyes: it conſiſts of a ſemi-globe of poliſhed glaſs; on the plane ſide is affixed a painted repreſentation of the pupil, iris, &c. of the eye, which gives it a very natural appearance. J. LASKEY.

*** We ſhall be glad to receive the drawing of the Devonſhire celt. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Stockport, March* 16.

I HAVE lately purchaſed the valuable edition of Shakſpeare by Steevens; I admire it much; it is elegantly and correctly printed. Every lover of our Engliſh Æſchylus muſt feel himſelf under the greateſt obligations to that indefatigable gentleman. The light he has ſhed on innumerable paſſages makes the old Bard ſhine with renovated luſtre. He, however, is conſcious of the exuberance of notes that are ſubjoined to this edition; for which he makes a very proper apology. For two omiſſions, however, his apology is not ſo ſatisfactory; the former deprives us of a ſenſible pleaſure, the other renders this edition incomplete. Though there can, perhaps, be no certain reliance on the authenticity of any of the paintings or engravings of Shakſpeare; and Mr. Steevens thinks it abſurd to "perpetuate illuſions;" yet every admirer of him (omitting that gentleman) cannot but receive pleaſure from contemplating thoſe features which he ſuppoſes, at leaſt, to be repreſentatives of the "Warwickſhire lad." I muſt confeſs, I often gaze with delight on the picture of any favourite author before I begin to read; and cannot but think that it infuſes a portion of ſpirit. Now to the ſecond omiſſion, which renders this edition incomplete, viz. the non-inſertion of the poems. They are certainly by no means adequate in merit to his other performances: but is this an argument for their total expulſion? By the ſame rule Mr. S. might omit half of what he has given us. Even allowing they have but little intrinſic merit, yet they are rendered deſirable by the ingenious labours

of

of Mr. Malone, his illustrious competitor. *Apropos*, I am happy to see that we may expect a life of our Bard from the pen of that able gentleman. Rowe's is a most insipid thing indeed.

As I read, Mr. Urban, I shall transmit to your valuable repository my cursory Remarks, if the present meet your approbation.

Tempest, p. 1.—I am surprized that Mr. S. did not place his emendation in the text "blow till thou burst thee, wind." There cannot be a doubt but that it is the genuine reading. In common pronunciation "thee" and "thy" are scarcely distinguishable. He, therefore, that took this down from the speech of the actor (for most of these plays were got possession of in this furtive way), might easily make the mistake.

Scene 2, p. 7.—Miranda's description of the storm is absolute bombast. The remaining part of her speech is beautiful in the extreme; it is tender and pathetic; the idea of "sinking the sea within the earth" is truly sublime.

To separate the latter "no harm-?" from Miranda's speech, "O, woe the day," destroys the beauty of the passage.

P. 13:

"Betid to any creature in the vessel
Which thou heard'st cry, which thou saw'st sink."

The commentators, except only the venerable Dr. Johnson, seem to think it beneath them to explain passages, however difficult; their chief aim is to produce endless authorities for the words made use of. The construction here is by no means uncommon to Shakspeare; but it is a peculiar one, "Betid to any creature which thou heard'st cry in the vessel which thou saw'st sink."

P. 14:

"*Prof.* Twelve ye-ars since, Miranda, twelve years since
Thy father was the duke of Milan, and
A prince of power."

I hope I shall not be accused of refinement, when I assert that "years" in the first verse was made dissyllable by design, not merely to fill the line. The length it requires in pronunciation is admirably expressive of the tedious length of the years, and afterwards the accent is on "twelve" to shew the great number of those "ye-ars." It is no less beautiful than the "*Futmus Troes fuit Ilium & ingens—gloria Teucrorum*" of Virgil. Æn. II. 325.

P. 15:

Miranda. O! my heart bleeds
To think o'th' teen that I have turn'd you to,
Which is from my remembrance.

This difficult passage is passed by in silence by a common piece of critical knavery. The scope of it seems to be this: "My heart bleeds to think of the sorrowful events which I have brought afresh to your memory and put you on recounting, but which have escaped (are from) my remembrance." "Teen" is used very frequently by Spencer.

The manage of my state] for management.

To trash for overtopping]. The context plainly shews the meaning of this passage: it is simply this, to retard or check the growing honour of those whom he perceives to be too popular, or aspiring." A "trash," as an anonymous annotator has observed, is a hunting term for any weight made use of to retard the course of too swift dogs. Such huge commentaries, when a single line would have shed as much light on the passage, only serve to plunge the ignorant into deeper ignorance, and confuse the intelligent.

P. 17:

"*Prof.* All dedicate
To closeness."

i. e. totally given up to retirement. "Dedicate" is very properly restored: among our early writers the præterite participle has rarely the "d" annexed. *E. g.* St. Athan. Creed, "the Father uncreate, &c. Exodus, xii. Eat not of it raw, neither sodden it all with water, but roast with fire. Donne, Funeral Elegie," verse 65:

"As, when a temple's built, saints emulate
To which of them it shall be consecrate."

O'erpriz'd] "was of more value," used passively. Would not "o'erpric'd" be better?

He being thus lorded] "vested with lordly or supreme power." Its general signification every one knows is very different.

P. 18:

"like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a traitor of his memory
To credit his own lie."

I would correct this passage by writing "oft" instead of "of it," the grammatical inaccuracy will then be

be removed, and the ſentence rendered perfectly plain. "Like one who, by *frequent repetitions*, *has* made even himſelf give credit to the falſity he forged." "As" is wanting to anſwer to "ſuch;" but theſe elliptical expreſſions are very frequent with our author.

Now the condition.] I would regulate this place by annexing theſe words to Miranda's ſpeech. She replies to the latter part of what Proſpero ſays, then aſks what the condition was.

"*Miranda*. I not remembring how I
cried *out* then,
Will cry it o'er again."

Steevens propoſes "cried on't;" but why ſhould we not read, as immediately after, "cried it?" Shakſpeare certainly wrote it ſo.

P. 20: In few,] in few words.

P. 21. *Proſ.* "When I have *deck'd* the ſea with drops full ſalt.] "Deck'd," as Eboracenſis has obſerved, ſhould be "degg'd" unqueſtionably. It is not only uſed in the North, but in Cheſhire, and all the neighbouring counties, for, to ſprinkle.

P. 26. Ariel's deſcription of the execution of his commiſſion is amazingly ſublime; every word increaſes the dignity.

P. 27. Ferdinand, with hair upſtaring.] Perhaps we ſhould read upſtarting, or upſtanding.

"And each particular hair to ſtand on
end." *Hamlet.*

P. 29. Mr. Upton's regulation is doubtleſs right; I am ſurprized that it was not inſerted.

P. 42. Full fathom five, &c.] Shakſpeare in the ſecond line has fallen into a grammatical error, which many authors, more diſtinguiſhed for their correctneſs, have not avoided. "Of his bones *are* coral made." Here he makes "bones" the nominative by negligence inſtead of "coral." We ſhould by all means read "is."

Nothing of him, &c. Steevens. I rather think the ſimple meaning to be this. No part of him decays, but only undergoes a change by the ſea.

Yours, &c. F. C.

Chertſea Abbey; Cæſar's *Paſſage over the* Thames. *In a Letter from Dr.* STUKELEY *to the worſhipful and learned* ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, *LL. D. F. S. A.*

KNOWING well your love for antient learning, eſpecially that of our own country, I need not plead the title of friendſhip to render the ſubſequent account agreeable to you, being the reſult of my obſervations in the afternoon of a journey I took to Chertſey.

I firſt went with eager ſteps to view the abbey, rather the ſite of the abbey; for, ſo total a diſſolution I ſcarcely ever ſaw; ſo inveterate a rage againſt every the leaſt appearance of it, as if they meant to defeat even the inherent ſanctity of the ground. Of that noble and ſplendid pile, which took up four acres of ground, and looked like a town, nothing remains; ſcarcely a little of the outward wall of the *precinctus*.

The gardener carried me through a court on the right-hand at the South ſide of the houſe, where, at the entrance of the kitchen-garden, ſtood the church of the abbey; I doubt not, ſplendid enough. The Weſt front and tower-ſteeple was by the door and outward wall, looking toward the town and entrance to the abbey. The Eaſt end reached up to an artificial mount along the garden-wall. That mount, and all the terraces of the pleaſure-garden on the back-front of the houſe, are entirely made up of the ſacred *rudera* and rubbiſh of continual deveſtation.

Human bones of the abbots, monks, and great perſonages, who were buried in great numbers in the church, and cloiſters which lay on the South ſide of the church, were ſpread thick all over the garden, which takes up the whole church and cloiſters; ſo that one may pick up handfuls of bits of bones at a time every where among the garden-ſtuff. Indeed, it put me in mind of what the Pſalmiſt ſays: "Our bones lie ſcattered before the pit: like as when one breaketh and heweth wood upon the earth." cxli. 8.

Foundations of the religious building have been dug up, carved ſtones, ſlender pillars of Suſſex marble, monumental ſtones, effigies, braſſes, inſcriptions, every where; even beyond the terraces of the pleaſure-garden.

The domains of the abbey extend all along upon the ſide of the river for a long way, being a very fine meadow. They made a cut at the upper end of it; which taking in the water of the river, when it approaches the abbey, gains a fall ſufficient for a water-mill for the uſe of the abbey and of the town.

town. Here is a very large orchard, with many and long canals, or fiſh-ponds; which, together with the great mote around the abbey, and deriving its water from the river, was well ſtocked with fiſh. Notwithſtanding it is ſo well fenced, in the 9th century the abbey was ſacked by the barbarous Danes, the abbot and 90 monks murdered.

I left the ruined ruins of this place, which had been conſecrated to religion ever ſince the year 666, with a ſigh for the loſs of ſo much national magnificence and national hiſtory. Dreadful was that ſtorm which ſpared not, at leaſt, the churches, libraries, painted glaſs, monuments, manuſcripts; that ſpared not a little out of the abundant ſpoil to ſupport them for the public honour and emolument. But, ſure, it was highly culpable not to give back a ſufficient maintenance to the parochial clergy! and, without it, little hope can the poſſeſſors entertain for the proſperity of their families.

One piece of hiſtory belonging to this place I muſt mention, lately retrieved by our friend the Rev. Mr. Widmore. The body of that murdered monarch, Henry VI. was depoſited in this church under a ſumptuous *mauſoleum*. King Henry VII. intending he ſhould be beatified into a ſaint, removed it to Windſor chapel; thence to Weſtminſter abbey, where it ſtill reſts, but in what place particularly is unknown. The Court of Rome demanding too high a price for the favour, the king dropped his deſign.

I now reſumed my former ardour to purſue the footſteps of the great Cæſar, who paſſed the Thames near here. When I lived formerly in London, I made many excurſions in queſt of his nocturnal manſions, and the track of his journeyings in his two expeditions hither. Very largely have I treated that ſubject in MS. with many drawings, ſeveral of which have been engraved 30 years ago.

I have no great hope of printing this, and many like works, for more reaſons than one. The ſpirit of ſolid learning is viſibly ſunk in my own time, and ſince I proſecuted theſe ſtudies. With a national regard to religion, ſunk and neglected, all true knowledge and wiſdom falls to the ground. No patrons of that which is really noble and praiſe-worthy! Nor can authors hope for any return for their labours, through the bookſellers craft.

They that have written on Cæſar's journeys hither had very ſlender notions of it, and of his paſſing the Thames in particular. That we may come at a proper knowledge of this matter, the great author tells us, in cap. 17 of lib. V. *De Bello Gallico*, that "the Britons at noon day attacked with the utmoſt vigour his foragers, horſemen, and the legionary troops ſent to protect them; but, in the end, received ſuch a defeat that all the auxiliary forces left the general Caſſivellaun. Nor did the Britons after this attempt to fight the Romans in a regular battle."

This was in Kent, on this ſide Barham Down. Cæſar found out then, that their intention was to retreat over the river Thames into Caſſivellaun's own territories, thinking he would not purſue them ſo high into the midland country. The river Thames was fordable only at one place; and even this, *ægre tranſiri poteſt*, in Cæſar's words. This one place is undoubtedly Coway ſtakes, between Weybridge and Walton, over againſt Shepperton.

The river at this place is wider than elſewhere any where near it of ſome miles; and that is the reaſon of its being fordable. At this place Caſſivellaun was determined to make a ſtand againſt the Roman arms. We are to diſabuſe ourſelves from the vulgar notions of the Britons being ſo barbarous a people; none could behave with more policy and valour.

At Shepperton, Caſſivellaun collected all his forces, and thoſe not a few. Moreover, he had fortified the bank-ſide with ſharp palliſades; and, beſides, the like ſtakes were fixed in the very bed of the river, under water.

Cæſar would not have merited his conſummate character, had he not taken care to have the beſt intelligence. Mandubratius, king of the Trinobantes, who inhabited London, Middleſex, and ſome part of the country about Southwark, was now with him. He had been driven out of his own country by Caſſivellaun, and fled to Cæſar. From him, from captives, and deſerters, Cæſar learned all this. But it was in vain to heſitate, and quite diſtant from his temper: he leads his army to Walton, over againſt the place; it conſiſted of full 30,000 effective men.

Many

Many years ago I viſited this place for the purpoſe we are upon. There was reaſon to judge that his nocturnal camp was in the preſent town, and where Brigad. Watkins's houſe ſtands. This houſe is in his camp; the ditch of the camp having been converted into canals in his garden, the dimenſions properly correſponding, which gave me a notion of it, being about 300 feet on a ſide.

Authors generally miſtake in fancying that the great and operoſe camp on St. George's hill, hard by, was Cæſar's; that was a ſtationary camp; by whom made I have no concern at this time to enquire. But, far otherwiſe was the Roman method on expeditions and marches. It is true, they made a camp the very night; ſuch was their diſcipline; and with reaſon. But this camp was of very ſmall dimenſion, 2 or 300 feet only on a ſide. It was chiefly for ſtate and regularity. It was a *prætorium*, the head quarters of the general and a few chief officers; and perhaps the ſpoil was there lodged. The Roman army lay around this *prætorium*; they did not truſt their ſafety to a few drowſy ſentinels, but a third part of their army lay under arms; and they always encamped upon plains, and open heaths, free from woods, to prevent ſurprize.

I have met with many of Cæſar's nocturnal camps: ſome were engraven 30 years ago, and unpubliſhed for the reaſons abovementioned.

It would have been an injudicious raſhneſs in Cæſar to have puſhed his paſſage over the Thames at Coway ſtakes, ſo paliſadoed above and below water, with reſolute troops on the other ſide; diſadvantages too great for Cæſar's prudence. But the matter, moſt abſolutely neceſſary, muſt be accompliſhed.

Therefore Cæſar reſolves to attempt it ſomewhat higher up the river. For this purpoſe he leaves a part of his army at the camp of Walton, ſtretched out in proper front, to make a ſhow of his ſtay there; the reſt he leads over the river Wye, and finds a very convenient place for his purpoſe in the meadow a little below where Chertſey bridge now ſtands.

I viewed the place with great attention, and maturely conſidered all circumſtances, and durſt pronounce with aſſurance, that it was at this very place, of which the great hero thus writes: "He ordered the horſe to enter the water, and the legionary troops to follow them cloſely. The ſoldiers went with ſo much force and celerity, tho' they were only head above water, that the enemy could not withſtand the power of the legions and of the cavalry, but left the bank, and betook themſelves to flight."

Now let us conſider the matter ſtep by ſtep. We cannot doubt of his camp being at Walton, over againſt the enemy; the name of the town proves it, as coming from *vallum*, it is a common name of towns where camps are found. There muſt be much wood about the river Wye then, as now, which would favour his private march. The river comes from Guilford, has been made navigable not many years ago, and that by means of locks and ſluices, which raiſe the water ſufficiently for the purpoſe. But in its natural ſtate it was eaſily fordable any where, nor difficult even now.

Farther, there is another little brook which runs into the Wye about Weybridge, but not the leaſt impediment to the march of an army. Deſcending ſome high ground at a place called Oburn, they came to a very large dry meadow, of which, no doubt, they had good intelligence before. This is juſt below Cherſey bridge. On the oppoſite open ſhore is another ſuch very large dry meadow, both of gravel. The bed of the river is gravel. Both the ſhores plain, flat, and level with the water's edge.

All theſe circumſtances are extremely favourable. But, farther, this very place is actually fordable in dry ſummers at this day. And, to crown all, there is a fine flexure of the river, which muſt afford the moſt deſirable aſſiſtance to the Romans, enlarging their front, contracting that of the Britons, and giving the former an opportunity of making an attack to great advantage on the flat edge of the water; many oppoſing a few, and ſurrounding them on two ſides as well as front. In a word, we may compare it to the operation of a pair of ſhears.

Though the Britons, without controverſy, awaited Cæſar's motions at Shepperton, yet we have not the leaſt room to think they did not watch him higher up the river, but a mile off, and oppoſe him with part of their forces. But Cæſar's good fortune and Roman valour overcame all difficulties, and

and gained the ſhore. They drove the Britons back to their main body at Shepperton; and there too they totally diſcomfited them, and took up their ſtation for that night at the very place.

One more advantage gained by his paſſage at Chertſey is, that the quantity of water in the river is ſomewhat leſſened by all that the Wye furniſhes, and that other leſs rivulet, and likewiſe of the brook that runs by Cowley's houſe at Chertſey, ariſing at St. Anne's hill; all emptying themſelves into the Thames below this place *.

Laſtly, we muſt obſerve, that this year of Cæſar's ſecond invaſion was remarkably dry; a circumſtance of admirable advantage in facilitating his fording the river at this place; as, under the like caſe, it is now fordable.

I have been informed, that the ſtakes at Cowey, which Caſvelhan placed in the river, were very thick pieces of ewe-tree; a wood eminent for its toughneſs, therefore not eaſily to be broken.

The memorial of this paſſage of Cæſar is kept up in the name of the town of Chertſey; for, the word is made up of *Cæſar*, and the Britiſh *ridh*, *ritus*, a paſſage or ford. They here pronounce Cæſar ſoft, after the Italian manner; ſo Cherbourg, in France, is *Cæſaris burgus*. So the Latins pronounced *ceraſus*, a cherry, which was originally pronounced kery by the inhabitants of Pontus, whence Lucullus brought the plant. From them the Turks now call them kerys.

I viewed the houſe in Chertſey where Mr. Cowley the poet lived and died, as they ſay. It is a good old timber houſe of a tolerable model. There is a large garden: a brook, before mentioned, ariſing at St. Anne's hill, runs by the ſide. They talk of a pretty ſummer-houſe which he built, which was demoliſhed not long ſince; and of a ſeat under a ſycamore-tree by the brook; which are mentioned in his poems. There are very good fiſh-ponds too of his making.

Near Chertſey is that remarkable high hill, called St. Anne's hill, from a chapel built upon it by the piety of former times to the honour of the mother of the Bleſſed Virgin. It is much higher than any ground near it, yet has a very fine ſpring at the top never dry; a matter of philoſophy concerning which I never could in my mind form any ſort of ſolution.

This hill gives a noble proof of the rotation of the earth on its axis, and of that motion being given it when as yet the ſurface of the ground was not thoroughly dry. This is a fact I have every where obſerved in all my travels, and long ſince given notice of it in the beginning of my *Itinerarium*. There is reaſon to admire at the incogitancy of mankind, as much that they never took notice of it before as ſince, though a matter ſo obvious, ſo exceedingly remarkable.

Near Feltham runs that artificial river made acroſs the common by King Charles I. from Stanwell to Hampton-court; and, Eaſt of the powder-mills at Belfont, on Hounſlow heath, I again remarked a very fair piece of the old Roman road from Old-ſtreet, North of London, Poripool-lane, Theobald's road in my pariſh, Oxford-road, and ſo by Turnham green, to Staines. This piece is juſt by the water-ſide, and half a mile in length, where the preſent road leaves it to go to the bridge. This I mentioned in my Itinerary. It goes acroſs the kingdom in a ſtraight line parallel to the Ikenil-ſtreet, from Chicheſter to Dunwich, in Suffolk; the firſt epiſcopal ſeat there, erected by Fœlix the Burgundian, who converted that country to the Chriſtian faith, and built the ſchool at Cambridge. I call this road, for diſtinction ſake, *via Trinobantica*.

Oct. 19, 1752. WM. STUKELEY.

MR. URBAN, *Dundee, Sept.* 22.

THERE is a paper in the firſt and only volume yet publiſhed of the Tranſactions of the Antiquaries of Scotland, by Mr. Little, on the expedients uſed by the Celts in this country previous to the uſe of metals. His diſſertation is accompanied by a plate; but the great defect of both is, that no ſcale is given, nor information imparted, as to the *proportional ſizes* of the different ſtone utenſils and weapons exhibited and deſcribed. I have ſeen many, and poſſeſs a few, of the ſmall antient darts, or arrow-heads, compoſed of pebble or flint, in various forms, but chiefly triangular, and barbed with wings, or approaching to the ſhape of the geometrical figure termed a rhom-

boid.

* Perhaps the iſlets above Chertſey bridge break the force of the ſtream; another advantage.

boid. But none of theſe ever exceeded 2 inches, or 2½ inches, in length. Such are called *elf-arrows* by the country people who find them.

I incloſe you an exact drawing (*pl. II.*), ſhewing the preciſe magnitude and form of a very remarkable ſtone, which was lately communicated to me by John Guthrie, eſq. of Guthrie, having been found in a cairn * on his eſtate in the central part of this county (Forfarſhire). No. 1 ſhews its length and breadth †; and No. 2 its length and thickneſs. It is an uncommonly-long flint, or pebble, of a duſky ſtraw colour ſlightly blended with a light blue ſhade, is conſiderably pellucid, and as hard and ſuſceptible of poliſh as the fineſt cornelian. The ſharpneſs of its edges and point, and general regularity of its form, have been attained with ſurpriſing perfection, when the remoteneſs of the æra of its probable formation, and unforward means employed, are conſidered. When firmly faſtened to a ſhaft, it muſt have been a very formidable *telum*.

You have alſo ſent herewith a ſide-ſketch (No. 3), and impreſſion of the top (No. 4), taken from a large antient brass ring. It was found in Perth on taking down part of a wall forming the court or garden adjoining to the antient occaſional reſidence of the Scottiſh court. This was the building in which that myſterious tranſaction of the Gowry conſpiracy was enacted. The ring is neatly formed, and has been gilt. I ſhould be much gratified if any of your ingenious friends could throw light upon the odd-like hieroglyphick which it impreſſes. CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

INCLOSED I ſend you a drawing of Cardington Croſs, Bedfordſhire (*plate II*), which is much admired for its elegance. It was erected in the courſe of laſt year at the expence of the late Samuel Whitbread, eſq. and is ſituated in the centre of the three roads leading to Bedford, St. Neots, and Cardington. W. PARSLOW.

Mr. URBAN, *Mar.* 2.

THE following letter is ſent you, in the firſt place as a literary curioſity, and with a view alſo of requeſting your ingenious correſpondents to give ſome information relative to the writer of it, who appears to have been a gentleman of ſome conſequence in the law, and had chambers in Gray's inn. It is needleſs to ſay that the match with Mr. Robert Sidney did not take place. His ſignature is given in *plate II.* and his ſeal; Azure, a chevron engrailed, between three eſcalops within a border engrailed.

"My very good lorde; it may lyke you to be advertized that of late, as wel by lettres as by conference with this bearer, my couſin Edward Molineux*, howe effectually you directed him to make mention unto me from your L. for a match in marriage to be concluded between Mr. Robt Sidney, your ſonne, and my daughter. Wherin as I acknowledge myſelf greatlie beholdinge unto your L. for this ſpeciall favr; ſo in regarde of the good I heare of the yonge gentleman, and of his rare and ſinguler vertues; I wiſhe her worthie to deſerve as you deſier, and myſelf of habilitie to requite your L. courteſie. And albeit, to reporte to your L. without vauntinge, I have had ſome lodge and verie honorable profers for my daughter of late, yet am I free from abſolute conſent, and ſhe from promis (as ſhe affirmeth). The libertie of lykinge I have left to herſelf; hoping ſhe will take my advice in her choyce, as one that will be more carefull for her well-doinge then as yett (her yeares conſidered) ſhe can be for herſelf. And becauſe likinge cannot growe without inſpection, yf it pleaſe your L. ſome enterveywe may be hadd, I ſhall aſſent therunto, at ſuch time and place as you ſhall think mete. In the meane tyme, yf it pleaſe your L. in your paſſage to the Courte, to take my pore houſe in your way, I ſhall accounte the ſame honoured by your preſence; albeit I muſt pray you to accept your harte welcome for your beſt entertaynment; being ſure that my buſines in the tearme will force myne abſence. Thus, with my humble dewtie to your L. I leave the ſame to the tuicion of th' Almightie. *Sherfeilde*†, the vth of this preſent Aprill. Your L. to commaund, THO. COLBY."

"To the right honorable and my verie good lorde, Sir Henrie Sidney, knight

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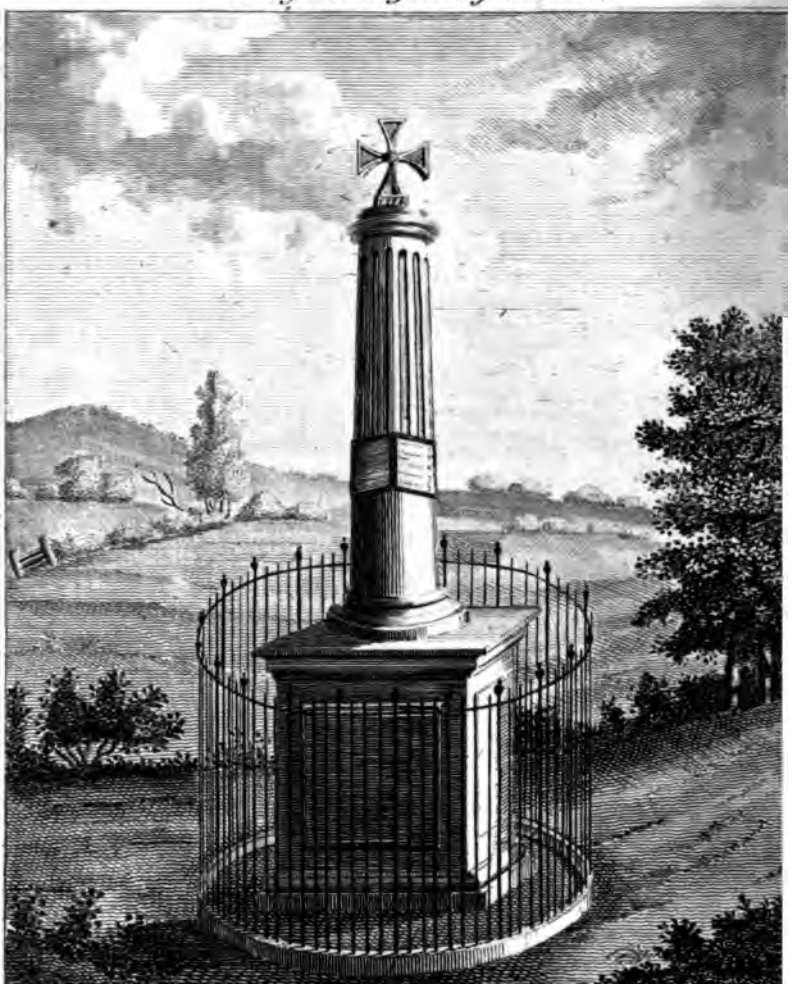
* I preſume, Mr. Urban, it is unneceſſary for me to make any comments on *cairns* to the deep-read Antiquaries who are conſtantly peruſing or encircling your Journal. Pennant, Groſe, and others, have written and conjectured abundantly concerning theſe antient conical piles of ſtones.

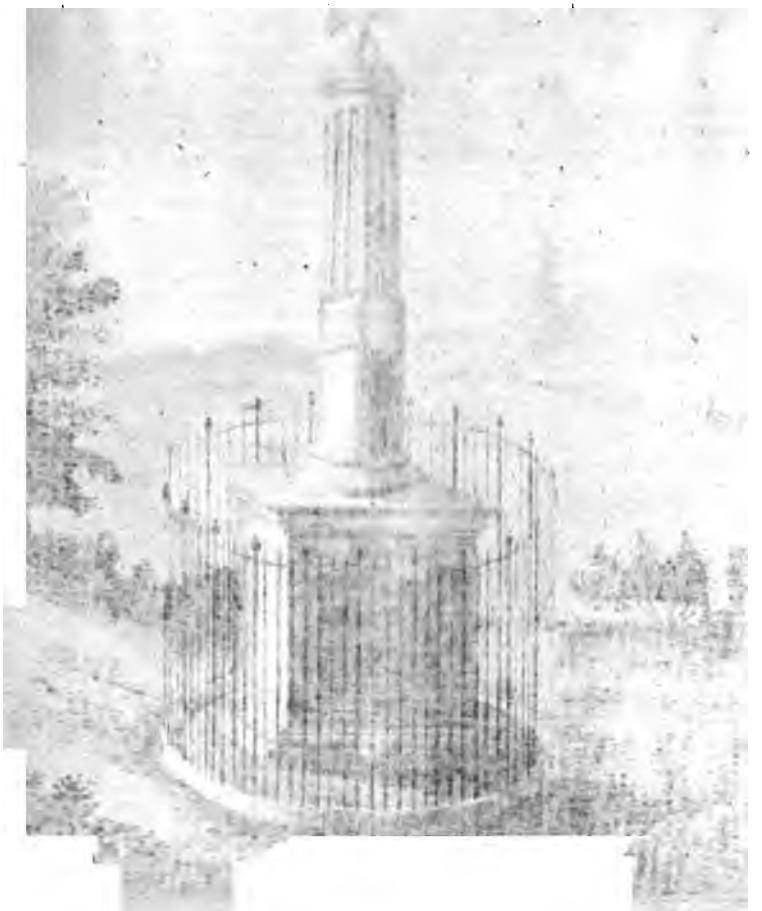
† In our Plate, the figures are reduced to exactly *one-half* the real ſize. EDIT.

* Of Nunfield, co. Surrey, eſq.

† A fourth part of the manor of Sherfield was purchaſed, in June, 1515, from Sir

Cardington Cross, Bedfordshire.





Gent. Mag. March. 1797. Pl. III. p. 201.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

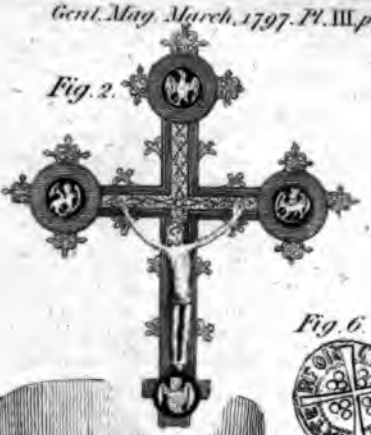


Fig. 6.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Dorothy Wharton

of the order of the Garter, L. President of Wales, and of his Majestie's previe counsell."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

THE seal (*pl. III. fig.* 1.) is engraved from an impression in the hands of William Boys, esq. of Sandwich, who cannot recollect whence he had it, but proposes it here for explanation, and that Antiquaries may determine whether it belongs to a religious house on the Continent, or in Great Britain or Ireland. What is most remarkable in the inscription, if not a single instance of the kind, is the date 1484 in *Arabic numerals*. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Todham, July* 6.

I HAVE sent you a sketch, *fig.* 2, of a piece of antiquity in my possession, the exact size of which is 12 inches by 11. It is supposed to be what was sold at Dr. Baylis's sale at Evesham, about 36 years ago, as the top of the staff of office carried before the abbot of that place, as it is well remembered that such a piece of antiquity was there sold. At which time also that abbot's chair was disposed of (a great curiosity), and is now in possession of Mr. Biddle, a native of Evesham, now living in London; who, I am persuaded, would gratify your many readers with a drawing of it if applied to. The abbot of Evesham had episcopal jurisdiction over the parishes in the vale; and in many of them, as in the borough of Evesham, had power to build prisons, erect gibbets, &c. &c.; to try all causes except treason (which privilege the borough still exercises); and was exempt from all authority, both civil and ecclesiastical, except that of the Pope: or, it may have been picked up by Archbishop Juxon when he rebuilt so many parts of Lambeth palace, as it was purchased at the late Lady Fan's sale, about three years ago, whose first husband was Sir W. Juxon, son of Sir W. Juxon, who was sole executor to the Archbishop, who died at the house, his then country-residence, about 130 years ago, where this was purchased. It is of Corinthian brass, double-gilt on both sides, is 12 inches by 14, and appears at the foot of the cross to have been broken off. The hieroglyphical figures at the ends of the cross are intended, I think, to represent those described in Rev. iv. 7. and Ezek. i. 10*. If any of your numerous and very ingenious Antiquarian correspondents can give a more satisfactory description of it, it will, no doubt, oblige your readers in general †.

The dean and chapter of Lichfield have certainly acted wisely; first, in covering their church with slate, and, 2dly, in introducing pews into it for parochial use. In the general wreck of conventual churches, at the dissolution of monasteries, the lead and bells were reserved to the king's use in all grants; and, if the buildings were extensive, were immediately stripped and demolished. Where parochial use had been made of them, they were then spared, and only the lead and bells taken, unless purchased by the inhabitants. This was the case with the abbey of Tewkesbury, which now boasts so fine a parish-church; while that of Evesham, which was supported by 164 polished marble pillars, richly carved and gilt, and ornamented with 9 towers, and surrounded with 16 chapels, has not, that we can trace, one stone left upon another. W. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Jan.* 13.

INCLOSED is a drawing (*fig.* 3) of a gold coin of Edward III. called a *quarter-florin* ‡; and, I am led to think, from the account of it in Rapin's medallic history of this prince, and Pinkerton's observation, that "the only one known at present (1789) is

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Sir Barent the Meyers, by Sir William Heyrick and Mr. Colby, in trust for Dorothea Lady Wharton, in the names of Sir Will. Heyrick and Mr. Colby; both of whom, in a letter dated from her house in Little Britain, 21 June, 1616, she styles "her loving cousins." (See her signature in *pl. III.* 8.) Sir William then lived at Richmond.

* They are what are the *symbols* of the four *Evangelists*, the angel, lion, bull, and eagle, so common on sepulchral monuments. EDIT.

† An episcopal crosier of brass gilt, exactly similar, except that the figure was wanting, though the holes for fixing it on remained, found some years before in the roof of an old house belonging to Sir Harry Pickering, of Whaddon, co Cambridge, was in the possession of Lord Oxford 1735, and in that of Jas. West, esq. 1750. D. H.

‡ This coin resembles the one which Mr. Folkes calls "a quarter noble;" and has the same legend, EXALTABITUR IN GLORIA. EDIT.

in Dr. Hunter's cabinet," that it is a very curious coin, and worthy your notice in the Gentleman's Magazine*, *as the ſecond yet diſcovered.* It was found in a garden at Lincoln very lately, and weighs, in its preſent ſtate (the rim being ſomewhat mutilated), about 35 grains.

It muſt have been a moſt beautiful piece of money, being of the fineſt gold, and of exceedingly good workmanſhip. I am afraid my drawing of it will not convey ſo favourable an idea of its preſervation as is really the caſe, being perfect, excepting that the rim has ſuffered. H. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

AMONG the publications noticed in your Review for 1796, the argument of a poem called "William and Ellen," p. 1034, ſtruck me as demanding ſome notice, on account of the glaring deviations from hiſtorical truth with reſpect to the ſubject to which it refers. As I am well acquainted with the ſpot where the tranſaction alluded to took place, and have frequently viſited the ſcene of Ellen's death, and made pilgrimages to her tomb, it falls within my power to ſet the young author right as to ſeveral material facts which he has ſo groſſly miſ-ſtated.

The ruins of Kirkconnel chapel, in Dumfrieſſhire, ſtand near the banks of the little river Kirtle, a beautiful ſtream, with wild hanging ſhrubs over it, and large natural blocks of marble on its ſides, which take an excellent poliſh, and which, intermingled with the ſhrubs, preſent, in their rude ſtate, ruſtic ſeats and bowers of exquiſite beauty and fragrance. It was here that the tragedy happened which has given riſe to ſeveral of the artleſs, but affecting, compoſitions of the Scottiſh poets.

In the reign of the lovely, but unfortunate, Mary, there lived near this enchanting ſpot a young maid named Ellen Irvine; who, though a vaſſal to the laird of Kirkconnel, was herſelf heireſs to a very conſiderable fortune. This circumſtance, and her beauty, for which ſhe was ſo highly celebrated as to be called by way of diſtinction *The Fair Ellen*, procured her numerous admirers. Two of theſe in particular, one whoſe name is not handed down to us, the other a youth of amiable character, by name Adam Fleming, preſſed their ſuit with equal eagerneſs, and, for a time, with equal ſucceſs. At length the virtues of young Fleming prevailed, and his rival was finally diſmiſſed. Jealous at this preference, and provoked beyond meaſure at his ill fortune, the diſappointed man waited with gloomy anxiety for the day of revenge. That day came unfortunately too ſoon. Having traced the lovers from their home to one of the romantic ſeats already deſcribed near the banks of the rivulet, where they were ſitting, and diſcourſing of their approaching marriage, the ruffian returned to his houſe, deliberately loaded his carbine, and took his ſtation among ſome dwarf-trees which grew on the other ſide of the ſtream. When he thought he had a convenient opportunity, he levelled his aim at his ſucceſsful rival; but the faithful Ellen, who perceived his murderous deſign, and was reſolved to prevent it, had time to caſt herſelf before her lover; and having received the contents of the carbine in her own breaſt, ſhe inſtantly expired. Words cannot paint the amazement, the horrour, and deſpair, of the wretched Adam Fleming. Inſtantly, however, he purſued the aſſaſſin, who vainly hoped to eſcape by flight, and, having taken from him a life too juſtly forfeited, he left Scotland, and ſerved with diſtinction in the Portugueſe wars. The remainder of the ſtory carries with it an air of fiction; but there is the moſt unqueſtionable evidence of its truth. Fleming, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his military career, returned, covered with glory, to the banks of his native ſtream. Immediately on his arrival, he repaired to the tomb of his faithful miſtreſs, caſt himſelf upon it, and died.

He lies buried beſide her. The ſtone which covers him (*Pl. III. fig* 4.) has on it engraved his ſword and a pilgrim's croſs, with an inſcription nearly defaced, but where it is ſtill poſſible to read,

HIC JACET ADAM FLEMING.

From this detail (the authenticity of which can be eſtabliſhed by the teſtimony of original papers in the poſſeſſion of Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Springkell, near Annan, on whoſe eſtate the ruins of Kirkconnel church are ſituate) it appears,

1. That

* This will at leaſt give our medal-collectors an opportunity of eſtabliſhing its degree of rarity. H. B.

1. That Ellen was not the *daughter* of the Scottiſh chieftain, but his vaſſal.

2. That the name of her lover was not William, but Adam.

3. That the father of Ellen did not attempt to influence her affections.

4. That Irving (or Irvine) was the name of the *miſtreſs*, and not the *rival*, of Adam Fleming.

5. That the elopement of the lovers, and the ſeizure of Fleming, the attempt to ſell him for a ſlave, the ſtorm, the ſhipwreck, are all fabulous.

6. That the murderous weapon was not an arrow, but a carbine.

7. That William (Adam) avenged himſelf on the ſpot, and did not "purſue his rival through Britain, Lapland, and Ruſſia;" and did not "meet and *graſp his foe!!!*" in Tartary.

The narrative of the lover's death comes nearer to the truth of hiſtory than the reſt of the poem; but the facts themſelves are in their nature ſo full of lovely ſimplicity, that it is with regret we ſee them mixed with improbable and unintereſting romance. I am ready to admit, and ſometimes approve, poetical licence; but I conceive the extraneous circumſtances, invented by the ballad-writer in queſtion, fatal to the ſucceſs of his poem.

I have already mentioned, Mr. Urban, that the ſtory of Adam Fleming and Ellen Irvine has given riſe to ſome of the moſt beautiful effuſions of the Scotiſh Muſe. One of them, if I do not treſpaſs too long on your patience, I ſhall ſubjoin to this memoir. The ſpeaker is Adam Fleming. Mr. Ritſon has judiciouſly given it a place in his collection of Scotiſh tragic Ballads, but gives it without any account of its author, or the occaſion on which it was compoſed. I hope I do not pay an ill compliment to its ſuperior merit by contraſting it with the "meaner beauties" of modern compoſition.

"I wiſh I were where Ellen lies!
Night and day on me ſhe cries
To bear her company.
O! would that in her darkſome bed
My weary frame to reſt were laid,
From love and anguiſh free!

"I hear, I hear, the welcome ſound
Break ſlowly from the trembling ground
That ever calls on me.
O, bleſſed virgin, could my power
Vie with my wiſh, this very hour
I'd ſleep death's ſleep with thee.

"A lover's ſigh, a lover's tear,
Attended on thy timeleſs bier—
What more can Fate require?
I hear, I hear, the welcome ſound—
Yes, I will ſeek the ſacred ground,
And on thy grave expire.

"The worm now taſtes that roſy mouth
Where glow'd, ſhort time, the ſmiles of youth:
And in my heart's dear home
Her ſnowy boſom loves to lie.
I hear, I hear, the welcome cry—
I come, my love, I come.

"O, life, begone! thy irkſome ſcene
Can bring no comfort to my pain—
Thy ſcenes my pain recall.
My joy is grief, my life is dead,
Since ſhe for whom I liv'd is fled—
My love, my hope, my all.

"Take, take me to thy lowly ſide,
Of my loſt youth thou only bride,
O, take me to thy tomb!
I hear, I hear, the welcome ſound—
Yes, *life can fice at ſorrow's wound.*
I come, I come, I come."

Yours, &c. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Guildford, Dec.* 12.

THE drawing (*pl. III. fig.* 5) is the exact ſize of part of a ſtag's horn, which was found, about 1790, in digging the cellar of a houſe now occupied by —— Sionoch, a currier, at Guildford, Surrey, at the foot of the hill on which the keep of that antient caſtle ſtands. Some coins were found within it, which are loſt. The man on horſeback and the ornaments are engraven on the outſide, as in the drawing, which I have ſolely copied. It is now in the poſſeſſion of a Mr. Cowper of that place. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Slauſton, March* 5.

HEREWITH you will receive a ſmall parcel of coins, ſelected as the moſt legible and moſt antient, out of a large quantity I have in poſſeſſion, found at different times in Medbourn-field, on the ploughed lands (North-weſt of the town) between the Mill and Slauſton-field, not in quantities, but diſperſed, as the plough happens to turn them up; and every alternate ploughing has brought more or leſs of them to light time out of mind. Their genuineneſs you need not doubt. Several I found myſelf; and the reſt I collected from illiterate ſhepherds and ploughboys, who in theſe matters know not how to deceive. J. TAILBY.

*** Theſe coins are all undoubtedly genuine; but moſt of them are common, and have been publiſhed and re-publiſhed again and again. Two of them, however, we have engraved in *pl. III.*; *fig.* 6, a half-penny of one of the firſt Edwards, from the *Waterford*

ford mint; and, *fig. 7.* a Conſular coin in ſilver, not quite ſo common, but ill-preſerved. (Two others ſhall be given in a future miſcellaneous plate). EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

AFTER a long abſence from your volumes, I returned to the coepicure.

pious treat wi h the reſt of a hungry

A letter ſigned E. A. vol. LXVI. p. 1076. caught my eye. The writer pays a compliment to the correct conduct of the Emigrant Clergy; which, from my own knowledge, *many of them* deſerve. Had your correſpondent been ſatisfied with rendering juſtice to theſe gentlemen, without doing it at the expence of the laity, you ſhould not have been troubled with the preſent letter.

My reſidence, when at home, is in a popular town, where a conſiderable number of French Emigrés, clergymen as well as laity, have been received with kindneſs and hoſpitality; and really, Mr. Urban, I underſtand that the poor laymen, with regard to their private lives, have been to the full as faultleſs as the prieſts.

Indeed, ſome of my neighbours, who *will be teaching*, inſiſt, that moral purity, in the preſent caſe, gravitates very much in favour of thoſe on whom no biſhop ever laid his hand.

In ſupport of this aſſertion, they produce two notorious inſtances. The names of the parties I ſuppreſs; but, if properly demanded, they ſhall be given. The firſt perſon was warmly patroniſed by many reſpectable families, till his *troubleſome aſſiduities* to the females of every houſe into which he was admitted gradually created ſuſpicions of vicious tendency, and he has been at laſt diſmiſſed with ignominy for glaring indecorum. The ſecond ſeduced the daughter of the people under whoſe roof he was admitted, and has left her pregnant.

I do not accuſe either of theſe prieſts of endeavouring to propagate *doctrines*; but I leave Mr. Milner, whom I admire as an agreeable intelligent man, but dread as an artful Catholick, to defend the general conduct of the profeſſors of a ſuperſtition, whoſe indiſcreet zeal has, in three inſtances, been publicly checked by Government, whoſe treatment has been remarkably mild and tolerant. When we recollect that Popiſh tenets have at times deluged our country with blood, and kindled the flames of perſecution, *non eſt mortua, ſed dormit.*

LENIS ET ACER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

IN vol. LXVI. p. 1075, E. A. uſhers in his doubts, concerning the conduct of the French Emigrant Clergy, with ſuch an appearance of candour and liberality, that they are the more likely to make an impreſſion on the publick. It cannot be denied that the admiſſion of ſo many French Roman Catholicks into this kingdom is one of the many evils of the French revolution; but, let it be remembered, that this admiſſion was not altogether matter of choice, but, in ſome degree, of neceſſity. They were thrown upon our coaſt, as it were, by the hand of God, to reſcue them from the cruel perſecution of their mercileſs countrymen: the manner in which they were received, and in which they have been ever ſince treated, is, I apprehend, the characteriſtic feature, the peculiar glory, of our country; namely, that, notwithſtanding the difference in our Religion, and the long rivalſhip between the two Nations, we received them, in the hour of their diſtreſs, like fellow-creatures and like gueſts, as the children of one common Father, as the diſciples of our common Maſter. The very circumſtance that they are Frenchmen, and that they are Papiſts, heightens the merit of this national act; though, as Dr. Sturges wiſely obſerves, "we ought to be vigilantly on our guard againſt any aggreſſions, by which the religious profeſſion of our people may be ſhaken;" which ſentiment, I think, and many other in that admirable letter, might have convinced your correſpondent that, when he uſed the word *prejudice* of Engliſhmen, he muſt mean diſlike carried to an exceſs. If ſuch diſlike is not carried beyond the bounds of juſtice and moderation, it is undoubtedly laudable, and cannot properly be termed *prejudice*; but, when it carries a perſon beyond thoſe bounds, as is too often the caſe in religious diſputes, it certainly then becomes *prejudice*; and, it is clear from the context, it was in this ſenſe only the word was uſed.

But, let us ſee what are the facts, and what reaſon there is to think there have been ſuch aggreſſions. Reports of this kind having been induſtriouſly circulated

circulated laſt winter in the neighbourhood of Wincheſter, where a greater number of theſe men happened to be placed than in any other part of England, Dr. Sturges, chancellor of the dioceſe, by deſire of the Committee appointed to diſtribute the ſums granted for their relief, made a full enquiry into the truth of theſe reports. The reſult was perfectly ſatisfactory to the committee, and to every reaſonable man. But your correſpondent E. A. ſays, that Mr. Milner tells you, he hopes "the Catholicks do propagate their religious doctrines here, when the occaſion calls for it, in a prudent and peaceable way." Now, Sir, I really do not ſee what the poor French prieſts have to do, or how they are implicated in, the diſputes between the Proteſtant and Catholic divines of our country, how far the latter are, or are not, at liberty to propagate their religious doctrines. If the laws are not thought ſufficient for this purpoſe, let it be ſettled by an application to the Legiſlature. Still leſs have the French prieſts any thing to do with the queſtion of the reſidence of our Clergy, or whether "poor curates can guard their flocks from the ſubtle and perpetual attacks of reſident miſſionaries." Having thus begged the queſtion, E. A. goes on to ſay, "we now ſee the *effect* of the indulgences which have been given, and what may be *expected*. What ſays Dr Sturges to this?" Dr. Sturges has already ſaid, in the letter above alluded to,

"That, after the moſt diligent enquiry in the city and neighbourhood of Wincheſter, he found their conduct was inoffenſive; that he conſidered their general conduct as exemplary in the higheſt degree; and that, during their reſidence at Wincheſter, then above three years, he had never known any of them accuſed of any behaviour immoral or unbecoming; and that all of them expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt terms, their gratitude for the protection, the relief, and the humanity, they have experienced from us."

It is certainly proper to be vigilantly on our guard; but, is it candid or juſt to endeavour to excite jealouſies and alarms againſt theſe unfortunate men, driven here by fire and ſword on account of that religion they profeſſed and adminiſtered under the antient laws of their country? This would be, as Dr. Sturges well obſerves, "to caſt a ſhade on the brighteſt inſtance of national benevolence by which any Chriſtian country was ever diſtinguiſhed."

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

MUCH of late has been ſaid in your Magazine concerning the Trimleſtowne family, partly by ſome who ſeem acquainted with it, partly by thoſe who are not: and theſe laſt I ſhall now endeavour to ſet right, not enquiring into the motives which induce your other correſpondents now to pay ſo great attention to that lineage.

Nermannus, p. 92, is very correct in his account; and I have not any thing to add to it, ſave that a view of Robuck caſtle, when firſt repaired by the late lord, may be found in your vol. LI. p. 500; but that building has been ſince very much improved.

J. G. p. 93, has been greatly miſinformed as to the reſidence of the Barnewalls lords Kingſland; which he, following a miſtake in the Iriſh almanacks, ſtates to have been at Trimleſtowne, whereas the manſion of that family was at Turvey, in the county of Dublin, about 50 miles diſtant from Trimleſtowne, which ſtands near the town of Trim, in the county of Meath, has been for centuries the ſeat of the lords Trimleſtowne, and the place from which they took their title of honour. This title was omitted in the former liſts of Iriſh peers, becauſe it was under attainder, till that attainder was reverſed on the application of the late lord, it having been deemed erroneous in the deſcription of the perſon attainted; and upon which reverſal the reſolution of the Houſe of Peers, mentioned p. 93, was founded. The families of Kingſland and Trimleſtowne appear to be derived from the ſame ſtock. Sir Nicholas Barnewall had, before 1433, by —— Clifford, two ſons; Sir Chriſtopher, anceſtor to the Trimleſtowne family, and John, progenitor of the Kingſland line. He had iſſue Richard, whoſe ſon Roger married Anyſon, daughter of Chriſtopher, the 2d lord Trimleſtowne; and from them the Kingſland branch derive their deſcent. The title of Dunſany, p. 93, lay dormant for a very long period, till revived by the preſent poſſeſſor; and therefore was left out of the Peerage liſts, as are the titles of Gormanſtowne and Fingal (which are by no means extinct), as they have not been allowed by the

Houſe

House of Peers; and the Kenmare title is not acknowledged, having been granted by King James II. after his abdication; and the same is the case of the title of Lord Riverston.

The correspondent who, in p. 78, desires to know if Thomas, whom he styles predecessor of the late lord Trimletstowne, had not married a lady of the name of Hervey, may be gratified by my informing him of that intermarriage as it really was. The Christian name of the late lord was Thomas; but his father, and immediate predecessor, was Robert. He was thrice married; 1st. to Alice Rochfort, by whom he had two sons, 1. Mathias, who conformed to the Protestant religion in 1763, and died without issue in 1767, while his father was living; and, 2, Thomas, the late lord, who also conformed, and died without having been ever married. After Alice Rochfort's death, Robert (although a Papist) married Elizabeth Colt, an English lady, daughter of Sir John Colt, and a Protestant. By her he had one son, Joseph, who died in 1782, soon after his father, and childless. Elizabeth Colt dying, Robert married a third wife, Anne Hervey, whom he left his widow in 1779, without having had any issue by her.

Normannus has properly corrected an error in vol LXVI p. 1117, in the account of the Trimletstowne family. The present possessor of that honour is not by any means the same person with him who enjoys the title of Kingsland.

Mr. Urban, I am an old man, equally with other of your correspondents; and would wish to set any of my contemporaries right, even as I should hope to be rectified when I fall into mistakes. Another old gentleman, p. 113, speaks of a prologue as put into Garrick's mouth, "on his assuming upon himself the management of Old Drury, and conceived in the [illegible] words—self-sufficient merit, armed cap-à-pê for either field—[illegible] which were thought at the time to [illegible] too much on vanity, the same being delivered by the party complimented thereby." I believe the prologue alluded to by this gentleman is that which may be found in your vol. XX. p. 422 (for, I do not write from memory), that was composed upon one of the revolutions in the *kingdom of Old Drury*, in 1750, which was long after Garrick had assumed the direction of that theatre; and was one wherein Barry, Mrs. Cibber, and several other considerable performers, had revolted from King David, and seceded to Covent-garden; upon which occasion both realms tried their strength against each other, in the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, for 12 or 14 nights, to the great detriment of both—at Drury lane, Romeo by Garrick; Juliet by Bellamy—at Covent-garden, Romeo by Barry; Juliet, Mrs. Cibber; Mercutio, Woodward. If our old friend has been careful of your Magazines as I have been, he may read more of this matter in those of the year 1750; from one of which, p. 422, I copy part of that prologue for your good old correspondent's satisfaction:

"Strengthen'd with new allies, our foes prepare,
Cry havock, and let slip the dogs of war:
To shake our souls, the papers of the day
Draw forth the adverse pow'rs in dread array:
A pow'r might strike the boldest with dismay.
Yet, fearless still, we *take the field with spirit,*
Arm'd cap-à-pie with self-sufficient merit.
Our ladies too, with souls and tongues untam'd,
Fire up like Britons when the battle's nam'd;
Each female heart pants for the glorious strife,
From Hamlet's mother to the Cobler's wife."

A very small attention to these last six lines may, perhaps, convince my old friend that, in reality, they contain less of vanity than of sportiveness; but that, if they were vain, David Garrick had not the whole of their arrogance to his share. A. M. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

IN answer to A. B. p. 7, the only daughter of the late *Bartholomew Tate*, esq. of Delapré, Northamptonshire, was married to the late Sir Cha. Hardy, by whom he had no issue, and who, on the demise of his lady, which happened in child-bed, sold the estate of Delapré to Mr. Bouverie. Catharine, the sister of the late Bartholomew, was married to Charles Hedges, esq. of Finchley, Middlesex, in whose representative the claim to the title of Zouch of Harringworth remains.

Yours, &c. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IN answer to the enquiries of your correspondent A. B. p. 7, whether there are any descendants now remaining

ing of Edward, laſt Lord Zouch of Harringworth, pleaſe to acquaint him, that William Browne, eſq. of Stretton-en-le-fields, in the counties of Derby and Leiceſter, married Catharine, the only child of Zouch Tate, eſq. a ſecond ſon of the Tates of De-la-pré, near Northampton, and had by her numerous iſſue, only two daughters of whom married, namely Catharine, the eldeſt daughter to Roger Cave, eſq. of Eadon, in Northamptonſhire, a younger ſon of Sir Roger Cave, bart. of Stanford-hall, in the county of Leiceſter. She had by him many children, but only ſix who lived to maturity. Her only ſurviving ſon, John Cave Browne, eſq. is now ſeated at Stretton-en-le-Fields, having taken the name, and ſucceeded to the eſtate, according to the will of his maternal grandfather. He has 12 children now living; 5 ſons and 7 daughters. The other daughter of William Browne, eſq. named Matilda, married the Rev. James Chambers, rector of Higham on the Hill, in the county of Leiceſter, and had by him 5 ſons and 2 daughters. Yours, &c. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

THOUGH the correſpondent, p. 105, who favoured you with the drawings of the curious ſeal, principal and official, and of the private ſeal of Dr. Thomas Bilſon, biſhop of Wincheſter, may know, yet it may be unknown to many of your readers, that, in Strype's Annals, vol. IV. pp. 227, 228, is inſerted the letter of that prelate to the lord-treaſurer Burleigh, ſoliciting his intereſt for the biſhoprick of Worceſter, after having demurred whether he ſhould accept the offered deanry of Windſor, as not being compatible with the oath he had taken not to be abſent from Wincheſter above eight weeks in the whole year, ſave only in college affairs. Nor may ſome of your readers be apprized, that there are, in Strype's Life of Archbiſhop Whitgift, many particulars ſpecified concerning Biſhop Bilſon and his family. In *Britan. antiq. et nova*, vol. II. p. 858, there is alſo this conciſe character of him: "being a very wiſe, learned, and grave man, he was made of the privy council to Queen Elizabeth; which, as it is a proof of his wiſdom, ſo his ſermons and large treatiſes, about Chriſt's deſcent into hell, are of his learning." I believe he is alſo noticed in Neale's Hiſtory of the Puritans, vol. II. p. 585. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, March* 10.

IN p. 5. I obſerved ſome additional ſtrictures on Mr. Gibbon, accompanied by the ſignature of Academicus. I obſerved them, I aſſure you, Sir, with equal ſorrow and ſurprize. With ſorrow, Mr. Urban, becauſe the cauſe of truth and literature is never benefited by petulant prejudice and ſcurrilous invective: and with ſurprize, becauſe a writer, without any apology derived from temper and candour, preſumes to meaſure, by *his childiſh ſtandard*, the character and abilities of ſo tranſcendent a genius and elegant an hiſtorian. Few indeed are qualified to judge an author who, with perſevering diligence, has filled up the interval between antient and modern hiſtory, and conducted us through the darkeſt periods with the lamp of impartial philoſophy. However the feelings of men in certain ſituations may be alarmed at the free ſpirit of enquiry and rational reflexion, which the ingenious author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" every where diſplays, the calm and diſintereſted Chriſtian will lament that any emotions ſhould betray them into illiberal abuſe and malevolent inſinuation. The moſt reprehenſible part of the paragraph ſigned Academicus is the epigram ſaid to be "written under the full-length *ſhade* of E. Gibbon, eſq. as exhibited in his poſthumous works publiſhed by Lord Sheffield." Well, indeed, might the *ſhade* of the Hiſtorian exult and triumph, could he know that, after the fruitleſs repreſentations and falſe aſſertions of Mr. Davis (from which he condeſcended to write a *vindication* of himſelf); after the repeated attacks and feeble aſſertions of Mr. Kett (the author of Bampton Lectures, &c.); and after the ſcurrilous remarks of the writer of "A Letter to Lord Sheffield," not to mention a crowd of ſimilar aſſailants; a paragraph appears in the Gentleman's Magazine, the principal object of which appears to be, to execute the poor revenge of poorer wit on his unfortunate *perſon and figure*. (See the "characteriſtic lines" recommended by Academicus, p. 5) I hope, therefore, Mr. Urban, that Academicus, as well as many other Anti-Gibbonians, will, upon conſideration, diſcontinue, or at leaſt moderate, their

malignant

malignant cenſures; and that *they* will entertain ſome reſpect for a writer, whoſe talents procured him the moſt flattering teſtimonies of friendſhip from the learned *trium̃virate* of Scotland, Hume, Smith, and Robertſon.

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

IN the Memoir of the late Mr. Fiott (p. 167) it is mentioned that, for the building of two Eaſt India ſhips in a creek on the coaſt of Suſſex, in purſuance of his contract, "neceſſity ſupplied him with a *new* mode of exertion in procuring timber from a diſtant part of the country, all the timber within 10 miles of the ſpot being ſuddenly bought up by his watchful rivals." To the epithet *new* there is this objection, that the mode had been adopted in the reign of Charles the Firſt, the Sovereign of the Seas (ſee p. 116) being conſtructed at Woolwich with timber prepared in the North of England, as appears by the following extract from the Life of the Maſter-builder, in Archæologia, XII. 279:

"I (writes Phineas Pett), May 14, 1635, took leave of his Majeſty at Greenwich, with his command to haſten into the North to provide and prepare the frame, timber, plank, and treenels, for the new ſhip to be built at Woolwich. I left my ſons to ſee the moulds and other neceſſaries ſhipped in a Newcaſtle ſhip, hired on purpoſe to tranſport our proviſions and workmen to Newcaſtle. Attended the Biſhop of Durham with my commiſſions and inſtructions, whom I found wonderfully ready to aſſiſt us, with other knights, gentlemen, and juſtices, of the county, who took care to order preſent carriage, ſo that in a ſhort time there was enough of the frame ready to lade a large collier, which was landed at Woolwich; and, as faſt as proviſions could be got ready, they were ſhipped off from Chapley-wood at Newcaſtle, and that at Barnſpeth-park from Sunderland. The 21ſt of December we laid the ſhip's keel in the dock; moſt part of her frame coming ſafe was landed at Woolwich. The 16th of January, his Majeſty with divers lords came to Woolwich to ſee part of the frame and floor laid; and that time he gave orders to myſelf and my ſon to build two ſmall pinnaces out of the great ſhip's waſte. The 28th his Majeſty came again to Woolwich with the Palſgrave, his brother, duke Robert, and divers other lords, to ſee the pinnaces launched, which were named the Greyhound and Roebuck."

Mr. Willett, in Memoir on Britiſh Naval Architecture (Archæolog. XI. 175), previouſly to his quoting Heywood's deſcription of this capital ſhip, remarks, that it correſponds pretty exactly with a drawing of her in his poſſeſſion, copied by Mr. White, maſter-builder in Portſmouth dock-yard, from a painting, and that very antient, which was preſerved at Blackwall, where Pett. the builder, had his reſidence. What is become of the picture and of the drawing, ſince the death of Mr. Willett? There is not any reaſon to ſuppoſe that there ever was an engraving of the Sovereign of the Seas, though there is a print of the Royal Sovereign, that was built towards the end of the reign of William III.

In the original letter of Mr. Coke (pp 120, 121), dated Sept. 23, 1627, theſe ſhips are named as belonging to the royal navy: Entrance, Marieroſe, Charles, St. Claud, St. George, Bonadventure, Converſion. But, qu. whether for Converſion the true reading may not be *Conventine?* that being the appellation of a ſhip in the liſt of 1624, from an account given by the late Mr. Wilbert, and inſerted in Archæolog. vol X. p. 174. The St. Claud is not in this liſt, which mentions the number and calibre of the guns of each ſhip.

In whoſe reign was the Bonadventure built? and in what liſt of a late period is it to be found? S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortimer-ſtr. Mar.* 13.

HAVING ſeen the following lines quoted and imitated in "The Times" for March 9, I muſt beg the favour of you to allow me half a column in your Magazine, for rectifying a miſrepreſentation relative to the author:

"Cedite, tibicines Itali, vos cedite, Galli;
Dico iterùm vobis, cedite, tibicines;
Cedite, tibicines, vobis ter dico; quaterque
Jam vobis dico, cedite, tibicines."

Theſe lines are aſcribed to Alex. Hienſius, which, I ſuppoſe, is a typographical miſtake for Alex. Heinſius. However, no ſuch man, I believe, as Alexander Heinſius ever exiſted. The verſes were originally written by the late ingenious Bonnell Thornton, and prefixed as a motto to his very humourous Ode on St. Cecilia's Day. The name of Heinſius was ſubjoined, as a mere burleſque authority, that the critick might not imagine the poet had written his own motto. Your preſent

preſent correſpondent can ſpeak with certainty of the fact, from his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Thornton when he wrote his ode. That gentleman knew very well that there was falſe quantity in the word tibicinēs; but he conceived that not one reader in a hundred would perceive it.

Yours, &c. J. ROBERTSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sunbury, March* 18.

THOUGH you are in general extremely correct in your ſtatements, yet I obſerved, in p. 137, that you committed a ſmall error, which I wiſh you would correct, and alſo inſert the following hints which the ſubject has ſuggeſted, and may not prove unacceptable to ſome of your readers. You were taking notice of a pamphlet on "the diſtemper in timber called the *dry-rot*," and remarked that the writer, "from dear-bought experience, had found that his houſe at Sunbury is ſubject to damp in rainy ſeaſons;" adding that, "as to the cauſe and prevention of it, he leaves us where he found us." Now, Sir, if you will recur to the pamphlet, you will ſee that the gentleman's houſe is ſtated to be on Sunbury *Common*, and, I have reaſon to think, is ſituated in a neighbouring pariſh, not leſs than half a mile diſtant from any houſe in the pariſh of Sunbury. I never underſtood that the houſes here were particularly liable to the dry-rot: on the contrary, Sunbury is generally, and deſervedly, allowed to be one of the moſt dry and ſalubrious, as well as one of the moſt beautiful, villages in the kingdom; and what I am going to mention to you cannot be adduced as a proof to the contrary. Some years ago a very neat veſtry-room was built; but, owing (as I ſuppoſe) to damp, and the want of a proper circulation of air, in five years the floor was in many places quite rotten; in the ſpace of a week a *fungus* would grow as thick as an inch. It was, therefore, neceſſary that ſome ſteps ſhould be taken to repair the havock which the dry-rot had committed. It was highly recommended by the vicar to take up the floor entirely, and to pull down and remove all that was in the leaſt damaged and affected; then to clear away all the damp rubbiſh underneath the joiſts, ſo that the leaſt particle of the dry-rot, which is of the nature of funguſes, and ſpreads like them, ſhould not remain. All this was done. Pains were alſo taken to dry the room by lighting fires and opening the window. When the ground underneath was quite dry, the joiſts, &c. were thoroughly cleanſed, waſhed, and rubbed, with hot lime and water. The floor was raiſed about three inches; two holes, of about three inches diameter, were perforated thro' the wall under the joiſts, and two holes, of the ſame ſize, under the door, with a view of having a proper communication with the external air. A board of four or five feet long is not nailed to the joiſts, and is only occaſionally put down. This is left open to increaſe the dryneſs of the ground under the veſtry-room, and with an idea that the dry-rot originates from damp and a ſtagnation of air. I muſt here mention what ſeems to be another great cauſe of the prevalence of dry-rot; and that is, the too frequent cuſtom of uſing green and unſeaſoned wood before the ſap be properly dried. This produces a great degree of humidity, and, no doubt, frequently occaſions the dry rot. When the cauſes of a diſorder are once known, it is much eaſier to find out a proper remedy. I can, however, aſſure you, Mr. Urban, that hitherto no ſymptoms of it have appeared, and that the ground underneath it is as dry as the room in which I am ſitting; and I wiſh to give you this information, that ſimilar ſituations, and that inhabited houſes where the ravages of the dry-rot are felt, may derive benefit from the experiment which has been tried at Sunbury, and ſeems likely to have ſucceeded.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, March* 15.

TO your Walſall correſpondent, p. 93, I can, I believe, give ſome ſatisfactory anſwers on Iriſh peerages.

The Iriſh Houſe of Lords in 1695 came to a reſolution by which all peers who had themſelves, or whoſe anceſtors had, been outlawed for treaſons committed in the rebellion of 1641, or in the Revolution war, were excluded from ſeats in that houſe.

It happened that, about that time, moſt of the peers affected by this reſolution were Roman Catholicks, who laboured under another diſability, and were virtually excluded by the neceſſity of taking the oath of ſupremacy, and ſigning the declaration againſt Popery.

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The peerage of Trimleſtowne was buried under theſe two incapacities. The lord Trimleſtowne was outlawed for treaſon in 1641; the family were Roman-catholicks. In 1689, when James II. made a weak attempt to keep this country, he granted his favours profuſely to all the Roman-catholicks. To Lord Trimleſtowne he gave a warrant under his ſign manüal to reverſe his outlawry; but the proceſs was interrupted by the ſucceeding troubles; and it was only within theſe three years when, in conſequence of the royal warrant granted by his preſent majeſty to the late lord for a reverſal of the outlawry, a new proceſs was inſtituted, in the courſe of which the old *inchoate* proceeding was diſcovered, and judgement of reverſal was entered in the Court of King's Bench, in Hilary, 1795, *as of* Michaelmaſs term, 1689.

Lord Dunſany, upon his conformity in the preſent reign, had a warrant of reverſal, and took his ſeat in parliament.

The ſame may be ſaid of Lord Viſcount Dillon.

The earldom of Fingal is ſtill in exiſtence. An outlawry againſt it was reverſed by a proceſs, continued, as in Lord Trimleſtowne's caſe, from 1689, for error in the record, the Earl of Fingal having been outlawed by the name of *Luke* when his name was really *Peter*.

The preſent peer is a Roman-catholick. He claimed the title, and it was allowed him. He was introduced to the Houſe of Peers, and took the oath of allegiance; but, declining to take the oath of ſupremacy, &c. he was obliged to withdraw. He is an officer in the Meath militia.

The Viſcount Gormanſtown is a Roman-catholick, married to the daughter of Lord de Clifford.

The antient viſcounty of *Fermoy* is preſumed to be extinct. Since the outlawry and expulſion of the laſt lord, in the war of 1641, by the uſurper Cromwell, ſome faint attempts have been made, and one nearly eſtabliſhed, to reſume this title. If any heir to it now exiſts, it is Sir Boyle Roche, bart. an honeſt and loyal member of our Iriſh Houſe of Commons.

The title of Kenmare is differently circumſtanced from all before-mentioned. The preſent poſſeſſor is a Roman-catholick; but, as the title was a creation by James the Second after his abdication, (May 10, 1689,) it has never been acknowledged as valid.

In the ſame ſituation with that of Kenmare are the following titles: Filton, baron of *Gofworth*; Burk, baron of *Bophin*; Nugent, baron of *Riverſton*; and Roche, Baron *Tarbert* and Viſcount *Cabiravabalie*, whoſe grandſon is the before-mentioned Sir Boyle Roche.

There are many other Iriſh titles dormant from various circumſtances; as the earldom of Roſcommon (Dillon); Viſcount Mayo (Burk); Baron Dunboyne (Butler); Caſtleconnel (Burk); Louth (Plunket); Slane (Fleming); &c. &c.

P. 92, for Kirwan, r. Kirwan.

Yours, &c. NORMANNUS.

*** The ballad was duly received.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 20.

SALE, in addreſs to the reader, prefixed to his edition of "The Koran," at p. v. mentions "that the verſion of it into Latin, publiſhed by Bibliander, was finiſhed in 1143 by Robertus Retenenſis, an Engliſhman, with the aſſiſtance of Hermannus Dalmata, at the requeſt of Peter, abbot of Clugny, who paid them well for their pains." Can any of your learned correſpondents aſcertain what MS. might be uſed by theſe tranſlators, and whether it be remaining? I wiſh likewiſe to be informed what may be the oldeſt MSS. of the Koran now known to be extant; and with what kind of numerals are marked the one hundred and fourteen chapters of this law of Mahomed? S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

THE ſturdy labour of the ox fills our granaries with corn; and he produces alſo on our tables the beſt of all Engliſh food, the baronial ſurloin: does he not then deſerve our beſt care? We ſhould, therefore, ſtudy his preſervation in his ſickneſs, to enjoy his ſervices and benefits in health.

The diſeaſes of the horned cattle have wiſely occupied many uſeful pages of your work in the early volumes. The nature of infection, and the communication of it, is better known by the preſent age than it could be half a century ago; and the propagation of theſe diſeaſes are better guarded againſt, and leſs to be feared. If you think the ſubject is not exhauſted, permit

mit a few words on a circumſtance not unfrequently fatal to the heifer and the bullock.

The ſyſtem of animal life, whether human or beſtial, is ſubject to diſeaſes which are in both ſpecies not unlike. Reſearches into the hiſtory of mankind prove to us, that prevalent or epidemic diſeaſes have not only raged among the human race, but among brutes; and, about the year 1749, the effects of it among cattle were very alarming to moſt parts of Europe as well as England. There was an account that not long ago many head of deer in Windſor Park were quickly deſtroyed by ſome contagious illneſs; and ſuch was the precaution, that not even their ſkins were ſuffered to be ſaved, but all was buried with them.

The cat, whoſe nine lives are a proverb, is a recent inſtance of the ravage of infection.—We are told within this few weeks, that many thouſands in London have died. The attack of this malady, and its termination, are equally ſudden, as they are commonly dead in 12 hours; if they hold longer, they generally recover. Its ravages, we are told, are more confined to the aged, ill-fed, and ill-fated puſs, whoſe province is to preſide over barns, work-houſes, and cellars, than to the pampered and ſtall-fed tabby, whoſe

"Tray is to the Hare prefer'd."

And either eſcapes the blight, or is only viſited with a rigour, or as the learned may term it, the *Epheмera Simplex* of cats.

The human and brute creation equally have acute or general, and chronic or local, affections; and, we are told, are both cured by the ſame method of treatment, conſiſtent with the neceſſary regimen; with this difference, that the effects of remedies, and of operations, is more certain in the termination, and leſs perilous in the quadruped, than in the human body.

Comparative anatomy informs us, that in brutes are not wanting a large diſtribution even of *nerves*, the ſeat of human ſenſation; yet the beneficent Author of their exiſtence permits not them to feel as men do, or elſe the effects of an operation would be more viſibly ſeen on them by apparent ſymptom after it. Therefore it is that we ſee the farrier or the cowleach employ his knife with as much audacity, and as much ſucceſs, as does the laborious woodman with his bill over the bough of a luxuriant beech. To follow the ſubordinate links of the chain of animal life would be to carry this paper to too great a length; as from a portion of ſome animals, namely, the Polypus, a new one is regenerated.

Theſe reflexions were introduced by reading, in a country paper, that "a cow near Lewes, in Suſſex, being ſwollen by feeding too greedily on hay, was opened by a farrier, who took out of her body two buſhels of undigeſted food, by which ſhe was relieved, and did ſoon recover." However extraordinary this may ſeem, I do certainly think it is a fact which ought to be more generally known.

I am informed this diſeaſe is very frequently fatal on the beſt grazing land. The cure of it by puncture and inciſion has been recommended for many years; and, in your vol. XXXIV. p. 518, this mode of treatment is recommended and deſcribed:

"A bullock that was hoved by eating clover was ſaved by making an inciſion, about an inch long, through the hide, between the ribs and pin-bone, on the near-ſide, about three inches from the ribs, and the ſame from the bones of the loin; and another with the utmoſt caution, that it might only enter the cavity of the belly without hurting the inteſtines. A vaſt quantity of air, very fœtid, ruſhed out, and the ſwelling went down. The wound in the hide was ſecured with a needle and thread, and a plaſter was applied to keep it from the air; the beaſt was put into a warm houſe next day to eat ſome oats and hay; and in a week the wound was healed, and he was turned out with other cattle. He did not recover in ſome weeks; but at laſt was as fine a ſteer as any in the herd."

I have much reaſon to lament the loſs of a paper on this ſubject, which was written four years ago by a learned gentleman in the country, whom firſt I had the happineſs to know perſonally in a ſtage-coach; being a hiſtory of ſome ſucceſsful caſes on the hoven bullock, after many head of fine oxen had been loſt on his eſtate from ignorance of the cauſe, and want of ſkill in the cure. This paper was intended for the publick through the medium of an inſtitution to which, I humbly conceive, it would have done no diſhonour. But, whether or not the young Profeſſor might differ with me on that ſubject, or whether it was ever ſeen by him, I cannot ſay; if, through the means of your Magazine, the facts could be produced of this moſt marvellous operation, and its ſucceſs, the publick would be much obliged to you. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 20.

YOU, or ſome one of your correſpondents, will have no heſitation in anſwering the following queries.

1. The coat-armour of the Trevelyans of Somerſet (originally of Cornwall) is a white horſe in the act of emerging from the ſea. On what occaſion were theſe arms conferred?

2. The Monthly Reviewer, in his critique on Moore's Edward (December, 1796), obſerves, "In the affair of the duel Dr. Moore has certainly miſrepreſented the cuſtomary mode of operation obſerved on thoſe occaſions, in allowing the parties to take *deliberate aim.*" The Reviewer, I conceived, was right; till a party of gentlemen, with whom I dined yeſterday, were unanimous in aſſerting, that it has long been the cuſtom in a duel "*to take deliberate aim.*" Q.

3. Do you perceive a ſarcaſm in Johnſon's critique on Gray's Elegy? (See his Life of Gray). For my own part, I can ſee nothing but praiſe in the moſt direct terms. Dr. Johnſon, we ſhould conſider, always revered the popular opinion, even in matters of taſte. CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 27.

IN p. 94, col. 1, l. 36, for "Noſtoc" we ſhould read "Noſtoch;" and refer to your vol. XLVI. pp. 401, 402, for curious information from two correſpondents, relative to "the gelatinous ſubſtance" enquired after by C. S.; who will there find that the ſubject had been inveſtigated in ſome preceding Magazines.

P. 95, col. 2, l. 17, read "l. 14"

P. 100. With reſpect to the "portrait of Copernicus," here noticed, ſee your vol. XLVII. pp. 538, 539.

P. 124, col. 1, l. 12, ſhould we not for "Gore" ſubſtitute "Groſe?"

P. 116, col. 1, l. 56 r. "conveniunt."

P. 117, col. 1, l. 6, r. "ominous" and "perilous."

P. 121. col. 2. l. 54. r. 1689.

P. 126 col. 2. l. 3, for "are" read "ears;" and l. 10, r. "direct *avowal.*"

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796-7.

H. OF COMMONS.

Dec. 7. (*continued from p.* 131.)

THE firſt article Mr. Pitt required to was that of Tea; which, from ſome peculiar circumſtances, had of late years frequently attracted the notice of the Legiſlature. Notwithſtanding the late tax on this commodity, he had to ſtate, that the ſales at the India-houſe had riſen very conſiderably both in quantity and value. This muſt, therefore, be conſidered as a proper ſubject for taxation, if a duty could be laid without impairing the revenue, or giving encouragement to the ſmuggler. With reſpect to its bearing on the poor, he had to remark, that they generally uſed teas of coarſer and inferior quality; but theſe teas he intended to exempt, and to lay the duty only on teas above 2s. per lb. (ſale price). A duty of 10 *per cent.* on thoſe of ſuperior price, he truſted would not be deemed objectionable. It would give little encouragement to the ſmuggler, whoſe capital had been withdrawn, and his attention diverted from that trade. There were other circumſtances ſtrongly againſt the ſuppoſition of illicit practices. The exemption of the coarſer teas from this duty would prevent them from being ſmuggled to the coaſt, where they were moſtly uſed. The war at preſent had nearly annihilated all contraband trade, and, on the return of peace, the Company's expence of freight, &c. being lowered, would enable them to ſell at a reduced price. This tax he calculated to produce 240,000l. *per ann.* The next article was a duty on cocoa and coffee. This he eſtimated at 30,000l. The next tax was an additional duty on auctions. This, on eſtates ſold by auction, he propoſed ſhould be 2½ *per cent.* and on the amount of furniture, &c. diſpoſed of in the ſame manner, three-pence in the pound. Theſe he eſtimated to produce 40 000l. *per ann.* He propoſed alſo an additional duty of 3s. 6d. per 1000 on bricks imported, and of 1s. per 1000 on thoſe made in this kingdom. This he reckoned at 30,000l. The next was a duty on home-made and foreign ſpirits. On the former he propoſed that the tax ſhould be 1d. per gallon on the waſh, which would amount to 5d. per gallon the ſpirit. The new duty on rum and

brand

brandy to be 8d. per gallon on the former, and 10d. per gallon on the latter. Over-proof ſpirits, as uſual, to pay double. The probable produce of theſe he calculated at 810,000l. He had now to offer a tax, the expected produce from which would at firſt view appear aſtoniſhing; but which, he truſted, in the end would be found both real and beneficial. He had received ſeveral communications from Scotland reſpecting the immoderate uſe of ſpirits in that country. The duty was there laid on the ſtill, according to meaſurement. This was 9l. per gallon. The tax had been doubled, and yet it was found that ſpirits were too cheap. It was his intention to treble the latter duty, but without extending it to the Highlands. The eſtimated amount of this tax was no leſs than 300,000l. If it fell ſhort of this ſum, it would be by operating advantageouſly the diſuſe of ſpirits, and increaſing thereby the duty on malt, &c. The total of theſe taxes, collected under the Exciſe, he reckoned at 856,000l. He next reſorted to the Cuſtoms. The firſt article which he there ſuggeſted as an object of taxation was that of Sugar. This, he admitted, would bear in ſome degree upon the poor; but, as it was an article in general uſe, it would fall but lightly on the individual. The duty was to be no more than 2s. 6d. per cwt. on ſugars imported. The amount he calculated at 280,000l. The next was an import duty of 10 *per cent.* on brimſtone, hemp, iron in bars or unwrought, olive oil, and ſtaves, with an additional duty of 5 *per cent.* on all articles imported, prize good, coals, and wines excepted. The produce of the former was rated at 43,000l. and of the latter at 110,000l. a duty on pepper 10,000l. The total produce in the Cuſtoms he took at 466,000l. On the aſſeſſed taxes, *viz.* thoſe on horſes, dogs, ſervants, the commutation tax, &c. he had to propoſe an addition of 20 *per cent.* which he calculated to produce 140,000l. To the tax on houſes he had alſo to offer an addition, which, under certain regulations, he thought would be both productive and practicable. The regulation was, that no man ſhould pay for a large manſion houſe, for inſtance, if it did not appear that he kept an adequate number of ſervants; and the tax, in that caſe, ſhould be proportionally reduced. This, he reſied, would produce 150,000l. The next was a duty on receipts, to be paid by the perſon receiving the money. This he rated at 30,000l. The next head of taxation had its riſe in a principle the juſtice of which muſt be allowed. The ſubject profited much from the care of government in the conveyance of perſons, parcels, and letters. It was but equitable that he ſhould be called on to repay ſome part of this profit. On the ſubject of letters, what he had to propoſe was chiefly a modification. At preſent they were rated by ſtages, under the diſtance of 80 miles; and thence to 150 there was no interval. His object was to make them pay according to the diſtance reckoned by more minute ſubdiviſion. He alſo propoſed to make an addition of one penny on every three-pence payable on each letter put into any poſt-office. This he calculated would bring in no leſs than 250,000l. Under this head came an additional duty on ſtage-coaches; which, being exempted from the horſe duty, they could very well afford to pay. The duty he propoſed was one penny per mile additional, and the produce he rated at 60,000l. Of a ſimilar deſcription was the impoſt which it was his intention to lay on the conveyance of parcels. He propoſed to lay a twopenny ſtamp on each receipt taken on booking a parcel. This receipt, being admitted as evidence of the delivery, would be of ſuch advantage to the ſender as would fully compenſate the duty. This tax he alſo took at 60,000l. On the ſame principle he would alſo propoſe a duty on the conveyance of goods by internal navigation. The great increaſe of canals, and the profits derived from them, he was warranted to ſay, would fully juſtify this impoſt, and particularly when it was underſtood that the duty which he intended to lay would amount to no more than one eighth of the toll. This tax he calculated at 240,000l. The total of theſe duties would amount to 2,132,000l. or 122,000l. above the 2,110,000l. at which he had reckoned the annual intereſt required. The *Chancellor* then entered into a panegyric on the flouriſhing ſtate of commerce; and concluded by moving the uſual reſolution.

Mr. *Grey* replied at great length to the ſtatement of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr.

Mr. *Fox* likewiſe animadverted with much vehemence on the ſtatements; and declared, that the Miniſter ought to be impeached for ſending money to the Emperor without the conſent of parliament.

On the reſumption of the Houſe, the ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received next day.

December 8.

Mr. *Hobart* having brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. *Fox* oppoſed the ſecond reading of the reſolutions; and, in a moſt empaſſioned and energetic manner, reprehended the conduct of the Miniſter for giving the ſum of 1,200,000l. to the Emperor without the previous conſent of parliament. If the money of the nation could be thus wantonly diſpoſed of by the Miniſter, he thought there was an end to the Conſtitution of the country, and that the Houſe of Commons were in reality ſtript of their functions. The Conſtitution, he ſaid, declared, that no money could be diſpoſed of without the concurrence of that Houſe, though here the Miniſter deſpiſed this principle, and eſtabliſhed a preſident ſubverſive of the rights and privileges of the Houſe of Commons. As well, ſaid Mr. *Fox*, might we live under an abſolute government, as to ſee the functions of parliament thus trampled upon. After the Right Hon. Gentleman had, in a ſpeech replete with eloquence and ſound argument, reprehended, in the moſt ſevere terms, the unconſtitutional meaſure adopted by Mr. Pitt, he exhorted the members of that Houſe to oppoſe it with all their energy, as trampling on their own rights, and thoſe of their conſtituents. Such, he ſaid, was, in his opinion, the nature of the conduct of the Miniſter, that he ſhould, on an early day, move that the Miniſter is guilty of a high crime and miſdemeanor. He then voted againſt the ſecond reading of the reſolutions.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* roſe with conſiderable warmth, and in a torrent of eloquence animadverted on the conduct of Mr. *Fox* in many particulars. He wondered, he ſaid, how he, who was ſo ſenſible in this caſe to encroachment on the Conſtitution, could have been ſo tardy in bringing forward the repeal of thoſe bills, which he conſidered as obnoxious, and were poſtponing the motion he intended to make on that ſubject until after the receſs. Mr. Pitt concluded by aſſuring the Houſe, that he was ready to meet any charge the Right Hon. Gentleman might bring againſt him.

After ſome debate, a diviſion took place; when the numbers were, for the amendment, Ayes 51, Noes 164. The reſolutions were then read a ſecond time, and bills ordered.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Feb.* 10.

I KNOW no circumſtance of more public notoriety, and that ſtrikes me with greater force, than the rapid decreaſe of timber in our iſland; look where you will, the moſt evident demonſtration is diſplayed to the view; and the numerous advertiſements of ſales in every country-paper abundantly confirm it. But, does not the preſent day's rage for incloſure, and other methods of propagation, keep pace with the diminution? By no means. Where trees are planted in hedge-rows they cannot anſwer the purpoſes of foreſt-trees if ever they come to be timber; and, in many incloſures, there are few or no trees planted. What then is to be done, as our foreſts and woodlands are continually groaning under the axe, without any remorſe of their deſtroyers, or their adopting any mode to ſupply the defection they occaſion, and to provide for poſterity! It is really a national object of prodigious conſequence; and, as ſuch, it becomes an object of national concern, and parliamentary enquiry (at leaſt as far as concerns the royal foreſts).

I admire and applaud the public ſpirit of ſuch of our nobility and gentlemen who encourage planting; and, while I rejoice to ſee every ſpot of waſte-land brought into cultivation, nothing more pleaſes me than to obſerve a noble and generous ſpirit laying out for poſterity in planting, and encouraging the growth of timber. I ſay, *generous ſpirits*; for, it is owing, in a great meaſure, to the *ſelfiſhneſs* of the preſent generation that we have ſo much timber deſtroyed, and no proviſion made to ſupply the defect; as many will not plant becauſe they believe they ſhall never live to reap any advantage from it. I have in my ſhort time, and in a very narrow compaſs of

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my own particular knowledge of the country, known two fine foreſts grubbed up, and ſeveral fine pieces of wood-land—it may be ſaid to make room for agriculture; but, what can compenſate for the loſs of thoſe capacious nurſeries of goodly timber, the very bulwark of our trade and nation? Were all owners of private foreſt-lands to go on in this way, where muſt we ſoon look for the antient and ſo juſtly-boaſted ſuperiority of our ſhipping? Why, from the royal foreſts to be ſure! But I am fearful there is ſomething amiſs there; for, I have been told by an able judge, one who from his office knows well the ſtate of thoſe foreſts, that it was hard to find a few trees in three whole foreſts, which might truly be ſaid to be fit for the king's yards, without taking ſome which were not arrived at their full degree of perfection. This, if true, is a lamentable caſe. And the ſame obſervations will hold good with reſpect to common building-timber, and that more particularly applicable to the uſes of the plough and wheelwright. I am afraid, Mr. Urban, that any ſcheme which I can propoſe will have but little weight; yet, preſuming my lucubrations may amuſe thoſe who will give them the reading, as well as thoſe of other projectors, I therefore venture to ſuggeſt *a hint* for the *propagation of timber* where *new incloſures* are taking place. This, I truſt, will not only remove the objections uſually made to the planting in hedge-rows, but will, at the ſame time, combine in ſome meaſure the advantages of copſe-planting with the means of ornamenting an eſtate, and all without any extraordinary expence of fencing, or any great waſte of land. T. WOOLSTON.

(To be continued in a future Number, with an Engraving.)

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

THE zeal and promptitude with which your correſpondents have communicated their ſentiments upon the ſubject of the Britiſh Pocket-*Flora*, propoſed by J. S. vol. LXVI. p. 730, induces me to hope that the day is not far diſtant when the itinerant botaniſt may hope to be ſupplied with this neceſſary companion to his herborizing excurſions. Abilities certainly are not wanting for the accompliſhment of ſuch a taſk; and the only point now in queſtion is the mode of execution moſt likely to prove generally convenient and uſeful. Berkenhout's *Synopſis*, and Broughton's *Buchiridion Botanicum*, are allowed to be the only portable Britiſh *Floras*. The *former*, while endeavouring to ſimplify and amend the ſpecific characters of Linnæus, has diſguſted the ſcientific with the introduction of endleſs confuſion and difficulty. The *latter* has not availed himſelf of all the advantages which his original preſented; and, had it been otherwiſe, the modern improvements in botany, and the accurate inveſtigation which our iſland has undergone within theſe laſt 15 years, demands an improved edition, or a ſubſtitute from ſome other hand. Were Dr. Broughton's little volume the offspring of laborious reſearch, or extraordinary genius, no perſon would be more ſcrupulous than myſelf, or more averſe to any encroachment on his literary property. Had the compiler been at any great expence, or were the copies remaining unſold numerous, I would have proceeded with delicacy and caution; but, in the preſent inſtance, no ſuch obſtacles occur. My intention is only to apply to the ſame ſource for information, and to incorporate with the labours of thoſe of his ſucceſſors. To remove, however, at once every difficulty, I ſhall explain myſelf in detail. For the mutual accommodation of *both* ſexes, the projected Pocket-*Flora* ſhould be written in Engliſh. The Britiſh ladies are determined to excel thoſe of every other nation as much in mental as they do in perſonal attractions. Among various purſuits, many of them have proſecuted the ſtudy of botany with an ardour and ſucceſs ſcarcely to be credited, if we contemplate the difficulties which interpoſe to check the progreſs of thoſe who are unacquainted with the dead languages. Dr. Withering has done much towards facilitating their attainments. If the demon of innovation had not prevailed upon him to abridge the number of the Linnean claſſes, the laſt edition of his Arrangements would have been an ineſtimable acquiſition; ſtill, however, it would have been more a companion for the ſtudy that the field; and our fair countrywomen muſt either ſubmit to the drudgery of loading themſelves with three octavo volumes, or be content, which is uſually the caſe, to collect ſpecimens, and examine them on their return, an ar-

duous undertaking for their delicate frames beneath a sultry summer's sun, especially while studying umbellants, or deep-rooted plants of more than ordinary size; nor can their habit, even on these terms, be so perfectly ascertained as while they continue in their natural vegetative state. To obviate these inconveniences, and accommodate our female associates, I would give a decided preference to our native language; but, as it will be necessary that some standard should regulate the translator, I do not hesitate to recommend the Glossary of Professor Martyn, inticuled, "The Language of Botany," as it may be purchased at a very moderate expence, and will supply a satisfactory explanation of any terms which may require it. In conformity to the Linnean method, the essential characters of each *genus* in the class should be prefixed to it, with figures of reference, corresponding with those annexed to the generic name, as it stands at the head of the species. The specific characters should be taken from Linnæus, or any person who has given one better adapted to the British species. Varieties should be inserted and particularized. A *very few* pertinent remarks should be subjoined to the grasses, rumexes, carexes, and any other species which is obscure, or disposed to assume various appearances. The place of growth, time of flowering, height or character of the stem, and colour of the flower, should be mentioned. The two last appendages may seem an incumbrance to the scientific proficient; but, I am convinced of the assistance they afford to the novice. The words *frequent*, *scarce*, or *very scarce*, should occasionally be added, and all the names should be accented. If the general opinion should incline to an edition in 2 vols. 8vo, let the second volume be dedicated wholly to the cryptogamous plants, with observations on each species; but, as this must considerably retard the progress of our plan, I should be satisfied with an edition in one small volume, giving only the specific characters of the imperfect plants. The third volume of the second edition of Dr. Withering's Arrangements is to be purchased separate, and will supply sufficient information to those who are desirous of penetrating into the *arcana* of this delightful and infatuating science. To elucidate my ideas more distinctly, I shall give a specimen comprising the first class.

Class I.

Monandria.

Monogynia.

1. Salicor'nia.—*Cal.* somewhat ventricose, entire. *Pet.* 0. *Seed.* 1.
2. Hippu'ris.—*Cal.* 0. *Pet.* 0. *Stigma.* simple. *Seed.* 1.

† 96 *Aphanes.*

Digynia.

3. Calli'triche.—*Cal.* 0. *Pet.* 2. *Capf.* 2. celled 4. seeded.

Monogynia.

1. Salicor'nia.

1. *Herba'cea.* S. herbaceous, spreading: joints compressed at the top emarginate, bifid.

Saltwort.—On the sea-shore—frequent A. Aug. Sept.

Stem: 9 inches long—Fl. 3 on each side of each joint.

2. Hippu'ris.

1. *vulga'ris.* H. leaves 8. fold, awl-shaped.

Mare's tail—ponds and ditches—scarce—P. an.—June.

Stems straight, pointed—Fl. sessile, in the axils of the leaves.

Digynia.

3. Calli'triche.

1. *Ver'na.* C. upper leaves oval; flowers androgynous.

Vernal starwort—Ditches, stagnant waters—A. Apr. July.

Stems: weak, numerous—Fl. white—sessile in the axils of the leaves, the upper ones male, the lower ones female.

Var. 1—*All the leaves oval.*

2. *Autumna'lis.* C. all the leaves linear, bifid at the end; flowers hermaphrodite.

Autumnal starwort—Ditches, stagnant waters—A. Aug. Sept.

Stems: weak, numerous—Fl. yellowish white.

If J. S. or any of your correspondents, can be prevailed upon to oblige us with a Pocket-*Flora* on this plan, I should be happy to contribute towards its immediate execution; and will, if requested, transmit my address to the publisher of this Magazine for that purpose. It is a publication so universally desired, that I am confident it would obtain an extensive circulation, and amply indemnify the author for his exertions. Calculating as I do, that many would be as liberal as myself in their voluntary assistance, the work might be completed while we are discussing its propriety. N. S. R.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

I HAVE not the self-sufficiency to offer you the under as a perfect plan for a *Pocket-Flora*, but only submit it as one for better botanists to improve on.

Four volumes, 12mo, *viz.* two to contain herbaceous terrene plants, one the aquatic, and another the *cryptogamia*: paper and letter the same as used by Kearsley for "The Naturalist's Pocket-book." Each page to be divided into four columns: the first to contain the English and Linnean names of the plants, together with their classes and orders; the second, the colour of the flowers, form of the leaf, and height of the stem; and the fourth, the habitation and time of flowering. Some other particulars might be signified by asterisks and marks of that sort. None but plants undoubtedly British to be inserted; and the language of Botany to be preserved as far as the Anglification of it will admit. To be generally useful, it must be in English, and readily portable: moreover, it is to be remembered, that the clue a young Botanist first catches at is the colour of a flower; a circumstance that most botanic works are very inattentive to. Some of your readers, Mr. Urban, will perceive, that I have taken a hint from Græfer's "Descriptive Catalogue of Eleven Hundred Herbaceous Plants;" a work I find the most perspicuous of its kind that I am in the habit of referring to.

Vol. LXVI. p. 996, a correspondent disallows the *Valeriana rubra* to be indigenous; but, if he will visit the sandy hills near Dartford, he will there find it growing by the road-side.

P. 1010. The finest sugar emits the strongest sparks; therefore, I imagine that sugar derives its lucidity from the process it undergoes in the sugar-house.

P. 1080. The person who enquires concerning the glow-worm may find an account of that insect in Dr. Hill's History of Animals, in the Philosophical Transactions. Sometimes 7 or 8 years elapse without any of those insects being seen; but, when any appear, they are very numerous; and that was the case in 1792, though a very wet summer. Wet sea-weed abounds with luminous insects, as may be found on examining it in a warm autumnal evening by the sea-side, if it is quite dark; and, by their light, the motion of the insects is perceivable, although otherwise they are not distinguishable by the naked eye; but I cannot say what genus they belong to.

Vol. LXVII. p. 94. *Star-jelly.* Some that I have kept dry in a paper 26 years is yet compact.

Yours, &c. INCOMPERTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

YOUR correspondent S. H. vol. LIX p. 195, does not appear to have fully answered the question relative to the stewards of the Chiltern hundreds. I should be glad to know how early the office occurs; whether there are any records of the courts held there; and when it was first made a convenient mode of vacating a seat in parliament? I do not find that the Crown ever exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Desborough hundred.

Yours, &c. T. L.

Correction, by critical Conjecture, of an inveterate Error in Isaiah.

"And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul." lviii. 10.

THIS translation may no doubt be explained by substituting *benevolence* for *soul*; but, as it has been observed by the best commentators, the phrase is obscure, and without example. To remedy this, *bread* has been inserted from the Septuagint, the Syriac, and three antient manuscripts. To an attentive reader, however, I question much if this will be entirely satisfactory, and will only prove that the corruption is older than the Septuagint version. To me, at least, it appears plainly that the Greek translators, not understanding the phrase *to draw out thy soul*, had recourse to the seventh verse to explain it; which they did, by rendering the passage thus, and repeating their own words with the addition of ἐκ ψυχῆς σου. ποιήσῃς τὸν ἄρτον, v. 7. To set this in a clearer light, it will only be necessary to quote the original.

..... זוהפק לרעב נפשך ונפש

satisfy af- and the thy soul to the and if thou
flicted soul hungry draw out

Here you see, what is not visible in a version, the two nepeshes following one another, which might have occasioned

fioned the miſtake, either by the eye of the tranſcriber catching the ſecond firſt, or the ear confounding the original word of the dictator with the ſimilar ſound of the ſpurious one. The caſe either way is ſo common, and has been of ſuch frequent occurrence, that nothing need be ſaid for it. According then to my idea the paſſage was formerly thus:

ותפק	לרעב	בפשך
and if thou draw out	unto the hungry	of or in thine abundance

ex abundantia tua, &c.

Here we have the ſenſe required, and the elegance of the prophet ſtands unimpeached. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

INCLOSED you receive an original letter from John Evelyn, eſq. the celebrated author of "Sylva," to a Fellow of the Royal Society. T. A.

"SIR, *Sayes Court, Jan* 28.

"On contemplation of your laudable deſigne of reviving the committee formerly appointed by the R. S to conſider of the culture and improvement of the Engliſh tongue; I here, to make good my promiſe, ſend you what ſuggeſtions I had once prepared in order to it; and, if you could engage my Ld. Arlington, and the politer greate-men to favour it, they would eaſily obtaine of his Maty ſome conveniency of meeting in the Court itſelf; which might not only prove an ornament to it, but render it a profitable diverſion, perhaps emulous of the ſtage, not to ſay the pulpet, and, by degrees, introduce likewiſe a greater kindneſs towards the R. Society in general, as to their philoſophical concerns, and place it beyond the power of that envy and detraction, under which it has ſo long labour'd, for want of thoſe influences, and it's being better underſtood. But of theſe topiqs—upon ſome other occaſion. I proceed to ye ſubject in hand. And, firſt,

"I conceive the reaſon both of *additions* to, and the *corruptions* of, the *Engliſh language* (as of moſt other tongues), has proceeded from the ſame *cauſes*; namely, from *victories, plantations* or *colonies, frontiers*, ſtaples of *commerce, pedantry of ſchoules*, affectation of *travellers, tranſlations, fancy*, and *ſtyle of court, vernility* and *mincing* of *citts, pulpits, theaters*, the *bar*, and from *ſhops*, &c.

"The parts affected with it we find to be ye *accent, annalogie*, direct *interpretation, tropes, phraſes*, and the like. I ſhould, therefore, humbly propoſe, 1. that there might firſt be compil'd a *gram'ar* for the *precepts*, which (as it did the Roman, when Crates tranſferr'd the art to Rome, ſollow'd by Dionedes, Priſcian, and others, who undertook it) might only inſiſt on the *rules*, the ſole and adequate meanes to render it a *learned*, as well as *learnable, tongue*.

"2. That, with this, a more certain *orthography* were introduced, as by leaving out ſuperfluous letts, &c. ſuch as (o) in *subemen, people*; (u) in *honour*; (a) in *reproach*; (ugh) in *though*, &c.

"3. That there might be excogitated ſome new *periods* and *accents*, beſides ſuch as our *gram'arians* and *critics* uſe, to *affect, inſpirit*, and *modifie*, the *pronuntiation* of *ſentences*, and to ſtand as marks before hand, how the voice and tone is to be govern'd in reading or reciting, and for varying the *tune* of the *voice* as the ſubject is affected. This would be of great uſe in the reading or pronouncing of verſes, and of no ſmall importance to the ſtage, the pulpet, and the barr.

"4. To this might follow a *lexicon*, or collection of all the *pure* and *genuine* Engliſh words by themſelves; then, thoſe that are *derivative* from others, with their prime, certain, and *natural*, ſignification; then the *ſymbolical*; ſo as no *innovation* might be uſed or favour'd, at leaſt, till there ſhould ariſe ſome neceſſity of providing a new *edition*, and of amplifing the *old* upon mature advice.

"5. That, in order to this, ſome were appointed to collect all the *technical words*, eſpecially thoſe of the more generous and *liberal* employments, as the author of the "*Eſſaies des Merveilles de Nature, et des plus nobles Artifices*," has don for the French; Francis Junius, and others, have endeavour'd for the *Latine*; and as Mr. Philips has lately attempted in his Engliſh dictionary, and an ingenious divine (a friend of mine) is about upon the above-mention'd "*Eſſaies des Merveilles*," &c. But this muſt be glean'd from *ſhops*, not *books*.

"6. That things *difficult* to be *tranſlated* or *expreſs'd*, and ſuch as are, as it were, *incom'enſurable* one to another, as *determinations* of *weights* and *meaſures, coines, honors, national-habits, armes, diſhes, drinks, municipal conſtitutions* of *courts, old* and *abrogated cuſtomes*, &c. were better interpreted than as yet we find them in *dictionaries*, and noted in the *lexicon*.

"7. That a full catalogue of *exotic words*, ſuch as are minted by our *logo-deduli*, were exhibited; and that it were reſolved on what ſhould be ſufficient to render them *current, ut civitate donentur*; ſince, without reſtraining that ſame *inlomitum novandi verborum licentiam*, it will in time quite diſguiſe the language. There are ſome *elegant words* introduced by *phyſitians*, chiefly, and *philoſophers*, worthy to be retained; *others* it may be fitter to be abrogated, ſince there ought to be a *law* as well as a *liberty*, in this particular, to allay the itch of being the *author* of a new, but *abortive, word*. And in this choyce there would be ſome regard

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to the well *founding* and more *harmonious*, and such as are numerous, and apt to fall *gracefully* into their *cadences*, and *periods*, and so recommend themselves at the *very first sight*, as it were. Others, which (like false stones) will never *shine* or give *lustre*, in what ever day they be placed; but *embase* the rest. And here, I observe, that such as have convers'd *long* in *universities*, &c. do greatly affect words and expressions, no where in credit besides, as may be noted in Cleaveland's Poems for Cambridg; and there are also some Oxford *words* us'd by others, as I might instance if needfull.

"8. Previous to this enquiry would be, what particular *dialects*, *idioms*, and *proverbs*, were in use in every several country of England; for the *words* of the *present age* being properly the *vernacula*, or *classic* rather, especial reguard is to be had of them, and this consideration admits of infinite *improvements*, though *Mr. Ray* has lately published a *good specimen* for the references; and our new *etymologicon* much adorn'd this diffiderat. *Chaucer*, *Leland*, and especially some of our *antienter Saxon* writers, have some words and expressions of greater *comprehension*, and not to be contemn'd, were we not exceedingly given sometimes to *change for the worse*.

"9. Happily it were not amiss that we had a better collection (than is in the *Schole of Compliments*, *Helps* to *Discourse*, and other ridiculous books) of the most *quaint* and *courtly expressions*, by way of *Florilegium*, *Copia*, or phrases, distinct from the province, and yet *un-affected*; for, we are infinitely to seek, in our *civil addresses*, *excuses*, and *formes* upon sudd aine and unpremeditated (though ordinary) *encounters*, &c. in which the *French*, *Italians*, and *Spanyards*, have a kind of *natural* grace and talent, which furnishes the converfation, and renders it very agreeable. Here then may come in *synonimes*, *homonymias*, &c. and for the more usefull periods in writing and expression of things difficult, the *varieties* and *changes* you suggested the other day, which would be of wonderfull use.

"10. And since there is likewise a manifest *rotation* and circling of *words*, which *go in* and *out* like the mode and fashion are (and for the time as greate tyrants), bookes would be consulted for the *reduction* of some of the *old words* and expressions, had formerly *in deliciis*; for, our *language* is in many p aces *sterile* and *barren* by reason of this *depopulation* (as I may name it), and therefore such fields should be new *cultivated*, and *enriched*, either with the *former* (if more *significant*) or some other: for example, we have hardly any word that dos so fully expresse the French *cliquant*, *naifue*, *emulsy*, *concert chicanerie*, *consume*, *emotion*, *defer*, *effort*, &c. Italian *vayberre*, *garbato*, *svelto*, *bizzarre*, &c. *Let us therefore* (as the *Romans* did the Greeks) make as many of these *do homage* as are like to prove good *citizens*; but concerning this, I have sayd something in article 8.

"Something might likewise be well *translated* out of the best *orators* and *poets*, Greek and Latin, and even out of the *modern languages*; that so a *judgement* might be made concerning the *elegancy* of the *style*; and so a laudable and *unaffected imitation* of the best (by way of *prolusion*) recommended to writers. I am perswaded, if these particulars were well cultivated, and that a collection of ingenious persons did make it a serious business, as the *French* and *Italians* have don, under the auspices of *Cardinal Richlieu*, our *language* might in a short time reach to the noblest *heights*, and equally obtaine amongst our more spreading neighbours.

"But first, sir, there must be a *stock of reputation* gained by some *public writings* and compositions of the *members* of such an *assembly*, or the *king* must *com'and* and *favour* it, that *malicious men* do not put it out of countenance, by calling them *comediants*, and *fopps* (as you know who has don); that so they may not think it a *dishonor* to submit to the test, and reguard them as judges and competent *approbators*.

"Thus far were that worthy designe of yours advanced, I conceive a very small matter would dispatch the *art* of *rhetoric*, which the *French* proposed as one of the *first* things they recommended to their famous academitians.

"To give a taste what might possibly be don by the only assistance of the *English* and some neighbour tongues, I did (not long since) at the request of my *Lord Howard of Norfolk*, and which might happly gratifie some very *greate persons* that have excellent understandings (but who it is not necessary should undergo the pedantry and tyrannie of letters and deep *erudition*), write an *essay*, *how far a man might become learned by the only assistance of the modern languages*, and which few of our greate men but understand.

"But this was meerly for his *private use*, and to obey his pleasure; and though I could bravely *defend* the designe, yet our *malicious pedants* would laugh at it. It would passe acceptably in any nation but ours.

"I have also selected some *English letters*, &c. and written a *tragy-comedy*, which are all *impertinences* not to have been named to any but a very *obliging and friendly intimate*, and since I penned them, as the orator says, "*Non tam perficiendi spe, quam experiundi voluptate.*"

"Your most faithfull servant, J. Evelyn.

"Sir, pardon my ill character, and other defects; I am heartily weary and half blind, having this day written the whole packet which I now send you (containing 17 pages fol.) besides other worke."

62. An

sioned the mistake, either by the eye of the transcriber catching the second first, or the ear confounding the original word of the dictator with the similar sound of the spurious one. The case either way is so common, and has been of such frequent occurrence, that nothing need be said for it. According then to my idea the passage was formerly thus:

ותפק	לרעב	בפשך
and if thou	unto the	of or in thine
draw out	hungry	abundance

ex abundantia tua, &c.

Here we have the sense required, and the elegance of the prophet stands unimpeached. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

INCLOSED you receive an original letter from John Evelyn, esq. the celebrated author of "Sylva," to a Fellow of the Royal Society. T. A.

"SIR, *Sayes Court, Jan* 28.

"On contemplation of your laudable designe of reviving the comittee formerly appointed by the R. S to consider of the culture and improvement of the English tongue; I here, to make good my promise, send you what suggestions I had once prepared in order to it; and, if you could engage my Ld. Arlington, and the politer greate-men to favour it, they would easily obtaine of his Maty some conveniency of meeting in the Court itself; which might not only prove an ornament to it, but render it a profitable diversion, perhaps emulous of the stage, not to say the pulpet, and, by degrees, introduce likewise a greater kindness towards the R. Society in general, as to their philosophical concerns, and place it beyond the power of that envy and detraction, under which it has so long labour'd, for want of those influences, and it's being better understood. But of these topiqs—upon some other occasion. I proceed to ye subject in hand. And, first,

"I conceive the reason both of *additions* to, and the *corruptions* of, the *English language* (as of most other tongues), has proceeded from the same *causes*; namely, from *victories*, *plantations* or *colonies*, *frontiers*, staples of *commerce*, *pedantry of schules*, affectation of *travellers*, *translations*, *fancy*, and *style of court*, *verdlity* and *mincing* of *citts*, *pulpits*, *theaters*, the *bar*, and from *shops*, &c.

"The parts affected with it we find to be ye *accent*, *annalogie*, direct *interpretation*, *tropes*, *phrases*, and the like. I should, therefore, humbly propose, 1. that there might first be compil'd a *gram'ar* for the *precepts*, which (as it did the Roman, when Crates transferr'd the art to Rome, follow'd by Diomedes, Priscian, and others, who undertook it) might only insist on the *rules*, the sole and adequate meanes to render it a *learned*, as well as *learnable*, *tongue*.

"2. That, with this, a more certain *orthography* were introduced, as by leaving out superfluous letrs, &c. such as (o) in *wōemen*, *pēople*; (u) in *honour*; (a) in *reproach*; (ugh) in *though*, &c.

"3. That there might be excogitated some new *periods* and *accents*, besides such as our *gram'arians* and *critics* use, to *assist*, *inspirit*, and *modifie*, the *pronuntiation* of *sentences*, and to stand as marks before hand, how the voice and tone is to be govern'd in reading or reciting, and for varying the *tune* of the *voice* as the subject is affected. This would be of great use in the reading or pronouncing of verses, and of no small importance to the stage, the pulpet, and the barr.

"4. To this might follow a *lexicon*, or collection of all the *pure* and *genuine* English words by themselves; then, those that are *derivative* from others, with their prime, certain, and *natural*, signification; then the *symbolical*; so as no *innovation* might be used or favour'd, at least, till there should arise some necessity of providing a new *edition*, and of amplifing the *old* upon mature advice.

"5. That, in order to this, some were appointed to collect all the *technical words*, especially those of the more generous and *liberal* employments, as the author of the "*Essais des Merveilles de Niture, et des plus nobles Artifices*," has don for the French; Francis Junius, and others, have endeavour'd for the *Latine*; and as Mr. Philips has lately attempted in his English dictionary, and an ingenious divine (a friend of mine) is about upon the above-mention'd "*Essais des Merveilles*," &c. But this must be glean'd from *shops*, not *books*.

"6. That things *difficult* to be *translated* or *exprest'd*, and such as are, as it were, *incom'ensurable* one to another, as *determinations* of *weights* and *measurs*, *coines*, *honors*, *nat'onal-habits*, *armes*, *dishes*, *drinks*, *municipal constitutions* of *courts*, *old* and *abrogated customes*, &c. were better interpreted than as yet we find them in *dictionaries*, and noted in the *lexicon*.

"7. That a full catalogue of *exotic words*, such as are minted by our *logo-dedali*, were exhibited; and that it were resolved on what should be sufficient to render them *current*, *ut civitate donentur*; since, without restraining that same *indomitam novandi verborum licentiam*, it will in time quite disguise the language. There are some *elegant words* introduced by *physitians*, chiefly, and *philosophers*, worthy to be retained; *others* it may be fitter to be abrogated, since there ought to be a *law* as well as a *liberty*, in this particular, to allay the itch of being the *author* of a new, but *abortive*, *word*. And in this choyce there would be some regard

to

to the well *founding* and more *harmonious*, and such as are numerous, and apt to fall *gracefully* into their *cadences*, and *periods*, and so recommend themselves at the *very first sight*, as it were. Others, which (like false stones) will never *shine* or give lustur, in what ever day they be placed; but *embase* the rest. And here, I observe, that such as have convers'd *long* in *universities*, &c. do greatly affect words and expressions, no where in credit besides, as may be noted in Cleaveland's Poems for Cambridg; and there are also some Oxford *words* us'd by others, as I might instance if needfull.

"8. Previous to this enquiry would be, what particular *dialects*, *idioms*, and *proverbs*, were in use in every several country of England; for the *words* of the *present age* being properly the *vernacula*, or *classic* rather, especial reguard is to be had of them, and this consideration admits of infinite *improvements*, though Mr. *Ray* has lately published a good *specimen* for the references; and our new *etymologicon* much adorn'd this dificerat. *Chaucer*, *Leland*, and especially some of our *antienter Saxon* writers, have some words and expressions of greater *comprehension*, and not to be contemn'd, were we not exceedingly given sometimes to *change for the worse*.

"9. Happily it were not amiss that we had a better collection (than is in the *Schole of Compliments*, *Helpe* to *Discourse*, and other ridiculous books) of the most *quaint* and *courtly expressions*, by way of *Florilegium*, *Copia*, or phrases, distinct from the province, and yet *un-affected*; for, we are infinitely to seek, in our *civil addresses*, *excuses*, and *formes* upon suddaine and unpremeditated (though ordinary) *encounters*, &c. in which the *French*, *Italians*, and *Spanyards*, have a kind of *natural* grace and talent, which furnishes the conversation, and renders it very agreeable. Here then may come in *synonimes*, *homonymias*, &c. and for the more usefull periods in writing and expression of things difficult, the *varieties* and *changes* you suggested the other day, which would be of wonderfull use.

"10. And since there is likewise a manifest *rotation* and circling of *words*, which *go in* and *out* like the mode and fashion are (and for the time as greate tyrants), bookes would be consulted for the *reduction* of some of the *old words* and expressions, had formerly *in deliciis*; for, our *language* is in many places *sterile* and *barren* by reason of this *depopulation* (as I may name it), and therefore such fields should be new *cultivated*, and *enriched*, either with the *former* (if more *significant*) or some other: for example, we have hardly any word that dos so fully expresse the French *elinquant*, *naifve*, *enuiy*, *concert*, *chicanerie*, *consume*, *emotion*, *defer*, *effort*, &c. Italian *vayherre*, *garbato*, *svelto*, *bizzarro*, &c. Let us therefore (as the *Romans* did the Greeks) make as many of these *do homage* as are like to prove good *citizens*; but concerning this, I have sayd something in article 8.

"Something might likewise be well *translated* out of the best *orators* and *poets*, Greek and Latin, and even out of the *modern languages*; that so a *judgement* might be made concerning the *elegancy* of the *style*; and so a laudable and *unaffected imitation* of the best (by way of *prolusion*) recommended to writers. I am persuaded, if these particulars were well cultivated, and that a collection of ingenious persons did make it a serious business, as the *French* and *Italians* have don, under the auspices of *Cardinal Richlieu*, our *language* might in a short time reach to the noblest *heights*, and equally obtaine amongst our more spreading neighbours.

"But first, sir, there must be a *stock of reputation* gained by some *publike writings* and compositions of the *members* of such an *assembly*, or the *king* must *com'and* and *favour* it, that *malicious men* do not put it out of countenance, by calling them *comedianti*, and *fopps* (as you know who has don); that so they may not think it a *dishonor* to submit to the test, and reguard them as judges and competent *approbators*.

"Thus far were that worthy designe of yours advanced, I conceive a very small matter would dispatch the *art of rhetoric*, which the *French* proposed as one of the *first* things they recommended to their famous academitians.

"To give a tast what might possibly be don by the only assistance of the *English* and some neighbour tongues, I did (not long since) at the request of my *Lord Howard of Norfolk*, and which might happly gratifie some very *greate persons* that have excellent understandings (but who it is not necessary should undergo the pedantry and tyrannie of letters and deep *erudition*), write an *essay*, *how far a man might become learned by the only assistance of the modern languages*, and which few of our greate men but understand.

"But this was meerly for his *private use*, and to obey his pleasure; and though I could bravely *defend* the designe, yet our *malicious pedants* would laugh at it. It would passe acceptably in any nation but ours.

"I have also selected some *English letters*, &c. and written a *tragy-comedy*, which are all *impertinences* not to have been named to any but a very *obliging and friendly intimate*, and since I penned them, as the orator says, "*Non tam perficiendi spe, quam experiundi voluptate.*"

"Your most faithfull servant, J. Evelyn.

"Sir, pardon my ill character, and other defects; I am heartily weary and half blind, having this day written the whole packet which I now send you (containing 17 pages fol.) besides other worke."

62. An

62. *An Addreſs to the Publick, on the Monopoly of ſmall Farms, a great Cauſe of the preſent Scarcity and Dearneſs of Proviſions; with the Plan of an Inſtitution to remedy the Evil, and for the Purpoſe of increaſing ſmall Farms throughout the Kingdom. By* Thomas Wright, *of* Mark-lane.

MR. W. mentions a farm of 160 acres, which he was at laſt year; the ſtock was 80 ſheep, 5 cows, 2 calves, 27 hogs and pigs, 70 fowls, 23 ducks; in all, 207, beſides a number of pigeons: and from this farm the markets had been occaſionally ſupplied, almoſt weekly, during the courſe of the year. Calculating the ſtock which ought to have been, and probably would have been, on the 24 farms which, in the pariſhes of Sawbridgeworth, Much Hadham, and Stocken Pelham, in Hertfordſhire, three wealthy farmers have monopolized within a few years, on each of which 24 was a houſe, yard, barns, &c. we ſhall find a loſs of ſtock to the community of 4447 (food for a vaſt number of perſons!) independent of what they might have ſupplied the market with. Mr. W. propoſes the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety, whoſe members will ſubſcribe a certain number of hundred-pound ſhares, for the purpoſe of purchaſing large eſtates, and dividing them into ſmall farms, to be let on leaſe, or otherwiſe, or letting them, under certain reſtrictions, to ſuch ſmall farmers as might be inclined to purchaſe, which, he doubts not, would be many, to ſettle their ſons on; and thus, among other advantages, population would be kept up.

63. *Reflections on the Cruelty of incloſing Common-Field Lands, particularly as it affects the Church and Poor. In a Letter to the Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln. *By a Clergyman of that Dioceſe. (Continued from p. 53.)*

THE writer goes back to the time of King Belinus for arguments againſt incloſures, as pernicious to the general intereſt, and to the poor; and dates the increaſe of paſture-land from the Diſſolution, which yet had not the deſired effect of lowering the price of wool or mutton. He is of opinion, that the quantity of ſheep fed in incloſures is conſiderably leſs, and the quality of their wool inferior to thoſe bred on commons; and their numbers are deſignedly reduced, leſt they ſhould injure the quick hedges. "If the preſent rage for incloſing continues, our country will ſoon be in a ſtate which is reported to be that of *Leiceſter*—unable to produce corn ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants of its principal town with bread; and, ſhould all the open fields in the kingdom be applied as above, we may be threatened with a famine" (p. 17). Converting the land to paſture diminiſhes the yearly fruits of the earth and the people. Roads, and the ſubdiviſion-fences, while the poſts and rails remain, occaſion a much greater defalcation; as every lineal mile of ſuch fencing occupies 1 acre 3 roods of ground. The corn under the hedges of ſmall fields is hurt; the uſe of oak for fences creates a ſcarcity of bark; the different mode of huſbandry leſſens the quantity of oats, beans, and peaſe, and is one cauſe of the advanced price of pork. Of the inconveniences reſulting to the clergy from the allotment of land to them in lieu of tithes, we have ſeveral ſerious inſtances. If advantage is not taken of non-reſidence to incloſe, it occaſions non-reſidence, and lowers the original value of livings. The argument againſt a corn-rent is this terrible one,—that the price of corn is fixed by the rent for 20 years. Land frequently ſinks beyond all proportion to grain, particularly in new incloſures, which is ſhewn by ſome lamentable inſtances. A late moſt reverend prelate was curious enough to conſult the records of the exchequer, and had the ſatisfaction to find, that, of 700 tithe-cauſes, upwards of 600 were determined in favour of the clergy; a convincing proof that, in theſe conteſts, the clergy are right ſix times out of ſeven, and are not ſo litigious and oppreſſive as ſome would repreſent them; but are compelled to appeal to the laws of their country, to recover their juſt dues, or ſubmit to be defrauded of them. If avaricious men will incloſe, let them leave the tithes inviolate, as was done in the environs of London, the counties of Kent, Eſſex, and Middleſex.—We cannot help thinking there is much good ſenſe and fair evidence in this letter.

64. *Intereſting State-Papers from Preſident* Waſhington, *M.* Fauchet, *and M.* Adet, *the late and preſent Ambaſſadors from the* French *Convention to the United States of* America; *likewiſe, Conferences with* George Hammond, *Eſq. Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his* Britannic *Majeſty; as laid by the Preſident before the Legiſlature of the United States, in their preſent Seſſion: quoted by* Edmund Randolph, *late Secretary of State,*

and included in a Defence of his Resignation of that Office. Philadelphia *printed*, London *reprinted.*

MR. R, being implicated in a *founded* charge, by a letter intercepted on-board a French ship taken by a British one, and forwarded by Lord Grenville to Mr. Hammond, our resident with the United States, has published a vindication of himself; which, if it prove such with respect to himself, will for ever attest the insinuating and artful duplicity of the French Convention and their congenial instruments. In vain does the French citizen of legation set forth the honesty of his Government, that "the French Republick *purchase* no men to do their duty" (p. 55). They have other arts to work by; and what they are sufficiently appears from the intercepted dispatch. The late American secretary has imbibed their principles, and arraigns the want of candour and friendship in the president, whom he charges with being poisoned with falsehoods by the British partisans. Here, however, it seems, Mr. R. rather begins to fail in candour and temper, and his defence to lose its effect. The business changes its face from a conspiracy against the liberties of his country to a plot against himself: "I *must* be sacrificed" (p. 68). "It being known that I should renew, in the debate upon the treaty, every undissembled protestation against a rupture with France, it was too admirable an opportunity, for culling a few atoms of testimony of French influence over me, to be lost by an untimely discovery of the letter, which, he says, the President kept by him for a whole week, and Mr. Wolcott, who first received it, for a week before that."

Mr. R. preserves an unreserved partiality to France, and uses no reserve on sentiments respecting Great Britain, her ministers, or agents; and retorts on the president a state-trick, to apologize for his own change of principles, and inclining to ratify the treaty with Great Britain on terms he had so long and peremptorily opposed; in short, throwing himself into the arms of Great Britain instead of those of France. All this while, however, citizen Fauchet appears to have been ashamed of the game *he* was playing, and duping Mr. Secretary to play. He sneaked off under colour of a fog, and outstript the swiftest-sailing vessel Mr. R. could send after him to detain him in order to vindicate his innocence.

"That letter (says Mr. R. to the President, p. 75) has been greedily clutched for three objects — to insure the ratification of the treaty, to drive me from office, and to endeavour to destroy the Republicans in the United States. The first is accomplished; the second is also accomplished, and was universally precipitated since you were acquainted with my determination to resign at the beginning of the ensuing year; the third can never be accomplished until the people shall forget their friends, and forget truth." Proceeding to examine Mr. F's letter, the secretary considers it as the effect of Mr. F's speculations, labouring to magnify to his Government his penetration and skill in negociation (p. 79). He denies every suggestion that Fauchet asserts to have received from him. Does it not seem, from all he says, that the President is the greater statesman of the two?

The charges of French corruption, which, it may be presumed, are contained in the papers 3 and 6, which Mr. R. complains so heavily of being deprived of, come next under his examination. He answers them by a positive denial, and sets up insurrections excited and fomented by British emissaries against insurrections excited and fomented by French emissaries. After a long analysis, in near 50 pages, of Fauchet's letter, Mr. R. proceeds to appeal to the PEOPLE of the United States; who, he says, "have not committed themselves; have no prejudices, no antipathies, no jealousies, to be awakened; will follow counsellors who will not and cannot deceive them; will act for themselves, and are not played off by others behind the scene. They will be able to repel the crisis which, I fear, may disturb our harmony with France. But, without a farther enumeration of reasons for an appeal to the people, to whom else ought I to appeal? If the stories which have been propagated be true, it is *their* honour which has been wounded. It false, they alone can make retribution to me. Oh them alone can I rely to distinguish truth from the management and exaggerations of a British minister, British partisans, British merchants, enemies of France, friends of monarchy, and violators of our constitution!" (p. 124).

"To

"To yourſelf, ſir, I never can appeal. Your conduct on Auguſt 19, 1795; your letter of the 20th, and the declarations of thoſe who felt a perſuaſion that they were fighting under your banners, have long ago proclaimed that you have been, in an inſtant, tranſlated into my enemy; and this, if I miſtake not, was the courſe of your thoughts. After you had determined not to ratify during the exiſtence of the proviſion-order, you were ſurrounded by the remonſtrances of the people, from one end of the Union to the other. You perceived that not to ratify immediately would diſguſt one party, and that to ratify, even after the abolition of that order would diſguſt the other. You will remember a remarkable phraſe of your own on this occaſion. Before, however, you were ſcarcely cool from the heat of your journey into Virginia, the man who had been anxiouſly enquired after, on your arrival haſtened to deliver a letter to you. Then the friendſhip of the people for France, which had been before a terror, was changed into a phantom, from the expectation of ſatisfying them of an exiſting corruption in her favour. Then the oppoſers of the treaty might, as was ſuppoſed, be branded as "a deteſtable faction,"—"a deteſtable conſpiracy," and plotters of a revolution. The deſtruction of me was a little ſomething, the ground-work of a more important aſſault upon others. In me you ſaw a man of no party, whoſe friends, though they knew me to be a Republican, were miſled to believe, that, in your cabinet, I was an adherent to anti-republican meaſures, and were ignorant that no opinion I there gave ever ſwerved from the rights of the people; who, having the name of being befriended by you, and having always vindicated your character when unjuſtly aſſailed, was the more expoſed to a deadly ſtroke from the arm of an elevated and reputed patron. You thought, alſo, that, from the agency I had had in the treaty, the people might keep aloof from rendering me juſtice. Be this as it may, they ſhall be informed of the truth. And I repeat, that I will not court the prejudices of any man upon earth. I did, indeed, before the proviſion-order was known, conſider you as bound to ratify, if the Senate ſhould adviſe you, becauſe your powers to Mr. Jay did not ſeem to have been exceeded. I was much influenced, alſo, by thoſe conſiderations: 1. That, if the people were adverſe to the treaty, it was the conſtitutional right of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to refuſe, upon original grounds, unfettered by the aſſent of the Senate or yourſelf, to paſs the laws neceſſary for its execution; 2. That Mr. Jay had aſſerted, that no better terms could poſſibly be obtained; and that obſtinacy, in rejecting the ſettlement which he had made, might be ſerious; 3. That I did not then ſuppoſe that we were to hazard a war with France, by concurring in the attempt to ſtarve her: but, as ſoon as the proviſion-order was promulgated, I delivered to you my opinion, 12 July, 1795; in which I ſtated my objections to the treaty, including many of your own, tranſmitted to Mr. J. in my letters 12 November, 15 December, 1794, placing the ratification on the ſame footing on which I had placed it in my addreſs to Mr. Hammond. Without a ſubſerviency to French politicks, I might have well doubted of the expediency of ratifying, when it appears, by a letter from Mr. J. 5 November, 1794 (14 days before he ſigned it), that he himſelf vibrated on the propriety of ſigning it. The maxim which I have always enforced to you has been, that the United States ſhould ſhake off all dependence of France and England interfering in our affairs; but that we ought not to deny or baffle the gratitude of the people to France, under the pretext of independence, in order to give a deciſive preponderance to Great Britain. Anxious as I am to cloſe this letter, which has been delayed, not from any deſign or heſitation, but from circumſtances unavoidable in my ſituation, I have only to deplore, that, even with an auxiliary on your part, to recollect every thing, I cannot hope for ſupport in many things which I might mention, and which have been confined to ourſelves, after having heard you daily complain that you could not truſt your memory, but, having been driven, by defence, to ſpeak freely, I ſtand up for the truth of what I have ſpoken. LET THE PEOPLE JUDGE. I have the honour to be, with due reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant, EDM. RANDOLPH."

65. *Obſervations and Facts relative to Public-houſes, intereſting to Magiſtrates in every Part of* Great Britain, *to the Clergy and Parochial Officers, and generally to Brewers, Diſtillers, Proprietors, and Occupiers of licenſed Ale-houſes, as well as to the Publick at large. By a Magiſtrate acting for the Counties of* Middleſex, Surrey, Kent, *and* Eſſex.

THAT reformation ſhould begin in the morals and principles of the people at large is too obvious to need illuſtration; that it ſhould be brought about by reducing the temptations to depravity is not leſs evident. When the miſchief becomes too complicated for common obſervation, he is certainly the trueſt friend to his country who ſets forth the enormity in the cleareſt point of view, and ſuggeſts the eaſieſt and moſt punctual remedies. In the caſe before us, a complication of intereſts concurs to check the progreſs of reformation.

formation. Men muſt be impartial before they can do extenſive good. We may be told the ſhocking truth, that the number of public-houſes within the bills of mortality, including thoſe parts of the counties of Middleſex, Surrey, Kent, and Eſſex, which ſkirt the capital, ſtood, at Midſummer, 1794, at 6000 (above one-fifth of theſe in the Tower hamlets and royalty, where the houſes are in the proportion of 10 to 26,252, reſorted to by 500,000 perſons, including women and children), and that, after deducting the exportation and country conſumption of porter brewed 1793 and 1794, there remained, for the conſumption of London and its environs, 1,132,147 barrels of 35 gallons each, equal to 39,625,145 gallons; for which the conſumers pay at the rate of 14d. ½ per gallon average; making, in all, 2,352,742l. 19s. 8d. ½ for malt liquor in London and its environs in the courſe of one year! But the difficulty is, how to introduce a more correct ſyſtem, whence no injury will ariſe to any good man connected with the general eſtabliſhment, either as a publican, brewer, diſtiller, or proprietor of houſes. A ſtatement of the income and groſs and nett profit of a houſe in St. Leonard's Shoreditch pariſh, where 8 butts of beer are drawn monthly, as ſtated by the landlord, an accurate man, ſhews, that the nett profit remaining to the publican, including the labour of his wife and maintenance, was but 61l.; while houſes, where only from 2 to 5 butts are drawn monthly, will ſuffer an annual *loſs* of 16l. In the Tower hamlets it is known that 127 public-houſes have been occupied by no leſs than 498 tenants within the laſt 4 years. "Humanity pleads in behalf of theſe deluded people, who, not underſtanding calculations themſelves, and not being aware of the unavoidable expences attending a public-houſe, go on heedleſsly, from bad to worſe, until they are completely ruined, and all that little property gone, in one or two years, which was, perhaps, the fruits of many years ſavings. At the late diſcharge of inſolvent debtors from the different gaols, in conſequence of the act of laſt ſeſſion, *ſeveral hundreds of theſe unfortunate people are ſaid to have been publicans*, many of whom were probably ruined in this manner" (pp. 16, 17).

When we conſider who are the ſort of perſons who occupy public-houſes of every ſort, from the beſt inn on the Bath road to the loweſt ſmall-beer pot-houſe, or hedge ale-houſe, they are ſervants of all deſcriptions; the butler and the houſekeeper, the footman and the lady's maid, the coachman and the cook, the gardener and the dairy-maid, the groom, or ſtable-boy, with the nurſery-maid, or kitchen-maid, the carter and plough-boy with maid-ſervants of their own rank, whether they have acquired an independent competency by cheating their maſters and miſtreſſes, or by long and faithful ſervices, all direct to their ſettlement for life to a public-houſe. A large ſhare of their property is expended in *good-will* and *fixtures*; they are deluded with the draught of the houſe and the reſort of cuſtomers. The eaſe and indolence, and with it the happineſs, of their paſt life in *ſervitude* is exchanged for activity and buſtle, accompanied with converſation and jollity of every deſcription. The man acquires habits of drinking by good-fellowſhip; the woman drudges on as long as her health permits; the brewer, under a bond and judgement, defrauds the other creditors; and the children are tranſferred to the workhouſe, whence they are apprenticed or hired out to carry pots about the ſtreets, or fill them in the cellar. This is the comfort of being one's own maſter at the end of life, and, with too many, at the beginning.

But to return from this digreſſion. The remedy propoſed by our worthy writer is, greater caution on the part of the magiſtrates in granting licences; a ſtricter adherence to the original deſign of public-houſes ("to ſupply victuals and drink to ſtrangers, travellers, and ſingle perſons in great cities; not to harbour thieves, pick-pockets, and lewd and profligate perſons of both ſexes, or to become receptacles for whole families of the labouring people, who, by gradual habit, ſpend all their little earnings in eating expenſively, and drinking beer and ſpirits, while the riſing generation are initiated into the worſt habits.") "Licences ſhould be limited to men of ſober manners, of ſome reſpectability, and of good moral character; for, it is impoſſible to conceive how much miſchief a publican of low and profligate manners, and diveſted of principle, is capable of doing to ſociety" (pp. 23, 24).

The magiſtrates of the Tower hamlets

lets took a proper precaution, in 1793, to exclude men of bad characters, by certificates from the minister and parish-officers, not in an *official form*. We are sorry to say, from our own observation, how little attention many ministers and parish-officers pay to such certificates, which they grant annually *pro formâ*, or to suit the conveniences of a rich neighbour. The competition among brewers and distillers, in purchasing leases far above their value, leads them, unavoidably, to rack-rent the tenants, and to debase the liquors. Liquor-shops, which the magistrates of London, after the example of those in the out-parishes of Middlesex and Surrey, are in the progress of suppressing, should be suppressed. After calculating what the public-houses of different rents ought to sell in beer and spirits annually, in order to make both ends meet, the writer adverts to the actual expence arising from the loss of pewter pots alone, which are stolen, which does not amount, in some houses of great draught, to less than from 45 to 50l. a-year, in others is as low as 1, 3, and 5l. the average may be 9l. which, on 6000 houses in and near London, amounts to no less a sum than 54,000l. a-year *. The regulations proposed by this writer are so important, that we wish his pamphlet, which is set at the low price of 1s. may find its way into the hands of every magistrate in town and country. They are briefly as follow:

To license no house to which 50 or 60 families do not resort, or whose local situation promises not to maintain a family.

To deny licences to houses which, for a course of years, have changed their tenants.

To reduce the number of high-rented houses, where the trade is under 6 butts a-month; and particularly those who have not been able to raise the trade to more than 2 or 3 butts a-month.

To suppress all liquor-shops which draw no beer, or not enough to make a trade.

To refuse a renewal of licences, after a year's notice, to all who permit combinations among workmen, societies or assemblies, debasing political clubs, pay-tables, sedentary or low games, boxing, badger-baiting, cock-fighting, and idle amusement; labourers and their families lounging in the tap-rooms, or remaining longer than for reasonable refreshment; rioting, fighting, quarrelling, swearing, and using bad language; harbouring prostitutes, apprentices, or young men under age, reputed thieves, vagabonds, and bad characters; suffering drinking on Sundays, or keep open house late at night, or early in the morning, for bad people and purposes; suffering their servants or inmates to be concerned in buying articles brought privately to their houses; permitting illegal lottery insurance, dealings in base silver or copper coin; or, lastly, do not exhibit a good example, or possess power and ability to keep good order and regularity in their houses.

These, it may be said, are excellent regulations, and, if duly enforced, would make public-houses schools of morality; and duly enforced they would be, did magistrates consider themselves as equally bound to PREVENT as to PUNISH crimes; did brewers and distillers, and candidates for public-houses, see their own interest. Every person interested in any degree in public-houses is likely to feel satisfactory, if not present, benefit in the establishment of an improved system. If changes to the same extent as those occasioned by the quick succession of tenants in public-houses in the Tower hamlets have taken place all over the capital and its environs, the number of publicans, who have been deprived of the means of living in this way, must have amounted to upwards of 2000 in four years. The hazard of the trade prevents good men from engaging in it, and throws it into the hands of the profligate and unprincipled.

* If we are not misinformed, it has been stated to the legislature at 200,000l. a-year, and a bill is now brought in to obviate it.

66. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-Church of* St. Lawrence Jury, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council, of the City of* London, *on* Sunday, January 10, 1796, *being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev.* Thomas Roberts, *A. M. Chaplain to his Lordship.* *(See p. 137.)*

FROM Psalm l. 14. Mr. R. inculcates the duty of gratitude to God, expressed most strongly in the celebration of the Eucharist, which is itself, with respect

reſpect to us, a ſacrifice of thankſgiving, and a bond of our Chriſtian covenant.

57. *A Defence of the Pamphlet aſcribed to* J. Reeves, *Eſq. and intitled "Thoughts on the* Engliſh *Government." By the Rev.* J. Brand, *A. M. Addreſſed to the Members of the Loyal Aſſociation againſt Republicans and Levellers.*

WHETHER Mr. R's *thoughts*, which have paſſed the fiery ordeal in the Houſe of Commons, (vol. LXVI. pp. 302. 340. 574.) are to undergo a ſecond in Weſtminſter-hall, is beyond our knowledge to pronounce*. Mr. B, whom we have already met with in our literary walk (vol. LXIV. p. 291.) is not afraid that a *defence* of them ſhould be ſubmitted to the common hangman. He even blames the friends of Government for giving way too eaſily to the charges againſt the inſtitutors of the aſſociations and the yeoman-cavalry. He firſt ſtates the ſentiments of the writer on ſeveral points relating to our legal conſtitution; conſiders the paragraph read from it by Mr. Strutt on authorities of law and hiſtory; and vindicates the remaining parts of the letter which have been cenſured; with what ſucceſs muſt be learnt from the "Defence."

68. *Some Account of the Maranta, or* Indian *Arrow-root; in which it is conſidered and recommended as a Subſtitute for Starch prepared from Corn. By* Thomas Ryder.

IN the courſe of Mr. R's profeſſional attendance on a Weſt-Indian lady, his curioſity was excited by a diet of her own, prepared from this root, which he communicated to the Society of Arts, &c. and received their thanks. He here deſcribes this plant, which is a native of Jamaica, ſcientifically. There are three ſorts of it: the *Galanga*, whoſe root is uſed by the Indians to poiſon their arrows; the *Arundinacea*, for ſtarch; and the *Comoſa*. A pound of this ſtarch is equal to 2¼ of that prepared from wheat; and he is aſſured, by gentlemen of the firſt credit in Jamaica, that it may be cultivated to any extent. He was diſappointed of a drawing of the plant, to be engraved for this account of it.

69. *Friendly Remarks upon ſome Particulars of his Adminiſtration, in a Letter to Mr.* Pitt. *By a near Obſerver.*

IN examining the negociation with Ruſſia, 1791, this writer aſcribes its failure to our ignorance of what paſſes in foreign countries by our inſular ſituation. The French revolution has awakened our curioſity about continental affairs. But here too the Miniſter is reproached as failing in his views of things; this was the firſt inſtance of ill ſucceſs or miſmanagement in his adminiſtration; the writer, however, "coincided individually with him in ſentiment, that our interference on that occaſion was founded on intereſts, although remote in local ſituation, yet, in a great degree, eſſential to our welfare."

In the queſtion, how we ſhould act in reſpect to the French revolution, this writer inclines to think that the Miniſter was at firſt miſled by the warm declamations of Oppoſition in its favour. "In proportion as the affray of diſpute grew warm, both parties ſtruck at random, and, puſhing their opinions too far, they loſt ſight of that medium which is the ſeat of truth. Thoſe who maintained the right ſide of the queſtion loſt as much weight with the publick as they did of their own temper; and whatſoever was aſcribed to any argument, or principle, beyond its juſt value, diminiſhed, by degrees, preciſely in the ſame proportion, the confidence of the ſober part of the people." The Miniſter, who was looked to as the calmeſt and cleareſt reaſoner, neglected to make the neceſſary explanations; but "at length found it prudent to explain; and although the amount of that explanation did not go ſo far as many of your trueſt friends deſired, yet they were prompt to be ſatisfied when they wiſhed not to be diſcontented; and much ſtrength was recovered by this approach to the right line of reaſon, juſtice, and openneſs of principle." Of late he has been induced to give full ſatisfaction on this head; and the acceſſion of power to him has been in proportion. "Though the French revolution has drawn the minds of all Engliſhmen, in an unuſual degree, to the conſideration of foreign affairs, yet much of our inſular opinions and prejudices remain. We give confidence to Government only upon conviction, and in a proportion limited by our eſtimate of the wiſdom and neceſſity of the meaſure and their power; and the weight of their interference has riſen and fallen according to the greater or leſs degree of clearneſs and con-

* Since this was written, Mr. Reeves has paſſed ſecurely through the ſecond fiery ordeal. (See vol. LXVI. p. 609.)

dour with which you have manifeſted that principle of action."—"A ſyſtem of negociation, adapted to our inſular habits and prejudices, ſhould be conſidered, aſcertained, promulgated, and invariably followed, to enſure the true weight and conſequence to the interference of this great, rich, powerful, and commercial nation, which even ignorant men underſtand, learned men approve, cunning men dread, good men ſupport, and wiſe men uſe.' What is then this wonderful ſyſtem which unites ſuch tranſcendant advantages? Honeſty—public honeſty, ſtrict juſtice, immutable candour, ſtable conſiſtency and not rapid determinations, not to interfere but where the principle of the motive is ſo clear as to enſure the ſupport of your friend, and the reſpect even of your adverſary, to puſh that interference no farther than ſuch a principle will maintain, to argue only upon the grounds which really juſtify, to explain without reſerve, and in the face of all mankind, the dangers to be prevented, and the intereſts to be preſerved, to have no object which you cannot explain, to ſuffer no conteſt to lead you into exaggeration, no miſrepreſentation to tempt you to retaliate, to repel no injury by injuſtice, to be firm but diſpaſſionate, juſt when you are provoked, candid when you are miſrepreſented, and intrepid when you are attacked," pp. 20, 21. Of this honeſty of principle Guſtavus Adolphus is held up as a ſtriking inſtance on the Continent, and among ourſelves the Conqueror of Tippoo Saib, to whom great, and, we believe, well-merited compliments are here paid, p. 25. Not that our author means to charge Mr. P. with a departure from theſe principles; but, believing in his conſcience that he has on the whole approached nearer to the practice of public honeſty than any of his predeceſſors, he is deſirous of enforcing the neceſſity and the advantage of an entire obſervation of its dictates in every tranſaction. Whatever may have been the principle by which he has been guided, it is too true that he has been, on ſome occaſions, leſs ſolicitous to explain them than is conſiſtent with ſound policy.

On the article, domeſtic concerns, the writer paſſes great encomiums on Mr. Pit's mode of coming into power, and his conduct in preſerving it, and profeſſes himſelf "ready boldly to challenge the world to ſhew a period of hiſtory in which the complicated affairs of ſo rich and ſo powerful a nation had for an equal length of time been carried on not only with the reality, but with the general belief, of ſo much public honeſty," p. 35. "With this favourable acceptation of your conduct in the minds of your fellow-countrymen, and with a fortunate iſſue to almoſt all your undertakings, it was no wonder that you thought it ſufficient to let your actions ſpeak for themſelves; and, by a ſort of magnanimity, as natural as it was raſh, you were leſs ſtudious of explanations when there were no doubts. This negligence of the arts of publication grew into a habit, and it was not extraordinary the attention to make uſe of the preſs ſhould appear to you of little conſequence, from the ſmall advantage derived by your adverſaries from their unceaſing activity," p. 35. Thus men of letters have been neglected by the Miniſter; and the preſs, "the liberty of which admits no remedy but from itſelf," is not employed by him to extend his reaſoning and meaſures beyond the Houſe of Commons, and to counteract the poiſon of miſrepreſentation.

This correſpondent of the Miniſter thus concludes:

"I believe that you will give an eaſy aſſent to my firſt propoſition — that ſtrict honeſty is the beſt means to obtain public confidence, and that confidence was the original foundation of your power, and will ever be its moſt effectual ſupport. But, above all, I am anxious to impreſs you with the neceſſity, and the advantage to the public welfare, and to the increaſe of your own means of utility to your country, of clear, full, and open explanations of your meaſures, circulated by every means and in all quarters. Let not any perſon make you believe that theſe obſervations are tinctured with party-ſpirit, or embittered by private diſappointment or perſonal diſaffection. No, ſir, upon the faith of an honeſt man, and of a true lover of his country, they are the genuine effuſions of good-will to yourſelf, as well as of ardent deſire for the public welfare. It is much more for the good of my country than for your own that I conclude with a very ſincere prayer for a long and ſucceſsful continuance of your adminiſtration; to the ſtability of which, in my conſcience, I believe nothing will more effectually contribute than an attention to thoſe particulars of conduct which I have ventured to mention as in ſome degree deficient in your preſent adminiſtration. At all events, it can be no detriment to you to hear the undiſguiſed ſentiments of an independent man and a near obſerver."

70. *Two State-papers, with a Preface by a Whig, and a Commentary by a Tory.*

CITIZEN Harriſon of Sheffield's letter to citizen Charles Grey, and the report of citizen Barrere on our victory of June 1, 1794, verſified, and inſcribed to the Rev. Charles Wallington, of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, M. A. rector of Hackwell, in the dioceſe of London, as a ſmall teſtimony of the author's gratitude for favours received, his eſteem for purity of heart and integrity of life, and his reſpect for the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment of England.

71. *A few Reaſons for leaving the national, eſtabliſhed Mode of Worſhip; addreſſed, principally, to thoſe who attend at the Place called* St. Giles's Church, Reading.

MANY inſtances of Quakeriſm renounced, both verbally and practically, have occurred to us. This is the firſt inſtance of another form of religion exchanged for Quakeriſm. Mr. John Spalding, who ſubſcribes theſe Reaſons, has been led by the SPIRIT into the wilderneſs, without being able to aſſign a better reaſon for his converſion than that men are not under ſin, as the Church of England aſſerts, but regenerated; that he cannot reconcile pſalm ſinging with the melody of the heart, *infant*-baptiſm with any ſcripture precept, nor the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper with any poſitive command. Nothing that we can offer can bring back one who alleges ſcripture againſt ſcripture, to his own illuſion.

72. *Remarks on the Deciſion of the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the Abolition of the Slave-trade, April 2, 1792; with an Appendix, relating to the preſent State of the Queſtion. By* Thomas Giſborne, *M. A.*

THE Houſe of Commons, February 18, voted a bill for the abolition of the ſlave-trade within a time limited, and preſently after paſſed an act, continuing that for granting bounties to humane captains and ſurgeons concerned in it. It becomes us to wait the deciſion of the other branches of the Legiſlature on this queſtion.

73. *Experimental Eſſays, political, economical, and philoſophical, by* Benjamin *Count of* Rumford, *F.R.S. Privy Counſellor of State, Lieutenant-general, &c. in the Service of the Elector Palatine, Reigning Duke of* Bavaria. *Account of the Eſtabliſhment for the Poor at* Munich.

THE Count, by leave of his Majeſty, entered into the ſervice of the Elector of Bavaria in 1784. In all his operations he endeavoured to unite the intereſt of the ſoldier with the intereſt of civil ſociety, and render the military force, even in time of peace, ſubſervient to the *public good*. This was done by employing them as labourers, and eſtabliſhing ſchools for their children, and thoſe of the neighbouring peaſants. Bavaria ſwarmed with beggars. In the fourth year, immediately ſucceeding the introduction of the meaſures adopted for putting an end to mendicants, and clearing the country of beggars, thieves, robbers, &c. above 10,000 of theſe vagabonds, foreigners and natives, were arreſted and delivered over to the civil magiſtrates: and in taking up the beggars in Munich, and providing for thoſe who ſtood in need of public aſſiſtance, no leſs than 2600, of both deſcriptions, were entered upon the liſts in one week, though the whole number of inhabitants of that city and ſuburb does not amount to 60,000. The firſt ſtep towards taking up theſe beggars was to canton the cavalry in different diſtricts. A committee was next appointed for the relief of the poor in the ſixteen diſtricts of Munich, with a commiſſary to each diſtrict, who, after viſiting and enquiring into the caſe of the perſon applying, recommended him to the committee, and received their orders. The funds of the inſtitution were derived from ſtated monthly allowances out of the privy purſe, the ſtates, and the treaſury, voluntary ſubſcriptions, legacies, fines, and tolls appropriated to the purpoſe. A large commodious building was provided for the reception of the beggars, with cloathing, food, and firing, materials and tools for thoſe who were able to work, maſters to teach thoſe who required inſtruction, and full pay for their labour, with gentle uſage: and the rules and regulations being few and eaſy to be obſerved, the inſtances of their being tranſgreſſed are rare. The work was ſpinning, weaving, and other branches of woollen manufactory. The Count, at the head of the officers of the infantry in garriſon, and the magiſtrates, on New-year's-day (which, from time immemorial, had been conſidered in Bavaria as a day peculiarly ſet apart for alms-giving) 1790, began with arreſting all the beggars in the ſtreets of Munich, and appointing them to come to the newly-erected "*Military Workhouſe*," ſo called from being intended to provide cloathing for the army. Pa-

troles were frequently ſent into the ſtreets, to bring others in, and to ſeize ſuch as had eſcaped from the work-houſe after being lodged in it. A printed addreſs, by Profeſſor Babo, on the character and life of the idle and diſſolute vagabonds which infeſted Munich, was preſented to all the heads of families, with printed liſts, in which they were required to ſet down their name, place of abode, and contributions to this good deſign. Thoſe who frequented this eſtabliſhment were expected to arrive at the fixed hour in the morning, varied according to the ſeaſon of the year; and, if they perſiſted in being tardy without giving a ſufficient excuſe, were deprived of their dinner, which was one pound and a quarter of rich ſoup of peaſe and barley mixed, with cuttings of fine white bread, and ſeven ounces of excellent rye bread; which laſt they commonly put in their pockets, and carried home for ſupper. Soup and offal-meat were collected in the ſtreets in carts and wheeled-tubs. This inſtitution is now in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate, and not only beggars and vagabonds are relieved and reclaimed, but other poor in the city ſupported by alms and work at their own houſes; for, the Count is of opinion, that it is better to leave it to the poor to provide themſelves with lodgings, and that public kitchens, and working-rooms adjoining, ſhould be provided in every pariſh. An hoſpital for the ſick and infirm has lately been erected at Munich. The plan of the inſtitution is extending over Bavaria; and the cloathing manufactured in it has been purchaſed even in Italy for the poor there. The firſt eſſay, which makes part of two volumes intended to be publiſhed and dedicated to the Elector Palatine Reigning Duke of Bavaria, having given an account of the firſt eſtabliſhment and ſucceſs of this inſtitution, the ſecond treats of the fundamental principles on which general eſtabliſhments for the relief of the poor may be formed in all countries. "No body of laws (the Count obſerves) can be ſo framed as to provide effectually for their wants. The only adequate relief that can be afforded them muſt be derived from the voluntary aſſiſtance of the humane and benevolent, to be ſecured by the good characters of the perſons employed." We cannot follow him through all his ideas and reaſonings on this extenſive ſubject, eſpecially as ſo ſmall a part of them has already appeared.

74. *A Letter to the Right Honourable* William Pitt, *Chancellor of the Exchequer, on his Conduct with reſpect to the Loan concluded on the 25th of* November *laſt, and ſuſpicious Circumſtances attending that Tranſaction, as reported to the Houſe of Commons by the Committee appointed to enquire into the ſame.*

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer having, as this writer wiſhed, been arraigned for having made a moſt ſuſpicious bargain, to the prejudice of the publick, brought to his trial, and ACQUITTED by his peers; we have nothing to do but barely to report this *charge.*

75. *Conſiderations on the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year* 1796.

THIS work bears evident marks of the hand of a maſter. It traces the French Revolution to the foundation, and the juſtice of general oppoſition to the ſyſtem.

"Joſeph II. Frederick the *Great*, Staniſlaus of Poland, and Lewis XV. were all of them reformers, and, except the ſecond of them, have all met with the fate of reformers. It was only under their auſpices that the Voltaires and Rouſſeaus, the Mirabeaus and Condorcets, worked at the common ruin and their own. When poſterity ſhall contemplate the relations of the laſt ſix eventful years, its incredulity will diſappear, and its doubts ſubſide, becauſe it will find them preceded by the expulſion of the monks in Flanders, by the deſtruction of the barrier in the Netherlands, by the writings of Frederick II. by the *comte rendu* and miniſterial democracy of Neckar. Perhaps even its aſtoniſhment will be little or momentary, for it will have come freſh from beholding all Europe leagued together in defence of the rebellious colonies of America, and united to pull down and annihilate the only power which could protect its liberties, and which had protected them ſo often. All theſe events and circumſtances are diſtinct and prediſpoſing cauſes of the French revolution, as they are of the forced and violent poſitions in which we actually find ourſelves from the moral corruption and phyſical inequality of the world. The *exterior* principle of this revolution was the deſtruction of the balance of power by the diſſolution of the treaties" (pp. 8, 9).

Till the laſt war, it was a general maxim of that cabinet that ſhe muſt cruſh England. The projects of France for "regulating her national ſuperiority over all Europe together" are here pointed out. The Emperor's wiſh to

open

open the Scheldt and invade the liberties of Holland became the immediate cauſe of the preſent war, the cauſe of hoſtilities is to be reduced to the ſimple violation of the treaty of Weſtphalia, in the pretenſions and invaſion of the French upon Holland in 1793. The French are clearly agreſſors in the war, which remains defenſive on the part of Great Britain and her allies; and, in ſubmitting our cauſe to the great Judge and Diſpoſer of events, we have the conſolation to know, that it is defenſive not of the Scheldt only, or the fields of Flanders, but of our religion, our liberty, and our conſtitution, but of his laws and our own. The writer paints in ſtrong language the treachery of thoſe among us, who deprecate war as an evil, yet take every method to kindle it among ourſelves, and damp that ardour for our country, and for ſuch a country! while they extol the ſame conduct in Frenchmen for their wretched country.

"It is not the whining of the preſs, it is not the phraſe-factory of the oppoſition, that can deplore or expreſs the evils of war as they are felt by thoſe who every moment compare them with the evils which are avoided by war; who make the eſtimate and ſet-off in their boſoms, and weigh the blood which flows with the cauſe that demands it. But, when all its miſeries are numbered and detailed, there is a balance to be ſtruck at home, and a compariſon to be adjuſted abroad. On the one ſide we ſee our fields remain with their antient proprietors; the laws maintained, and juſtice adminiſtered; temples unpolluted, and our conſtitution perfect on its baſe. On the other, when we contemplate the ſtate of our enemies, we do not find them exempted from impartial calamity; the war has dealt out deſtruction with an equal hand, and meaſured the diſaſters of mankind. I ſee the ocean covered with their defeats, and the foreſts of Germany reeking with their blood; and, turning from that diſguſting ſpectacle to their internal ſituation, what do I behold in the wild deſart of the EMPIRE, but a pale and emaciated people, expiring with famine, or fainting with fatigue and oppreſſion? I ſee their ſufferings, and their groans ſtrike upon my ears; but I cannot diſcover the religion, the juſtice, or the fundamental laws, for which they are fighting. I do not find the huſbandman in the field, nor the merchant in his counting-houſe, nor the cities upon their foundations; nor, in the cauſe for which they are contending, any thing that is reſpectable, but the enchanting name of their country" (pp. 19, 20).

Yet to this wreck, which our arms have made, there are who would have us ſtrike, when the internal ſtate of France has been lately demonſtrated with ſo much accuracy and preciſion in an excellent treatiſe on their revolution and finances. The depreciation of the aſſignats is but a ſtep to diſpenſe with all intermediate ſigns of value, and making the compoſition direct with the weight or meaſure of corn, and thus virtually renewing the *maximum*, and laying hands directly on the articles of neceſſity. This is the criſis into which our author imagines the French government will be thrown by the continued depreciation or extinction of the aſſignats, and not into the direct and immediate neceſſity of deſiſting from hoſtilities; and this criſis will neceſſary be of ſhort duration. The late defeats on the Rhine are aſcribed to the progreſs of depopulation and famine, and the real exhauſtment and emptineſs of the empire.

"The moral and political ſtate of this unfortunate country is the next point of view in which it is important to conſider her. Neither the principle of Tyrannicide, nor that of Equality, of annual legiſlatures and univerſal ſuffrage, have finally triumphed; nor the principle of clubs, aſſociations, public harangues, debates, and public correſpondence. With the ſovereignty of the people, Atheiſm ſeems to have fallen to the ground, and with it the other principle of the revolution, public proſtitution and arbitary divorce. But there is no return to purity, to domeſtic happineſs and honour, to the nice relations of tenderneſs and ſentiment; and of all the barriers and Alps that lay between France and liberty the moſt impenetrable, inſurmountable, and impervious, is the extreme and univerſal corruption of their manners, a corruption which, ſo far as I have had any opportunity of obſerving, is at once that of brutal luxury and barbarous refinement" (p. 46). One of the misfortunes of France in the outſet of her revolution, and from which all the reſt have derived a right and lineal ſucceſſion, was that her philoſophers who made it were never educated nor intended to have power, nor could even have dreamed of poſſeſſing it: hence they ſcattered abſtract viſionary notions with an incautious hand, imprudent and irreſponſible, creating Utopias and Oceanas, ſocieties and communions, of which the firſt and moſt

glaring

glaring abſurdity is, that they could never be inhabited by human beings, citizens of fleſh and blood. One of the moſt ſublime and brilliant of theſe deluſive dreams was the *perfectibility* of the human ſpecies, now abandoned with the reſt after a painful experience.

"But, though no principle of the revolution appears to have met with long ſucceſs, or to have been finally triumphant, yet the acknowledgement of the republic, which is virtually made by his Majeſty's meſſage of Dec. 8, 1795, has been interpreted by ſome perſons as a ſacrifice and humiliation on the part of Great Britain. Not that his Majeſty, or his miniſters, would not have rather wiſhed for the reſtoration of the monarchy, from a conviction in the French of the inaptitude of a republican form of government to her phyſical and moral ſituation. Not that they, or the conſtitution of this country, have any thing to apprehend from its neighbourhood or example; the excellent modification of our conſtitution would not only reſiſt, but yield with ſecurity; for two of its integral parts are already republican, and, beſides this, it is peculiarly worthy of remark, that the municipal part of the kingdom is wholly and univerſally republican. The objection to the expence of monarchy, compared with that of a republican form of government, is completely done away."

"One danger, and by no means a trivial or light one, will ariſe from the eſtabliſhment of the actual republic we diſcover in France, from its conciſeneſs, inferiority, and feebleneſs, which may incline it to ſuch a ſpecies of ſafety in the commotions and diſturbances of foreign countries. If it is even now tottering towards change and diſſolution, and is only the intermediate and preparatory ſtep to the reſtoration of monarchy; it cannot be ſaid that miniſters have abandoned or departed from any part of their object, ſo far as the reſtoration of a rational government to France may have entered into their conſideration as one of the reſults of a favourable iſſue of the war. Under theſe circumſtances we find ourſelves in a ſituation and capacity to negociate,—if the French government could be induced by the ſenſe of the internal miſery and calamities of their people, or by the deſpair of creating any domeſtic diſturbances in England, to depart from their decree of September 30, 1795, and abandon the *exterior principle* as they have done every other principle of the revolution." Our author, after taking a view of the internal ſituation of France, proceeds to the external, and their conqueſts, which muſt, notwithſtanding the temporary relief and aſſiſtance which ſhe draws from them, be burthenſome to her after the war, and cannot be relieved by her at the general peace, as ſhe has ſhewn by plundering the Netherlands, *neutralizing* or rendering unprofitable the Weſt-India iſlands, and endeavouring to *lay the foundations of a Negro empire in the Weſtern Archipelago*. No peace, which can embrace theſe intereſts and duties, the engagements of Great Britain with her allies, and the peace and independence of Europe, can be negociated upon any other footing than the *ſtatus quo ante bellum*, with ſuch indemnities to Great Britain as ſhe is entitled to by the events of the war (p. 67). France muſt ſee, that, notwithſtanding the facility with which the loan has been made, and the lightneſs of the taxes, we have conſiderably diminiſhed our eſtabliſhment, and reduced our taxes, by circumſcribing the operations of the war: her hope of inſurrection is checked by the recall of all our forces from the Continent, and the viſitation of ſcarcity is common to both countries. The writer proceeds to ſhew how little hope France has of extrication from her preſent calamities by the uneaſineſs and impatience of this country under its own; and obviates the obſtacles to peace, by obſerving that the means of carrying on the war, the ſame which were employed by the committees of Robeſpiere, are nearly exhauſted. One obſtacle to peace is the unqualified ambition of their *government*; but peace is neceſſary to France, becauſe thoſe armies that devour her demand peace themſelves, and cannot be maintained without a repetition of thoſe violent meaſures that make peace demanded by the people, and redoubling thoſe oppreſſions that muſt finally produce ſome violent exploſion. That government cannot be ſincere in their expectations of inſurrections, and of ſuch ſupport in England, as to encourage a hope from *invaſion*; or to they muſt ſee that the harangues and motions of the oppoſition for peace are not more likely to be ſincere than they are to prevail; nor does it appear that they can long find the means of perſeverance at home, or ſeriouſly rely upon any aſſiſtance or any event very favourable to

their intereſts in this country. This obſtacle to peace therefore being nothing more than the perſonal obſtinacy of the individual in power, muſt yield to the current of events, and the neceſſities of the empire. So well convinced does that government appear of the compulſion that awaits it, and of the neceſſity not only of renouncing the conqueſts, but of paying an indemnity to the powers at war, if it were to come to a negociation, that it artificially throws all the conditions of peace into preliminaries, and exacts a previous aſſent, which would take away all occaſion of diſcuſſion. England might circumſcribe her territory, and reſtore the ancient bounds of her empire. "It is indeed glorious, after having ſtood in the breach for civilized ſociety, having repreſſed the torrent of enlightened barbariſm, (which threathened to overwhelm our arts, inſtitutions, manners, and religion,) and preſerved the ſocial order upon its ancient baſis—to reſtore the dyke and rebuild the column, and, with every thing in our power, to demand no more than the poſt of honour, and the means of rendering the ſame ſervice on the recurrence of the ſame neceſſity. This, I am perſuaded, will be evident in the terms of peace, which I have no ſcruple to ſay muſt and will be dictated by Great Britain. She will not abandon her allies for individual advantage, nor accept an equivalent for the uſurpations of her enemies; and the decline of her colonies, with the ſeeds of a Negro empire in the Weſt Indies, will, in ſpite of the conqueſts ſhe may retain, render her a loſer in that part of the world. She will ſeek her true and certain indemnity, not in the arbitrary conditions, but in the firmneſs and ſecurity of an honourable peace; and this *Power of good order* will not forget a moment, when every thing ſeems attainable to her ambition, that ſhe is the miſtreſs-nation, not by the extent of her territory and reſources, by a predominance of population or *a natural ſuperiority over all Europe together*, but by her public and private virtues, her juſtice and moderation, her arts and induſtry, her laws and regulated liberty, her temperate courage, her unaſſuming wiſdom, and that moral greatneſs, which ſhe oppoſes to every danger, and to the ſeductions of victory, &c."

76. *The Influence of Local Attachment with Reſpect to Home. A Poem.*

THIS amplification, if we may ſo call it, of the *Dulce Domum*, ſo much called for by our correſpondents, (vol. LXVI. pp. 209, 570,) was written in 1790, and corrected in MS. among the author's friends, whoſe approbation, particularly that of Mr. Hayley, Dr. Darwin, and Miſs Seward, (from whom the author has prefixed "a charming ſonnet") has at length induced him to publiſh it, though his feelings and the timidity of an "unfledged poet" forbad the publication of his name. In part I. the efficient cauſe of local attachment is ſhewn to be in the mind as acted upon by external objects, not in external objects as acting upon the mind. In part II. local attachment is diſplayed *on the ſpot* where it originates; *during abſence* from that ſpot; and on *our return* to that ſpot after abſence. The final cauſe of this paſſion, its uniformity to our families in the exerciſe of our domeſtic virtues, and; on a wider ſcale, to our country, in the exerciſe of the patriotic. Of the private ſenſations, we might inſtance the Devonian recollecting Buckfaſt-abbey: but we cannot refuſe a place to the two concluding ſtanzas:

O ſay, ye ſcowling cynics, who deride
All tenderneſs of feeling, and auſtere
Glance the cold eye of philoſophic pride
On thoſe to whom domeſtic ſcenes are dear,
Say, when in quick emotion ſtarts the tear
To Valour's eye, ignobly does it flow?
Does not the patriot check the dread career
Of hoſtile ſquadrons, and with manly glow (blow.
Shielding his menac'd hand avert the fateful

Does he not bid wide foreſts wave around,
And o'er the vale's autumnal fruitage bloom?
Does he not bid th'harmonious anvil ſound,
And ſpeed the glowing labors of the loom?
Where ſilence hover'do'er a waſte of gloom,
Say, tho' the vengeance of his hand hath hurl'd
The ſhaft of death to ſeal th'invader's doom,
Are not his awe-inſpiring ſails unfurl'd
His country t'enrich, yet bleſs th'enlighten'd world.

If there be aught reprehenſible in this poem, it is the frequency of compound epithets, which ſo much infeſt modern poetry.—If it will be any gratification to Mr. Polwhele (who now acknowledges himſelf to be the author) we can aſſure him this account was written long before his letter was received, or he even gueſſed at; nor have

have we heard, seen, or read, what others have said or written on it.

77. *Reflexions on the Sabbath; with an Examination of the Grounds of that partial Sanctifying it which characterises the present Age; and Remarks on the fatal Consequences of that irreligious Spirit and licentious Manners to which it has given Birth: respectfully addressed to Christians of all Denominations, and particularly to Persons of Rank and Fortune, by whose Example the Practice was first introduced, and by whom alone the Evil can be remedied.* By Thos. Home, *D. D. Vicar of* Wilkington, Herefordshire, *and late Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Oxford.

WHILE on the one hand many a penitent thief at the gallows has ingenuously dated his ruin from the neglect of the Sabbath, how many of his betters have taken pains to decry the puritanic sadness of the English Sunday! Dr. H. complains with reason of the partial observance of this day by attending morning service, and making the rest of the day *our own* for any purpose we think fit. No reason can be assigned why the labour or pleasure of the six days should be permitted to encroach on the sanctity of the seventh rather than the contrary practice. The *rest* of the Sabbath is a *religious* rest; and its appointment was coæval with the creation of the Christian Sabbath, though the day be changed from the Jewish, is not less to be observed, for the commandment to that effect is still in force. The pious writer uses many arguments for enforcing its observance more among all ranks, and particularly by the example of the higher ones.

78. METRONARISTON; *or, A new Pleasure recommended, in a Dissertation upon a Part of* Greek *and* Latin *Prosody.*

THIS curious dissertation (or *Aureum Libellum*, as we have seen it styled by a Veteran in Literature,) is introduced, in a prefatory letter to Mr. Bryant, by an anonymous writer, who styles himself "A Disciple of Mekerchus;" and is ornamented with a portrait of that excellent grammarian, acknowledged to be a striking likeness of an original painting preserved in the family. Adolphus Mekerchus, having long resided in this country in a public capacity, becomes entitled to a niche in the Temple of British Worthies. In the miscellaneous pages of our next, therefore, we shall give his portrait and personal history; and of this production of his Disciple shall observe, that it endeavours, with much good sense and great pleasantry, wholly to explode the present long-established doctrines of *quantity* and *accent*, and apparently with very great success.—Thus far we had actually proceeded, when we were kindly favoured with the sight of a letter from a gentleman who, by his own learned publications, has fully established the character of being a competent judge of these subjects; and which, though not written for publication, Mr. Knight has kindly permitted us to insert, as a proof of his sentiments on the work—far preferable to any thing farther we could have said.

"*To* William Scott, *esq. of the* Inner Temple.

"Dear Sir, *Whiteball, March* 9.

"I beg you will express my gratitude to your friend the author for the very valuable Dissertation which you have been so kind to send me from him, and which I have perused with equal delight and satisfaction. Not having had the advantage of a regular education, I have not had the disadvantage of being instructed by any *Doctor Dedocendus*; and have, therefore, always pronounced the Greek and Latin languages in the manner which he recommends; though I did not ever expect to find my pronunciation so ably defended, or imagine that so much learning and ingenuity, employed upon so dry a subject, could be enlivened by so much wit and humour.

"To pronounce exactly as the Greeks and Romans did is certainly impossible, because it is impossible that we should know exactly how they did pronounce; but, to sacrifice *quantity*, which we do understand, to *accent*, which we do not, has always appeared to me extremely absurd; and still more so, to regulate the accents of a dead language by those of our own. The height and the continuity of tone are certainly, as Foster has observed, wholly distinct, and may therefore be separated in pronunciation; but, nevertheless, as we almost always unite them in speaking our own language, we shall find it difficult to separate them in speaking or reciting any other, without acquiring a foreign twang, which will always have an aukward, and generally a burlesque, effect.

"We learn from the antient Greek scholiasts, that not only the vulgar, but even the most profound criticks of the schools of Athens, Alexandria, and Tarsus, differed concerning the right accentuation of several words, wherefore we may safely answer those, who now so confidently explain and recommend the use of accents, merely by reminding them that, *inter virtutes grammatici sit, aliquid nescire*. I am, &c. &c. R. P. KNIGHT."

79.

79. *Anecdotes Historical and Literary; or a Miscellaneous Collection of curious and striking Passages from eminent modern Authors.*

THIS work cannot boast of originality, either in compoſition or ſtyle; and we doubt whether it has even a claim to that laborious reſearch which the compiler mentions in his preface. We can ſcarcely find an anecdote from beginning to end, except one, that is not to be found in Engliſh authors, either original or tranſlations, already known to perſons of even confined reading. Several of them we recollect to have read in Magazines, in compilations of the ſame kind, and in other periodical publications. We do not diſpute what the compiler ſays, that they are chiefly ſelected from foreign authors, particularly French; but we know very well that theſe authors have all been tranſlated into Engliſh long before this collection was thought of. Some of the anecdotes are ſo trite and common, that ſcarcely a ſchool-boy is unacquainted with them. Of theſe are—The Hiſtory of Cards, The Story of Rabelais' Aſhes, long ago told in the Spectator, The Hiſtory of Catharine Alexowna, Wife of Peter the Great, The Diſſertation on Kiſſing, The Memoirs of Machiavel: and who does not know that the guillotine was firſt introduced into France by a phyſician of the ſame name; and that an inſtrument of the ſame kind, by which the earl of Morton was beheaded, is ſtill preſerved in the parliament-houſe at Edinburgh? Had the editor given any new anecdotes, certainly his compilation would have been more valuable. Yet we ſhall not withhold from him the only praiſe he ſeems ambitious of acquiring; namely, that he has made an entertaining ſelection. And thoſe who are ſo extremely ignorant as never to have met with the ſame anecdotes before, may very probably attribute more merit to his book than it deſerves. By ſuch, and ſuch only, he can expect it to be read. As a ſpecimen we ſhall give two paſſages, neither of them, we believe, generally known; and therefore deſerving praiſe, in ſo far as they communicate, in ſome meaſure, new, and probably true, information. The firſt ſhall be from the article "Literature."

"Six volumes in folio were once publiſhed of the misfortunes of the learned, but none ever appeared with an account of their felicities. In fact, the retired life of ſtudious men, their inaction, averſion to buſineſs, aſſiduous attention, abſtraction, and being unacquainted with the common cuſtoms of life, is a road diametrically oppoſite to that of fortune."—"The man of true literature deſpiſes the applauſe of the vulgar, the faſcination of riches, or the ſeduction of honours; he ſeeks no recompence for his labour but in the labour itſelf; he is not repulſed by long application, or diſguſted with ſterile aſſiduity; the more information he acquires by ſtudy, the more he perceives the great quantity he is ignorant of, to regain which he redoubles his application."

The next and only other paſſage we ſhall give is a *bon mot* of queen Elizabeth; which, conſidering the queen's ſituation at the time, is unequalled.

"The archbiſhop of Canterbury attended queen Elizabeth in the laſt moments of her life. He endeavoured to conſole her, by ſaying, ſhe had every thing to hope from the mercy of the Almighty for her piety, her zeal, and the admirable work of the Reformation, which ſhe had ſo happily eſtabliſhed. The queen, who had turned to the other ſide of the bed, interrupted the archbiſhop by ſaying, "My lord, the crown, which I wore for many years, made me ſufficiently vain while I lived. I beg you will not now increaſe that vanity, while I am ſo near death." X.

*** In anſwer to the charge of plagiariſm, brought againſt us by B. J "no mean contributor to our publication," we heſitate not to glory in the diffuſion of ſentiments in which we entirely concur, as deeming them the beſt and only review of ſuch intemperate effuſions of the abuſed preſs.—We ſpare our Correſpondent the pain of a ſeverer reproof than that which he has already received from our brother Reviewers, for thus intermeddling in a buſineſs with which they, from true candour and liberality of mind, do not reproach us. We feel in its full force, and receive as they could wiſh, their delicate irony, and ſhall profit by the hint; aſſuring them, that we have too much honeſt pride intentionally to deceive, and original ſtores of information too ample to require it.

P. 55. In the title of Mr. Biſhop's Poems, for *Diſton* read *Dirton*.

INDEX INDICATORIUS. (See p. 184.)

There is nothing uncommon in the paragraph ſent by Mr. Savage from Hewden regiſter. Such entries occur in all that have been well kept. His other enquiry will be anſwered, either at Chriſt's hoſpital or at Painter-Stainers hall.

G. H. M. may be accommodated with a LUCERNAL MICROSCOPE, of the lateſt and moſt approved conſtruction, and with every information on microſcopical ſubjects by Meſſrs. Jones, opticians, Holborn.

TWO ODES,

WRITTEN FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, BY JOHN GRETTON, ESQ.

I. TO SYMPATHY,

Recited by WILLIAM WALTER GRETTON*, *previous to the Entrance of the Procession of the Persons restored last Year to Life, by the Efforts of the Humane Society and its Medical Assistants.*

WHETHER the Naiads of the silver stream,
Or the slow solemn curfew, fill thy theme;
Whether the Muse, inclin'd to youthful sport,
Near learned Eton holds her transient court;
Or that her vivid fancy gaily roves,
Fann'd by the Zephyrs in th'Idalian groves;
Or heart-struck Woe thy mighty pow'rs rehearse,
As Pindar forms thy animated verse;
Or, bending lowly at her dreaded shrine,
To stern Adversity a wreath you twine;
Sweet Bard†,—'twas Sympathy inspir'd each strain, [pain:
And warm'd thy breast to feel for others'
Yet not to thee alone the boon was giv'n,
Albion supreme enjoys the gift from Heav'n.

Come, then fair Nymph, and bring with thee
Thy attributes, sweet Sympathy;
Bring Pity's anxious tear-fraught eye,
Bring Mis'ry's hopeless bursting sigh,
With Sorrow at their head;
And, more this solemn rite to grace,
Let Charity adorn the place,
By Hope and Mercy led.
Lo!—round thy shrine Hygeia's lambent fires, [fires.
Re-kindled, blaze! and joy each breast inspires.

The lisping infant's voice expressive dwells
On the dread tale as trembling he tells,
How erst, in heedless guise, he sportive play'd,
Near the dank margin of the sedgy glade:
Deep roll'd the sullen flood, and strong
The glaring lightning flash'd around.
Dismay'd he call'd; no friendly sound
Was heard the direful data among.
Loud roar'd the storm—in vain he cry'd,
In vain the trackless brink he try'd;
Ingulph'd he falls! the torrent's prey,
Shrouding in Death his early day;
Till thy fair sister Science o'er his bier
Life's roses shed, and dry'd the sorrowing tear.

Anxious their sire's return to greet,
Forth from the cottage hie
The little tribe with nimble feet,
And Pleasure's beaming eye.
Low sinks the sun beneath the hills,
Pale fancy now their bosom chills!
Crossing the mead no sire is seen,
Nor on the hamlet's distant green:
Now rising mists obscure the sight,
And darkness ushers in the night.
Trembling and sad they home return,
And round their hapless Mother mourn:
Deep in the noxious mine their Father lies,
Seiz'd by the chilling blast, he torpid sinks, and dies. [rise,
Yet o'er his grave no trophies Death shall
Restor'd, he lives again! to join our meed of praise.

Hark!—near the portals of this sacred Dome,
What grateful Paans from thy votaries come! [to give
Arduous they throng, their fervent thanks
To Thee—whose pow'r divine hath made them live:
Wide fly the portals of this sacred Dome,
For lo!—thy votaries with their offerings come.

[*Here the solemn Procession entered, preceded by the City Marshals, and the Duke of* York's *Band.*]

II. TO SCIENCE.

Recited by JOHN PALMER, *Esq. of the Theatre Royal*, Drury lane, *at the close of the Procession of the Persons restored to Life.*

THY sons, O Earth! too long a hapless prey,
In Death's cold, premature, embraces lay.
By his fell shafts, Life's op'ning, roseate, bloom, [tomb.
Transfix'd too early, deck'd the mould'ring
Too oft, as sporting on the buoyant wave,
His mandate call'd him to a wat'ry grave.
Fair Hero seeks the well-known tow'r;
Anxious she counts each tardy hour,
As Love his vigil keeps:
Alas! her beauteous eyes no more
Shall see Leander on the shore:
In Death's cold urn he sleeps.
"His fate be mine!" the frantic Virgin cried: [tide.—
Then, plunging, seeks him in the faithless
Clad in Grief's sable stole, Amphion sighs,
While sorrowing Niobe upbraids the skies.
These were his triumphs—these his trophies dire!
Till HAWES and Science rose, to save Life's fleeting fire.

Hail, Science! to thy mighty pow'r
We consecrate this joyful hour,
Teeming with blessings giv'n!
Reviv'd by thee to Health's warm day,
To thee we dedicate this lay:
Hail, harbinger of Heav'n!
Death's fatal dart 'tis thine to turn aside,
And save the victim doom'd to swell his pride.

By thee instructed and inspir'd,
By thy bright emanation fir'd,
Safe from the shades of Death, behold
The parent's joyful arms enfold

Achild

* Aged ten years. † Mr. GRAY.

A child their mutual ardour calls to life!
The glory, bliss, and solace, of their gen'rous strife *.

Impell'd by thee, Man boldly roves,
Explores each system as it moves,
In great Creation's scale:
Nor Ocean's depths, nor caverns drear,
Appal his mind: unaw'd by Fear,
Dauntless he dares assail
The foaming surge, the storm-swoln roaring wave; [save!
Undmindful of his own, another's life to

Propitious hear, ye Sisters bland,
Deign long to bless this favour'd land,
Your genial influence shed;
Be't thine, sweet Sympathy, to arm
Th' impressive tear with ev'ry charm
Thy magic lore can spread;
Fair Science thine, to soothe life's rugged way; [sust'ring, ray.
And guide Man's erring mind by thy bright,

So shall each new-revolving year
Expand his soul, each object clear,
Now dimly seen or known;
Till, soaring to his native sky,
He views, with thy unerring eye,
Great Nature's aweful throne:
Where Order's pow'rful arm her laws sustain,
And Truth's eternal precepts ever reign!

ODE TO THE SWALLOW †,

From the NATURALIST'S POCKET-BOOK.

GENTLE Herald of the Spring,
Gliding swift on wand'ring wing,
Say, from what distant climes return'd
Thou view'st Britannia's realm again,
And skimming o'er the primrose plain,
Pursu'st in extasy thine airy flight,
Oft gazing with increas'd delight
On her fair fields, with softest verdure crown'd, [around?
While April spreads his checquer'd gems

Com'st thou from Afric's sultry waste,
To shun her summer's scorching heat;
Where, fiercely gleaming o'er the blasted heath, [death?
The dry Harmatton breathes the gale of

Or com'st thou from some secret cave,
Wak'd from thy long repose,
Where wint'ry winds around thee blew,
And fell the driving snows;
Where storms unheeded rent the troubled air, [tree was bare?
While ev'ry field was bleak, and ev'ry

Or, sunk beneath the whelming tide,
Could thy feather'd form reside,
And, strange to tell! by secret charms,
While Naiads wav'd their circl'ing arms,
In liquid crystal pass the wint'ry gloom,
'Till earth again disgorg'd her vernal bloom?

But, from whatever spot arriv'd,
The Muse shall hail thy sight;
And to the joys of Britain's cliffe
With welcome voice invite:
Long, little wand'rer, be thy stay
Within our sea-girt Isle!
And Summer yield her softest sweets
To pay thy pleasing toil!
And many a fresh returning year
Again survey thy swift career:
And thy early note again
Haply please the rural swain,
While "twitt'ring o'er the straw-built shed,"
Thou "wak'st him from his lonely bed!

Still, sweet bird, may young Delight
Animate thy circling flight;
And Air her choicest food supply,
To rear thine infant progeny!

Late retire, on glossy wing,
Gentle Herald of the Spring!

ON THE DEATH OF DAVID HUME,

BY W. J. MICKLE;

Not inserted in the late Edition of his Works.

SILENCE, ye growling wolves and bears,
And hear the song of Russell *!
Hark! how upon Parnassus' hill
This bard kicks up a bustle!

He calls the Muses lying jades,
A pack of venal strumpets:
And reason good; for none of them
The death of David trumpets.

But say—shall Shakespear's Muse bedew
This David's leaden urn?
Or at his tomb, O Milton! say,
Shall thy Urania mourn?

Shall gentle Spenser's injur'd shade
For him attune the lay?
No! none of these o'er his cold grave
Shall strew one sprig of bay.

For him, the modern Midas, these
No grateful † chaplets owe;
Yet, shall his friends with proper bays
Adorn his heavy brow.

For him shall Russell rant and rave
In hob'l'ing rumbling lays;
And Smith ‡, in barb'rous dreary prose,
Shall grunt and croak his praise.

* Master Baldock, aged about nine years, slipped into a pond of deep water, where he remained upwards of half an hour, and was afterwards as wonderfully as mercifully restored to life by the joint efforts of his father and mother, who, during upwards of four hours, unremittingly applied the means of resuscitation directed to be used in such cases by the Royal Humane Society, which at length proved happily effectual.

† See p. 179.

* Russell's Elegy on the death of D. Hume.

† *Vide* Hume's character of Spenser, &c. in his History.

‡ Adam Smith, LL.D.

THE

THE WAR-SONG OF CLEWILLIN,

THE BRITISH BARD,

From the 4th Act of the Hiſtorical Drama of Arviragus *(or the* Roman Invaſion*), as lately performed at the Exeter Theatre, by Deſire of the Exeter Volunteers.*

IF to the battle ye ſhall go,
All ruſh upon th' invading foe:
Ruſh on the foe without diſmay,
Like roaring lions on their prey;
Or wolves, that, from the mountain rock,
Deſcend upon the fleecy flock.
Let your arrows' numerous flight
Intercept the rays of light:
Sling the javelins—hurl the darts—
Infix them in the Roman hearts;
And, advanc'd to nearer fight,
Britons! exert your ſteadfaſt might:
Each meet his Roman in the field,
With ſpear to ſpear, and ſhield to ſhield.
And thou, Arviragus! in ſcythed car,
Break through the firmeſt ranks of war:
(Vengeance and terror at thy ſide)
O'er warriors, ſhields, and helmets, ride;
Increaſe the torrent of the crimſon flood,
And bathe thy horſes hoofs and rapid wheels in blood!

TO HIM WHO DOES NOT UNDERSTAND HIMSELF.

NINFIELD, I'm glad—that "calm thy thoughts remain;" [fires;
That ſweet Content doth bleſs thy ev'ning
"Nor artful Love yet lurks beneath diſdain;" [mires.
That, cold and frigid, thou no more ad-

Ah! hermit, hug thy peaceful happy ſtate:
Tis ſuch a ſtate as Epicteius taught;
An heart inclin'd to neither love nor hate,
An heart with more than Greenland coldneſs fraught!

Yet bluſh not, Ninfield, if I boldly ſay,
In ſpite of diſtance, abſence, time, and flight;
In ſpite of all thou ſay'ſt, or ſeem'ſt to ſay,
Thou lov'ſt me ſtill, with all thy heart and might.

Once, and once only, is the dart impreſt;
And, when transfix'd in minds in love with Truth,
'Tis fix'd for ever in the conſtant breaſt,
Conſtant alike in Manhood, Age, and Youth.

And tho' Eſteem is all the boon I grant,
Think not Ambition does the ſuit deny:
Think not the portion very, very ſcant;
Or think that Grandeur glitters in my eye.

No ſleeves of lawn, no mitres do I crave:
Ah me! for Grandeur I was never form'd;
Yet Elegance and Neatneſs I would have,
A mind with more than Prelate's worth adorn'd,

Think not thy lowly lot I ere diſdain'd;
Nor do me th' injuſtice to believe
A longer Rent-roll would my heart have gain'd,
Or ſounding Titles gladly been receiv'd,

The Great, of late, I copiouſly have ſcann'd,
And in the zenith of their noon-tide ray;
I find not there the happineſs I've plann'd,
To ſooth the cares of checquer'd life away.

'Tis viſionary all that Greatneſs gives;
And to mere men of wealth I ne'er will bend;
No atom of reſpect Gold ere receives
From me, to Worth and Poverty a friend.

In literary leiſure here I move,
In Friendſhip's joys ſo vary'd and refin'd,
"In gentle offices of patient love,"
Moſt gladly render'd to my fellow-kind.

Calmly ſerene glides on my happy life,
Belov'd and loving, I with none would change:
Secluded quite from jars of married ſtrife,
Sole miſtreſs, uncontrol'd, I freely range,

Work, walk, read, ride, and botanize, at will;
Each one ſtudious kindly to impart
A ray of Knowledge, glean'd from Friendſhip's ſtill,
Adds dear new pleaſures to my favour'd heart.

E——

SONNET.

OFT as I ſtray where Ocean beats
Th' impending cliff with whit'ning foam,
Still buſy Mem'ry fondly cheats
The hour with longing thoughts of home;

Where reſts my Love; nor heed I now
The tide's advancing wave, nor hear
The ſailing gull's hoarſe ſcream, nor fear,
Though dark the murky clouds, and low,

Portend the coming ſtorm, or raves
The furious North-wind o'er the waves;
For, wrapt in thought of her I love,
Say, can the madd'ning tempeſt move
My placid mind, diſturb the dream,
When lov'd Eliza is the theme?

NINFIELD.

ON SEEING HER IN TEARS.

——*finum lachrymis implevit ocellis.* VIRG.

SIX'd on the ground, thy penſive eye,
A tenfold miſ'ry muſt impart;
The deep drawn, ſilent, ſorrowing ſigh,
Eliza, damps my boding heart.

Say, then, the cauſe: what tongue malign
Has dar'd my conſtant truth arraign,
Conceiv'd ſome treach'rous, dark deſign,
To give my Charmer's boſom pain?

Or does ſome thoughtleſs action grieve
Your ſuſceptible breaſt with woe;
A mournful, ſad, impreſſion leave,
And bid the pearly fountain flow?

Speak! and my poignant anguiſh quell;
Allay my beating boſom's grief;
To thine own friend thy ſorrows tell,
And let me miniſter relief.

Quick; let me reparation make
For each unconſcious act of mine;
Each wild, offending deed forſake;
Each harſh, each thoughtleſs word reſign.

Then thoſe blue eyes again ſhall beam
Affection's radiance mild on me;
Diſplay that warm, enliv'ning gleam,
Which makes my ſole felicity.

NINFIELD.

*** *The* Mulberry-Tree *next month.*

SONNET.

ALBION, the child of Ocean, known for might
Of old, and his fair ſiſter of the Weſt,
Ierne, rob'd in Truth's tranſparent veſt,
At the gemm'd ſhrine of Glory's temple bright,
By their dread Sire, were join'd in myſtic rite
Of wedlock; and, as ancient ſongs atteſt,
While lean'd the Virgin on the Warrior's breaſt,
An angel, Love, beaming with ſudden light,
Exclaim'd—"To you, ye happy pair! be giv'n,
Tho' round yon demon tempeſts beat the ſea,
Freely to paſs, and mock the angry ſkies,
As long as in the guardian arm of Heav'n
Firm faith ye keep, and mutual conſtancy;
Nor in your boſoms jealous thoughts ariſe.

March 9. C. Y.

THE GIPSEY AND CLODDEN—A TALE.

By E. S. J. *Author of* William and Ellen.

COLD, cold, and rainy was the night,
A ſhiv'ring Gipſey ſtray'd;—
She gently knock'd at Clodden's door,
And humbly thus ſhe pray'd:—

Open! open!—Cold blows the wind;
Full fourſcore years I've ſeen;
With trembling limbs ſtand at your door;
O! let a beggar in.

Young Clodden roſe from off his ſtool,
Where he ſat in the dark;
He let the piteous beggar in,
And ſtirr'd the dying ſpark.

He put ſome ſticks upon the fire,
A little flame to raiſe;
Kneel'd on the hearth, and blew it up,
Into a chearful blaze.

The Gipſey in the corner ſtood,
All wrinkled was and old:
A little boy ſtood by her ſide,
All trembling with the cold.

A ragged plaid about her pinn'd,
All ſtreaming with the rain:
Her hat was ſoak'd all thro' and thro',
And tied beneath her chin.

The boy was in a blanket wrapt,—
Stood dropping with the wet;
Bare was its little curly head,
And barer were its feet.

Young Clodden ſeem'd to love the boy;
Between his knees it ſtood;
He rubb'd its hands before the fire,
And cheer'd its little blood.

It ſoon began to ſport and play,
As on the hearth it ſat;
It playful trimm'd its little bow,
Now play'd with Clodden's cat.

The Gipſey ſhe could fortunes tell,
And Clodden's well ſhe told;
That he ſhould fall in love with her,
Tho' ſhe was fourſcore old.

Young Clodden laugh'd, and held his ſides,
While ſhe did read his fate;
He ſaid the Gipſey was a witch,
That could ſuch things relate.

Young Clodden now forgot the boy,
To laugh at ther things;
But now it threw its blankets off,
And ſpread its little wings.

It Cupid was beneath the cloak;
But Clodden ſtill was blind,
And did not ſee his infant wings,
So buſy was his mind.

His bow now dry, and fit for uſe,
He twang'd a little dart;
Hit laughing Clodden on the breaſt,
And made him feel its ſmart.

The Gipſey's wrinkles all are fled,
And Clodden is in Love;
He ſmil'd, and kiſs'd her gentle hand,
And try'd her heart to move.

When Cupid ſaw what he had done,
He up the chimney flew;
And, ſwift as thought, ſhot thro' the air,
And ſoon was out of view.

Now, Love is blind to ev'ry fault;
It fills all wrinkles up;
For Clodden ne'er had thoughts of Love,
And now he is its dupe.

The boy he foſter'd at his fire
Did ſting him for his pains;
And left his heart inflam'd with love,
And ſmil'd to ſee his chains.

That Love is blind, is true enough,
For it no faults can ſee;
Or ev'ry fault that it could find,
Chang'd is into beauty.

SONG.

Tune—*The Roaſt-Beef of Old England.*

WHEN Peace and Contentment prevail'd o'er the land, [band;
And each man commanded the work of his

Then

Then Labour was easy, and Friendship the band,
Which gave us Content in Retirement,
Which gave us Retirement's Content.

The Lord then enjoy'd his forefather's estate,
And gave his protection to each at his gate;
The Poor Man was happy, nor envied the Great;
And each had Content in Retirement,
And each had Retirement's Content.

The Court was attended by men of renown,
Who best understood the support of the Crown; the Clown;
And fix'd what was good for the King and
Which gave us Content in Retirement,
Which gave us Retirement's Content.

How happy was Britain! how glorious those days! [ways:
Each man in his station pursu'd his own
The Statesman and Peasant had comfort and ease;
For they had Content in Retirement,
For they had Retirement's Content.

But Envy, that tyrant, pervaded the land;
Said each was a lord—or had equal command;— [band,
But wise men of Britain will soon break the
That invades her Content in Retirement,
That invades her Retirement's Content.

Then, Britons, be wise; never mind who is great: [State:
Protect your own Good, by protecting the
By uniting, you'll drive all your foes from your gate,
And secure your Content in Retirement,
And secure your Retirement's Content.

LINES,

WRITTEN IN A BLANK PAGE OF AN ALMANACK POCKET-BOOK, ADDRESSED TO THE AUTHOR'S SISTER.

ANNA, to you this little book I send,
Reflection's Monitor, and Mem'ry's friend;
For here the progress of the year you trace;
And ev'ry duty finds its proper place.
But say, what needs this Monitor to you,
Whose ev'ry hour can boast employment due:
Divided claims of Infancy and Age,
Your tender thoughts and useful cares engage;
Assiduous ev'ry moment to improve
To filial duty, and maternal love.
Yet, though the gift but small regard can claim,
The page records an absent Brother's name,
Who, 'midst his wand'rings round this world of care, [share.
Still in your heart demands a Brother's
If this known hand awakes Affection's glow,
And Mem'ry kindles at the name below;
If, while to rear your infant girl and boy,
A mother's tender cares your hours employ;
If, trembling for the fate of future years,
You prove a mother's pangs, a mother's *fears;*
Or, while a dearest father's bed you tend,
And anxious o'er his drooping form you bend,
Intent each kindly office to supply,
Watch ev'ry glance, and read the asking eye;
And, by the balm a child alone can give,
Bid fainting Nature in Affection live:—
If, 'midst these tasks, warm Sympathy can chear,
And Love fraternal dry the falling tear;
Then, not in vain, this humble gift you'll view,
And think of him, who, while he thinks of you, [pray'r,
Heaves the soft sigh, and breathes an ardent
That Heav'n may view your love, and crown your pious care.

LINES

ON THE FAILURE OF STANDING FOR A FELLOWSHIP AT COLLEGE.

FAREWEL, vain hopes of Fellows' easy days;
Of mornings vacant to the dreams of books,
In old or modern language, prose or rhyme;
Of ev'nings spent in social [illegible] wi[illegible] me,
And quiet [illegible], undisturb'd, at night.
What now remains? The Curate's thankless toil!
To pour into the ear of stupid clown
Good precept ill rec iv'd; to leave the down
And easy swell of a luxurious bed [couch;
For miry ways and pray'r by sick man's
Or, worse than all! perchance to taste the cup,
Sour and unsavory, of domestic cares.
There are two roads along this mortal vale;
Easy the one and pleasant, but the end
Those who have seen it seldom praise; unsmooth
And difficult the other, yet the few,
Who toil with patient biding to the end,
Pronounce it good. Me, studious of the first,
Fate, that oft judges better than ourselves,
Hath driven into the hard and dusty path;
And I must go to school, and learn of thee,
Thou hairy doctor in philosophy, [rais'd.
In Crowe's * grave song to worthy honor
Sager than those whom pictur'd Stoa heard.

Epitaph on Mr. JOHN MOLE, *who died lately at* Worcester.

BENEATH this cold stone lies a son of the Earth; [birth;
His story is short, though we date from his
His mind was as gross as his body was big;
He drank like a fish, and he ate like a pig.
No cares of religion, of wedlock, or state,
Did e'er, for a moment, encumber John's pate. [creeping,
He sat, or he walked, but his walk was but
And he rose from his bed—when quite tired out with sleeping. [he died;
Without foe, without friend, unnoticed
Not a single soul laughed, not a single soul cried: [loved earth,
Like his *four-footed* name-sake, he dearly
So the sexton here covered his body with turf. J. J.

* Alluding to some lines addressed to an Ass by the author of Lewesdon Hill.

IN-

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

Jan. 10. By dispatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Jan. 6, it appears, that his Majesty's ship Polyphemus, Capt. Lumsdaine, had on the 5th, captured, and brought into the Cove of Cork, La Tortue, a French frigate, of 44 guns, and 625 men, including troops; and that she had also captured a large transport, full of troops, which being extremely leaky, and night coming on, with heavy gales of wind, Capt. Lumsdaine had been prevented from taking possession of, but which, from many signals of distress afterwards made by her, and his inability to render any assistance, he had every reason to apprehend must have sunk during the night. It further appears from the accounts of the prisoners that La Scævola, another large French frigate, had recently foundered at sea, with all her crew.

By a letter from Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K B to Evan Nepean, Esq. on-board his Majesty's ship Monarch, Crookhaven, Dec. 10, it appears that the Impatiente French frigate, carrying 20 4-pounders, 320 men, and 250 soldiers, came on shore near that place about one o'clock that morning, and was totally lost. Seven of the men escaped on the rocks.

Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship Diamond, on the 24th of Dec. being off Alderney, saw a brig, which he gave chace to, and in the evening came up with her in the Ance de Vauville; she is called L'Espérance, and had been out from Havre four days.

Vice-Admiral Murray, in his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, on the 16th of Dec. in lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 20 deg. 31 min. W. fell in with, and after a short chace captured L'Hirondelle, French privateer, of 12 guns and 70 men, 15 days out from Bordeaux. She is a fine brig, pierced for 16 guns, but now mounting only 12, and newly coppered.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 10. Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Dec. 4, 1806.

Sir, You will please to acquaint their Lordships, that, a few hours after I anchored with the squadron in this bay, the 2d inst. I received a letter from Capt. Barton, of his Majesty's ship Lapwing, acquainting me that she had destroyed the French ship-de-guerre, and La Volante brig, off St. Martin's, and that two French frigates, La Vestale and La Pomone, were at prize off St. Martin's; referring me to Lieut. St. Clair for the information. In consequence of the two frigates lying at St. Martin's, I immediately ordered the Bellona and Invincible to St. Kitt's, and directed Capt. Wilson to obtain such information as was necessary at that island, and then proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, using his best endeavours to take or destroy the French frigates, and protect the island of Anguilla; and he sailed the same evening on that service. Capt. Barton having referred me to Lieut. St. Clair, whom he detached in a Danish schooner with his letter, it appears that the French had landed about 300 men on the island of Anguilla, the 26th ultimo, and that (after having plundered the island, and burnt several houses, and committed every devastation possible, attended with acts of great cruelty) on the appearance of the Lapwing, they re-embarked their troops the night of the 26th; and the following morning early the Lapwing came to action with the Decius, of 26 guns, and Valiant brig, mounting 4 32 and 24-pounders, as a gun vessel; that, after a close action of about an hour, the brig bore away, and in half an hour, after the Decius struck her colours. The brig ran on shore on St. Martin's, and by the fire of the Lapwing was destroyed; that, on the Lapwing taking possession of the Decius, it was found that she had about 80 men killed and 40 wounded, being full of troops; that the following day the Lapwing was chased by two large French frigates, and Capt. Barton found it necessary to take the prisoners and his men out of the Decius and set fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed 100 men and 80 prisoners. I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting any further accounts which may be sent by Capt. Barton; but it evidently appears that Capt Barton's conduct was highly meritorious by the capture and destruction of this force of the enemy, and saving the island of Anguilla from further depredation. The French troops employed on this service were picked men from Guadaloupe; and there is great reason to suppose the greatest part of them have been taken or destroyed. Many of the soldiers were drowned in attempting to swim on shore. The Lapwing had but one man killed (the pilot), and six men wounded. H. Harvey.

Jan. 20. Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces and vessels at Cork, dated on-board the Polyphemus, Jan 13.

Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Druid is arrived at Kinsale, detached from the Unicorn and Doris, with a large French ship, armed *en flute*, captured by them, named La Ville de L'Orient, having on-board 400 of the enemy's [illegible] besides [illegible]

powder, cloathing, &c. being one of the ships on the expedition against this country; and that the Unicorn and Doris were left following up the intelligence they had received, for the farther annoyance of the enemy.

Jan. 20. Copy of a letter from Capt. Barlow, Commander of his Majesty's ship Phœbe, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cawsand Bay, Jan. 13, 1797.

Sir, I have to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that on the 10th inst. Cape Clear bearing N. N. W. distant about 20 leagues, his Majesty's ship under my command fell inwith the French corvette L'Atalante, of 16 guns, manned with 112 men, commanded by Lieut. Dordelin, which, after a chace of 8 hours towards the N. E. quarter, she came up with and captured. The Atalante is a very fine brig, coppered, having 80 feet keel, and is only three years old. Should their Lordships think proper to order her to be inspected, she will, I think, be deemed fit for his Majesty's service. As soon as I shall have landed the prisoners, and received the Phœbe's men from the corvette, I purpose proceeding to sea in further execution of their Lordships order of the 3d inst.

ROB. BARLOW.

Jan. 20. Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17. 1797.

Lieut. Gardiner, of his Majesty's ship Hind, arrived here this morning in the La Favorite National privateer, of 8 guns, 4-pounders, and 60 men, captured by the Hind, in company with the fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, from whom he parted the 13th inst. in the lat. of 48 deg. N. long. 8 deg 30 min. West.

Lord Bridport looked into Bantry Bay on the 8th instant, when no French ships were there.

Jan. 20. Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17.

His Majesty's sloop Spitfire arrived this morning with the National brig L'Allerger, of 200 tons, laden with ammunition and entrenching tools, being one of the vessels on the expedition to Ireland, which she captured the 12th inst. about 30 leagues to the Westward of Ushant, the Spitfire having been driven to that situation by strong gales of Northerly wind.

Jan. 21. Copy of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's frigate Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan 17.

I have the honour to make known to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Friday last, the 13th inst. at half past noon, in lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. Ushant bearing N. E. 50 leagues, we discovered a large ship in the N. W. quarter, steering under easy sail for France; the wind was then at West, blowing hard, with thick hazy weather. I instantly made the signal to the Amazon for a general chace, and followed it by the signal that the chace was an enemy. At 4 P. M. the Indefatigable had gained sufficiently upon the chace for me to distinguish very clearly that she had two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports shut, and that she had no poop.

At 15 minutes before 6 we brought the enemy to close action, which continued to be well supported on both sides near an hour, when we unavoidably shot a-head. As this moment the Amazon appeared a-stern, and gallantly supplied our place; but the eagerness of Capt. Reynolds to second his friend had brought him up under a press of sail, and, after a well-supported and close fire for a little time, he also unavoidably shot a-head. The enemy, who had nearly effected running me on-board, appeared to be much larger than the Indefatigable, and, from her very heavy fire of musquetry, I believe was full of men; this fire was continued until the end of the action with great vivacity, although she frequently defended both sides of the ship at the same time. As soon as we had replaced some necessary rigging, and the Amazon had reduced her sail, we commenced a second attack, placing ourselves, after some raking broadsides, upon each quarter; and this attack, often within pistol shot, was by both ships unremitted for above 5 hours; we then sheered off, to secure our masts. It would be needless to relate to their Lordships every effort that we made in an attack, which commenced at a quarter before 6 P. M. and did not cease, excepting at intervals, until half past 4 A. M. I believe 10 hours of more severe fatigue was scarcely ever experienced; the sea was high, the people on the main deck up to their middles in water, some guns broke their breeching four times over, some broke their ringbolts from the sides, and many of them were repeatedly drawn immediately after loading; all our masts were much wounded, the main top-past completely unrigged, and saved only by uncommon alacrity. At about 20 minutes past 4, the moon opening rather brighter than before, shewed to Lieut. George Bell, who was watchfully looking out on the forecastle, a glimpse of the land; he had scarcely reached me to report it, when we saw the breakers. We were then close under the enemy's starboard bow, and the Amazon as near her on the larboard; not an instant could be lost, and every life depended upon the prompt execution of

my

my orders; and here it is with heartfelt pleaſure I acknowledge the full value of my officers and ſhip's company, who with incredible alacrity hauled the tacks on-board, and made ſail to the ſouthward. The land could not be aſcertained, but we took it to be Uſhant, and in the Bay of Breſt. Crippled as we were, I had no particular fears, but before day we again ſaw breakers upon the lee bow; the ſhip was inſtantly wore to the Northward, and being then ſatisfied that the land we had before ſeen was not Uſhant, the lingering approach of day-light was moſt anxiouſly looked for by all; and, ſoon after it opened, ſeeing the land very cloſe a-head, we again wore to the Southward, in 20 fathoms water, and in a few minutes after diſcovered the enemy, who had ſo bravely defended herſelf, lying on her broadſide, and a tremendous ſurf beating over her. The miſerable fate of her brave but unhappy crew was perhaps the more ſincerely lamented by us, from the apprehenſion of ſuffering a ſimilar misfortune. We paſſed her within a mile, in a very bad condition, having at that time 4 feet water in our hold, a great ſea, and the wind dead on the ſhore; but we had aſcertained, beyond a doubt, our ſituation to be that of Hodierne Bay, and that our fate depended upon the poſſible chance of weathering the Penmark Rocks. Exhauſted as we were with fatigue, every exertion was made, and every inch of canvas ſet that could be carried, and at eleven A. M. we made the breakers, and, by the bleſſing of God, weathered the Penmark Rocks about half a mile.

The Amazon had hauled her wind to the Northward, when we ſtood to the Southward; her condition I think was better than ours, and I knew that her activity and exertions were fully equal to any thing that could be effected under ſimilar circumſtances; the judgement with which ſhe was managed during ſo long an action, and the gallantry of her attacks, could not but merit the higheſt commendation, and to the heart of a friend it was peculiarly gratifying. I have full as much reaſon to ſpeak highly of my own officers and men, to whom I owe infinite obligations. The Lieut's. Thomſon, Norway, and Bell, Lieuts. O'Connor and Wilſon of the marines, and Mr. Thomſon the maſter, have abundant claims upon my gratitude, as well as every inferior officer in the ſhip. The ſufferings of the Amazon are unknown to me; and I am ſingularly happy to ſay that my own are inconſiderable. The Firſt Lieut. Mr. Thomſon, a brave and worthy officer, is the only one of the deſcription wounded, with eighteen men; twelve of which number have wounds of no ſerious conſequence, conſiſting chiefly of violent contuſions from ſplinters. I am, &c. ED. PELLEW.

Jan. 21. Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Mr. Nepean, dated at ſea, Jan. 16.

"Capt. Counteſs, of the Dædalus, informs me, that on the 8th inſt. off Uſhant, in company with the Majeſtic and Incendiary, he captured Le Suffrein, a French tranſport, which had been taken by the Jaſon, and re-captured by Le Tortue frigate, and was going to Breſt. She had 2 mortars, a quantity of ſmall arms, powder, ſhells, and ſome intrenching tools on-board, which he ſunk to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, of his Majeſty's ſhip Unicorn, to Mr. Nepean, dated Cawſand Bay, Jan. 18.

"In the evening of the 10th inſt. the wind changed to the N. W. when I ſhaped a courſe which I calculated would fall in with Lord Bridport; the following afternoon I took a private ſhip of war, L'Eclair, of 18 guns and 120 men, and the ſame evening joined the Britiſh fleet.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 30. Official accounts have this day been received from Mr. Robert Craufurd of the ſurrender of Kehl, on the 10th inſt. to the Auſtrians, after a ſiege of 49 days. It appears, that from Dec. 31. to Jan. 7, ſeveral attacks had been made by the Auſtrians upon the enemy's principal outworks, in all of which the former were completely ſucceſsful. Mr. Craufurd ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the ſkill and perſeverance of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, the gallantry and good conduct of Prince Ferdinand of Orange, and of the patience and chearfulneſs with which the troops ſubmitted to the greateſt hardſhips.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 31. By a letter from Richard Onſlow, Eſq. Vice Admiral of the Red, to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Naſſau, Yarmouth Road, Jan. 29, it appears, that his Majeſty's hired armed cutter Griffin anchored in theſe roads in the night, with the French privateer lugger La Liberte, her prize, carrying 3 carriage guns, 4 ſwivels, and 15 men; ſhe was taken at the entrance of the Ship Wash, after a chaſe of 3 hours and an half. This is one of the veſſels that had infeſted the coaſt for ſome time paſt.

Feb. 3. His Majeſty's armed cutter Lion, off Dungeneſs Port, has captured the Regain, Republican privateer, belonging to Dieppe, with 20 men, armed with muſkets.

Ad-

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. Capt. Goſſelin, of his Majeſty's ſhip Syren, being off Cherbourgh, Feb. 2, captured Le Sanſpeur French cutter privateer, carrying 2 ſwivels, ſome ſmall arms, and 18 men.

Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. at Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Feb. 17.

Lieut. Sanders, of the Phœnix, who has charge of the Difficile privateer, informs me ſhe was captured by the Phœnix, Triton, and Scourre, laſt Sunday night, at half paſt eleven o'clock. She mounts 18 guns, had 206 men on-board, and ſailed three days before from Breſt.

Letter to Mr. Nepean, from Captain Young, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound.

Feb. 18. At 7 A. M. fell in with, 5 leagues to the weſtward of Beachy-head, Le Tertane French privateer brig, of 16 guns, 4-pounders, and 60 men, from Dieppe. Capt. Cheſhyre, of his Majeſty's ſloop Plover, on ſeeing the Greyhound in chace, and his being to leeward, by hawling athwart, occaſioned the capture of this privateer much ſooner than ſhe otherwiſe would have been.

JAMES YOUNG.

Letter from Capt. Talbot, of the Eurydice, in the Downs, Feb. 12.

Laſt Sunday morning, immediately on receiving the intelligence you ſent me by the Phœnix cutter, relative to the privateers which had ſailed from Oſtend and Dunkirk, I proceeded, together with the Queen and Narciſſus cutters, to the northward, in hopes of meeting with ſome of them. On Monday night, at half paſt nine o'clock, being then a few leagues to the ſouthward and weſtward of the Gallopper, we fell in with and captured, after a chace of 3 hours and a half, Le Filbuſtier, French lugger privateer, of 60 tons, mounting 14 4 and 3-pounders, with 6 ſwivels, and manned with 63 men. She had ſailed the night before from Dunkirk, and had not taken any thing; is a very fine veſſel, ſails faſt, and was bound to the northward to cruize for our Baltic trade.

JOHN TALBOT.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 18. Vice Admiral Onſlow writes to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſhip Eſpion is juſt arrived in Yarmouth Roads. She ſeparated from the Martin ſloop on the night of the 14th, in a heavy gale of wind. The latter has charge of the Buonaparte French privateer. He incloſes a letter from Capt. Dixon, ſtating, that at 10 A. M on the 14th, the Texel bearing S. E. diſtant ten leagues, chace was given to a ſhip under Daniſh colours, on the weather bow, which, after making every effort to get away, was overpreſſed with ſail, and at 6 P. M. brought to by the Eſpoin and Martin. She proved to be Le Buonaparte French privateer, mounting 16 6-pounders, and 1 long 12-pounder, with a complement of 110 men, but had only 82 on-board. She ſailed from Cherbourg on the 1ſt; ſince which ſhe had cruized on the coaſt of Scotland, and had only captured a ſloop in ballaſt, which was liberated; 8 6-pounders were thrown overboard during the purſuit. All the day the weather was extremely boiſterous, and it was with infinite difficulty and hazard the exchange of priſoners was effected. One boat belonging to the Eſpion was loſt, but happily no lives; and it is but juſtice to the officers and ſeamen of both ſhips to declare they performed the ſervice with manly ſpirit and determination; as during the night it blew very hard at N. N. W. the Martin and prize unavoidably ſeparated from the Eſpion; Capt. Sutton had been previouſly deſired to ſtay by the prize, and to ſee her into Yarmouth. The privateer is quite new, ſails remarkably faſt, and is in every reſpect well found as a veſſel of war.

Captain Halſted, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, writes, that the Jeune Emilie, a French privateer brig, of 16 guns and 62 men, was captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Triton, on Feb. 11. She had been only 40 days from St. Maloes, had taken an Engliſh ſloop called the Friendſhip, from Liſbon to Liverpool, with fruit, and an Engliſh ſhip letter of marque, of ten 9-pounders, and 21 men, called the battalion, from Liverpool to Jamaica, after an action of three quarters of an hour. The Triton captured the French privateer cutter Recovery, of 14 guns and 106 men, on the 10th, which had been a few days from Havre, and had taken an Engliſh ſmuggler, and an American ſhip bound to Bombay; the latter was retaken a few hours afterwards by the ſtag.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. A letter this day received by the Duke of Portland, from Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, dated Haverfordweſt, February 23, five P.M. contains information that two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, appeared off the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire the 22d inſt. and on the evening of that day diſembarked ſome troops, reported by deſerters to be about 1200, but without field-pieces. It appears that the moſt active exertions were made by the Lord Lieutenant and gentlemen of the county, and its neighbourhood, in taking proper meaſures on this occaſion; and that the greateſt zeal and loyalty were manifeſted by all ranks of people, who crowded to offer their ſervices againſt the enemy.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Orchard, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, to the Duke of Portland, dated Heartland Abbey, Feb. 23.

I think it my duty to state to your Grace that I yesterday received an express from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three French frigates off that place; that they had scuttled several merchantmen, and were attempting to destroy the shipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon regiment of volunteers under my command to march to their assistance. In consequence of this representation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as soon as possible. I have great satisfaction in saying, that in 4 hours I found every officer and man that was ordered on the parade at Bideford (15 miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they should be commanded to go to. I cannot express the satisfaction I feel on seeing the men so willing to defend their king and country, at the same time as silent, orderly, and sober, as might be expected at a morning parade of an old regiment. The greatest exertions were made by all descriptions of people to assist, and to render every service in their power. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ships were gone from the coast, and that tranquillity was again restored to the town. How far the report was well founded I cannot possibly say; but, as this affair may be misrepresented and exaggerated, I trust your Grace will excuse my troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myself it must give you pleasure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the volunteers and inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majesty.

Whitehall, Feb. 26. Letters, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Milford by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Haverfordwest, Feb. 24, A. M. Since I had the honour of writing last to your Grace by express, I have received information of the French ships having sailed, and left three hundred men behind, who have surrendered themselves prisoners. The great spirit and loyalty that the gentlemen and peasantry have shewn on this occasion, exceeds description; many thousands of the latter assembled, armed with scythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were sent against them.

Haverfordwest, Feb. 24, 9 P. M. I have the honour and pleasure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near 1400 men, have surrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordwest. I have taken the first opportunity of announcing this good news to your Grace, and shall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by to-morrow's post.

Feb. 28. Copy of a letter from Lord Cawdor to the Duke of Portland.

My Lord, *Fishguard, Feb 24.*

In consequence of having received information on Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, that 3 large ships of war and a lugger, had anchored in a small roadstead, upon the coast in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan militia, and all the provincial force I could collect, to the place. I soon gained positive intelligence they had disembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's setting in, a French officer, whom I found to be the second in command, came in with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose to your Grace, together with my answer; in consequence of which they determined to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock. I cannot at this moment inform your Grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole force: it is my intention to march them this night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yesterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of sight. The fatigue we experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do justice to the officers and men I had the honour to command will induce me to attend your Grace, with as little delay as possible, to state their merits, and at the same time to give you every information in my power upon this subject. The spirit of loyalty which has pervaded all ranks throughout the country is infinitely beyond what I can express. CAWDOR

Cardigan Bay, 12th of Ventose, 5th year of the Republic.

Sir,

The circumstances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place, render it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and in the mean time hostilities shall cease. Salute and respect.

TATE, Chief of Brigade,

To the officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops.

Sir

Sir, *Fiſhguard, Feb.* 23.

The ſuperiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increaſing, muſt prevent me treating upon any terms ſhort of your ſurrendering your whole force priſoners of war. I enter fully into your wiſh of preventing an unneceſſary effuſion of blood, which your freedy ſurrender can alone prevent; and which will entitle you to that conſideration it is ever the wiſh of Britiſh troops to ſhew an enemy whoſe numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this letter; and I ſhall expect your determination by 10 o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furniſhed with an eſcort, that will conduct him to me without moleſtation.

To the officer commanding the French troops. CAWDOR.

Admiralty-Office, March 3. Robert Calder, Eſq. Firſt Captain to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived this morning with diſpatches to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are copies:

SIR, *Victory, in Lagos-Bay, Feb.* 16.

The hopes of falling in with the Spaniſh fleet, expreſſed in my letter to you of the 13th inſt. were confirmed that night, by our diſtinctly hearing the report of their ſignal guns, and by intelligence received from Capt. Foote, of his Majeſty's ſhip Niger, who had, with equal judgement and perſeverance, kept company with them for ſeveral days, on my preſcribed rendezvous, (which, from the ſtrong ſouth-eaſt winds, I had never been able to reach), and that they were not more than three or four leagues from us. I anxiouſly awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the ſtarboard tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing Eaſt by North eight leagues, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing a number of ſhips extending from South-Weſt to South, the wind then at Weſt by South. At 40 minutes paſt ten, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made the ſignal that the ſhips were of the line, 25 in number. His Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, conſiſting of the 15 ſhips of the line named in the margin *, happily formed in the moſt compact order of ſailing, in two lines. By carrying a preſs of ſail, I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half paſt eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect and form a regular order of battle.—Such a moment was not to be loſt; and, confident in the ſkill, valour, and diſcipline, of the officers and men I had the happineſs to command, and judging that the honour of his Majeſty's arms, and the circumſtances of the war in theſe ſeas, required a conſiderable degree of enterprize, I felt myſelf juſtified in departing from the regular ſyſtem, and paſſing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmoſt celerity; tacked, and thereby ſeparated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their re-junction in the evening; and, by the very great exertions of the ſhips which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ſhips named in the margin * were captured, and the action ceaſed about five o'clock in the evening. I incloſe the moſt correct liſt I have been able to obtain of the Spaniſh fleet oppoſed to me, amounting to 27 ſail of the line, and an account of the killed and wounded in his Majeſty's ſhips, as well as in thoſe taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almoſt totally diſmaſted), and his Majeſty's ſhips the Captain and Culloden, are in a ſtate to put to ſea, I ſhall avail myſelf of the firſt favourable winds to proceed off Cape St. Vincent in my way to Liſbon. Capt. Calder, whoſe able aſſiſtance has greatly contributed to the public ſervice during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly deſcribe to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the movements of the ſquadron on the 14th, and the preſent ſtate of it.

I am, &c. J. JERVIS.

Liſt of the Spaniſh fleet oppoſed to the Britiſh, the 14th of February, 1797.

Santiſſima Trinidada 130 guns, Mexicana 112, Principe d'Aſturias 112, Conoepcion 112, Conde de Regla 112, Salvador del Mundo (taken) 112, San Joſef (taken) 112, San Nicolas (taken) 84, Oriente 74, Glorioſo 74, Atlante 74, Conqueſtador 74, Soberano 74, Firme 74, Principe 74, San Genaro 74, San Idelphonſo 74, San Juan Nepomuceno 74, San Franciſco de Paula 74, San Iſidro (taken) 74, San Antonio 74, San Pablo 74, San Firmio 74, Neptuna 74, Bahama 74, Name unknown 74, Name unknown 74.

[Then follows a return of the killed and wounded in the ſquadron under the command of Sir John Jervis, in the action with the Spaniſh fleet, on Feb. 14, 1797.—Total killed 73, Wounded 227.—Total 300.]

Engliſh Officers killed and wounded.

Mr. Joſeph Wixon, maſter's mate, wounded. *Captain.*—Major William Norris, marines, killed; Mr. James Godenth, midſhipman, killed; Commodore Nelſon, bruiſed, but not obliged to quit the deck. *Excellent.*—Mr. Peffers, boatſwain, killed. *Culloden.*—Mr. G. A. Livingſtone, Lieutenant of marines, killed. *Irreſiſtible.*—Serjeant Watſon, marines, killed; Mr. Wm.

* Victory, Britannia, Barfleur, Prince George, Blenheim, Namur, Captain, Goliah, Excellent, Orion, Coloſſus, Egmont, *Culloden*, Irreſiſtible, Diadem.

* Salvador del Mundo 112 guns, San Joſef 112, San Nicolas 80 [84], San Iſidro 74 guns.

Balfour,

Balfour, midshipman, wounded. [Total killed and wounded on board the Spanish ships taken by the squadron under Sir John Jervis; killed 261, wounded 342; total, 603.] Among the killed is the General Don Francisco Xavier Winthuysen, Chef-d'Escadre.

Sir, *Victory, in Lagos-Bay, Feb.* 16.

I inclose a letter received from Capt. Martin, of his Majesty's sloop the Kingfisher, whose services off Oporto merit my highest approbation. J. JERVIS.

Jan. 28. On the 23d inst. I fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of which, a lugger, mounting one carriage-gun, and manned with 38 men, I captured, and drove the other ashore between Villa Conde and Vianna; the latter was a schooner, and, I understand from the prisoners, mounted 12 carriage-guns, and was manned with between 60 and 70 men. Those vessels had for some time past infested this coast, and had captured several English merchant vessels. EDW. MARSH.

Admiralty-Office, March 4, 1797. Captain Yorke, Commander of his Majesty's ship Stag, arrived at Spithead March 2, after having captured, near Scilly, the French privateer, L'Appocrate brig, of 14 guns and 65 men, and l'Hirondelle-cutter, of 6 guns and 45 men; the latter of which was destroyed.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 25. Copy of a letter from Captain Glynn, commander of his Majesty's sloop Scourge, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Plymouth Sound, Feb. 22.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop Scourge, under my command, at half past 12 P. M. on the 21st inst. the land bearing N. E distant 5 or 6 leagues, captured, after a chace of 3 hours, a French privateer called Le Furet, pierced for 14, but only mounting 10 guns, having the other 4 in her hold. She had onboard, when taken, 50 men, besides 22 English prisoners, seven of whom were wounded; she is commanded by Benoist Giron, had been 20 days from L'Orient, and is a fast sailer. H. R. GLYNN.

Admiralty-office, March 14. Letter from the Hon. Robert Stopford, commander of his Majesty's ship Phaëton, to Mr. Nepean.

On the 6th of March, Ushant bearing N. by W. 46 leagues, I captured a French privateer called L'Actif, a ship carrying 18 guns and 120 men; she sailed from Nantes on the 16th ult. and on the 27th ult. captured the Princess Elizabeth packet coming from Jamaica, in lat 40 deg. 30 min. long. 14 deg. 30 min. the only English prize she has made during her cruize. Several privateers were fitting at Nantes, at the time that the Actif sailed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Dec. 21.

"The settlement here is in a very flourishing state, and the harvest now collecting so abundant as to be thought equal to two years consumption. The only scarcity is that of animal food. The capital of the colony is Sydney Town. The other settlements are *Hawkesbury* and *Carra Matee*. The productions of the country are but few; at least, we have not been fortunate enough to make any recent discovery; the interior is, however, little known. Muir, Skirving, Margarot, and Gerald, are here treated with every possible indulgence; their conduct has been exemplary — of Palmer as much cannot be said; Gerald is very ill: each of these have grants of land, and are allowed convicts to clear their ground. The accounts from Norfolk island do not represent that place in so favourable a light."

Rome, Feb. 1. The works of our citadel and the adjacent forts are speedily made stronger; new recruits are levied, and 5000 pikes prepared for them; and several 36-pounders are casting. The cavalry is now reinforced to 4000 men; and the rich inhabitants give their pleasure-horses to draw the artillery.

Buonaparte to Cardinal Matthei.

Head-quarters, Ancona, 25 Pluviose.

I recognise in the letter which you took the trouble to write to me, M. Cardinal, that simplicity of manner which characterises you. You will see by the annexed papers the reasons which have induced me to break the armistice concluded with his Holiness. No one is more convinced of the desire which the French Republic has to make peace than Cardinal Buffa, as he acknowledges in his letter to M. Albini, which has been printed, and the original is in my hands. The Pope rallied the enemies of the Republic. When the first powers of Europe were eager to acknowledge the Republic, and desired peace with her, he fed himself with vain chimera, and nothing was forgotten to commence the destruction of this fine country. Nevertheless, there remains still to his Holiness the hope of saving his states by placing more confidence in the generosity of the French Republic, and by giving himself up wholly and speedily to pacific negociation. I know that his Holiness has been misled: I will still prove to all Europe the moderation of the Directory, by allowing him five days to send a negociator with full powers, who shall proceed to Foligne, where I shall be, and where I desire to be able to contribute, as far as in me lies, to give a signal proof of the confideration which I have for the holy seat. Whatever happens, M. Cardinal, I beg you to be assured of the distinguished esteem with which I am, &c.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Mean-

Mantua. The French took poſſeſſion of the citadel of Mantua Feb. 5, and at firſt only ſent 3 or 400 men into the town, in which nothing is to be ſeen but the moſt extreme miſery. The ſtreets are full of unburied dead bodies; and the free entrance of the city has been forbidden, until it ſhall be cleanſed. Great numbers of the dead bodies have likewiſe been thrown into the lake of Mantua, and every precaution is taken to prevent contagious diſtempers. Field Marſhal Wurmſer firſt came out of the city at the head of 1200 men, with two pieces of artillery and ſix ammunition waggons.

Head-quarters at Tolentino, Feb. 19.

"I ſhall ſend you immediately the ten ſtandards which we have taken from the Pope in the different actions we have had with his troops. You will find annexed the copy of a letter which the Holy Father has written to me, and of my anſwer.

"BUONAPARTE."

Pius Pope VI. to Buonaparte.

"Dear ſon, health and benediction!

"Deſiring to terminate amicably our differences with the French Republic, by the retreat of the troops which you command, we ſend and depute to you, as our plenipotentiary, two eccleſiaſtics, the cardinal Matty, who is perfectly known to you, and M. Caleppi; and two ſeculars, the Duke Don Lewis Braſch, our nephew, and the Marquis Camillus Maſſimi, who are inveſted with our full powers to concert with you, promiſe, and ſubſcribe, ſuch conditions as we hope will be juſt and reaſonable, obliging ourſelves, under our faith and word, to approve and ratify them in ſpecial form, in order that they may be valid and inviolable in all future times. Aſſured of the ſentiments of good-will which you have manifeſted, we have abſtained from removing any thing from Rome, by which you will be perſuaded of the entire confidence which we repoſe in you. We conclude by aſſuring you of our moſt perfect eſteem, and in giving you the paternal apoſtolic benediction. Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, the 12th Feb. 1797, the 22d year of our Pontificate.

"PIUS, P. P. XVI."

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to his Holineſs the Pope.

"*Head-quarters, Tolentino, 1ſt Ventoſe, 5th Year.*

"Moſt Holy Father,

"I ought to thank your Holineſs for the obliging things contained in the letter which you have taken the trouble to write to me. The peace between the French Republic and your Holineſs is juſt ſigned; I felicitate myſelf in having been able to contribute to your perſonal ſafety. I entreat your Holineſs to guard againſt the perſons who are at Rome, who are ſold to the Courts, the enemies of France, or who *ſuffer themſelves* to be guided excluſively by the paſſions of hatred which the loſs of territory conſtantly engenders. All Europe knows the pacific inclinations, and the conciliatory virtue of your Holineſs. The French Republic, I hope, will be one of the trueſt friends of Rome. I ſend my Aid-de-Camp, Chief of Brigade, to expreſs to your Holineſs the perfect eſteem and veneration which I have for your perſon, and to entreat you to confide in the deſire which I have to give you, on every occaſion, proofs of the reſpect and veneration with which I have the honour to be,

"Your moſt obedienſt ſervant,

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 8. This morning a dreadful fire happened at the Waſt near *Deptford Creek*, which did a great deal of miſchief.

Plymouth, Feb. 5. Laſt night, about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Bint, ſteward to Earl Mount Edgcumbe was returning from Paſſage Houſe to Mount Edgcumbe Houſe, he heard a buſtle near the road ſide leading to the rabbit warren; when, croſſing into a field, he ſaw three men, whom he ordered to go away, or he ſhould call for aſſiſtance; on which one of the villains ſaid, "Will you! Damme, I'll take care of that;" and made a blow at Mr. Bint with a cutlaſs, which brought him to the ground, when the blow was repeated on his face, which took off part of his chin, laid open his right cheek, and knocked out his teeth. Upon his crying murder, the gardener and Mrs. Bint, who were before him in the road, went back, and found him almoſt faint with the loſs of blood, and in a mangled condition. With difficulty he was conveyed to a houſe, where he now lies in a fever. The villains eſcaped in the confuſion; but it is hoped they will meet with the puniſhment due to ſo atrocious an act of wanton barbarity.

On board the Formidable, at Spithead, Feb. 9.

On the afternoon of Chriſtmas day, the fleet, conſiſting of fourteen ſail of the line, five frigates, &c. got under weigh; the wind was directly againſt our dropping down to St. Helen's, though tolerably fair for the Britiſh Channel; we were all therefore obliged to work againſt the wind, by tacking frequently; ſo many ſhips ſailing thus, in a narrow channel, produced conſiderable confuſion, and, I ſincerely believe, this was the very cauſe of our future failure. The Atlas of 98 guns went on ſhore; the Prince and Sans Pareil, ſecond rates, ran foul of each other; the Prince went into dock, and the other was conſiderably damaged; the Formidable ran foul of the Ville de Paris, and both ſuſtained ſome damage; the Coloſſus was alſo on ſhore for a little while. Theſe damaged ſhips came to an anchor in order to repair. This delayed the expedition

pedition till Tuesday Jan. 3, and finally frustrated all its plans. On Thursday the 5th, we were clear of Scilly, and stood away for Ireland on the tiptoe of expectation. Every implement of death was put in order, and we expected nothing but battle! The line of battle was arranged, and Lord Hugh Seymour was to have led the fleet into action. On Friday, the 6th, the Triton frigate was sent in chace (this was the unfortunate day when the French fleet escaped us); the chace was the rear division of the French fleet, consisting of eight sail; the signal was made by our frigate for an enemy, but the weather was so hazy, and so rough, that we could not distinguish what she meant—she returned at night. On Sunday the 8th, about twelve o'clock, we were close in with the coast of Ireland, off Bantry Bay; and the Admiral was informed, that the French had quitted the coast on Friday morning. We remained all Monday, the 6th, off Cape Clear; while Lord Bridport sent dispatches by Admiral Kingsmill's cruizers, which joined us. On Tuesday morning, the 10th, we fell in with a brig privateer of ten guns, which was taken as we were directing our course towards Brest. On Wednesday the 11th, about 4 o'clock in the morning, five strange sail were seen, and the signal was made to chase. As we now supposed every thing we saw a part of the enemy's fleet, we of course prepared for action; every thing was cleared away, and such a scene of bustle and hurry took place, for about two hours, as I never before witnessed. I was upon the deck, and clearly saw three rockets in the air, at different times, in the same direction; that we were in pursuit of something is certain, though nothing was visible the next morning. Our ships, as usual, by carrying too great a press of sail, disabled themselves, and lay to all the next day to refit. We continued off Ushant, till a series of the worst weather I ever experienced drove us up the channel; a brig, and a cutter, which were with us, are both, as we suspect, foundered. We put into Torbay on the 1st of February, and arrived at Spithead the 3d. During the time we were out, Lord Bridport certainly did every thing which reason and experience could dictate to intercept the enemy; and, though he was unfortunate, I think his conduct during the cruize unimpeachable.

March 4. A fire broke out at *Lang Orton*, near *Peterborough*, which destroyed 6 houses; and has reduced several families to great distress.

March 10. A boat, in which were two midshipmen and six sailors, belonging to the European Russian ship, at *Chatham*, coming from Sheerness, was overset by a squall of wind, by which unfortunate accident, one midshipman, and four men, were drowned; the others were taken up by a sailing barge, and put on shore in the Marsh, near the Folly-house; but not knowing the direct road, and the tide approaching very fast, overwhelmed the remaining unfortunates, who also fell victims, except the midshipman, the only survivor left to relate the shocking circumstance: and he now lies dangerously ill on board the Archipelago Russian frigate.

March 15. A fire broke out in a malt-kiln at *Burwell*, near *Newmarket*, occupied by Mr. Barlow and Wedge, which entirely consumed the same, with the malting, in which were 351 coombs of malt and barley, most of it damaged; also a house and workshop, the property of Mrs. Brown, fellmonger, widow, a house of Mrs. Mary Isaacson's, another of Rich. Buntings, a coal-shed of Mr. Robt. Edwards's, and part of the premisses belonging to Mr. William Shaw. Fortunately, the wind blew from the South-East, which drove the flames towards the Fen. Bunting is a great sufferer; being a waterman, he had several sums of money belonging to Lynn, all of which were lost in the flames, not having time to get any thing out of his house.

March 20. *Sherwood House*, late the property of Mr. Nantes, partner in the house of Muilman and Co. was sold for 1660 guineas. Considering Mr. Christie's fanciful description of it, the place certainly sold cheap. He says, in his Catalogue, that "the villa is situated on an elevated bank of the Thames, whose silver surface reflects the simply elegant elevation of the building. The approach to the eating-room is through folding-doors, into a conservatory, forty feet by sixteen, imparting to the dwelling all the genial warmth of the oriental or occidental climates, and diffusing at pleasure through the apartments the perfumes of the most odoriferous plants."

March 21. A most extraordinary accident happened on the road near *Bourn-bridge*, in this county, early this morning. The mail-coach, coming from London, met a broad-wheel waggon belonging to Mr. Archer, of Barton Mills, loaded with upwards of 4 tons of hay, when the lamp of the coach striking against the hay, broke the glass, and instantly set the hay on fire, and the wind being brisk, the whole load of hay and the waggon were consumed, and it was with the utmost difficulty the shaft horses were saved.

March 26. This afternoon, about 4, a dreadful fire broke out at the old family mansion of the Duke of St. Albans, at *Hanworth Park*, near Hampton; which, in the course of three hours, destroyed every part of the building, and all the beautiful gallery of paintings, which were

an

an heir-loom with the houſe. Very little of the furniture was ſaved. The fire broke out at the back of the houſe, near the library, and was occaſioned by a girl belonging to the farm-yard lighting her fire too near the windows; owing to the high wind, the flames caught the ſhutters, and the conflagration ſpread through the manſion before any aſſiſtance could be obtained.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Dec. 31

This morning an elderly woman, apparently inſane, went to the houſe of Mary Hamwell, an old infirm woman, in Mortimer's Folly, near Tottenham-court-road, and finding her alone threw her down, and, with a butcher's clever that was unfortunately in the room, cut and mangled her about the neck in ſo dreadful a manner, that there is little probability of her recovery. Her cries bringing ſome of the neighbours about the houſe, they forced open the door, and reſcued her from death. The maniac was immediately carried before Richard Ford, Eſq. at the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, where ſhe confeſſed every circumſtance attending the tranſaction; which, ſhe ſaid, ſhe committed at the inſtigation of God, revealed to her in a dream the preceding night; ſaid her name was Maria Francis Petit; that ſhe formerly kept a public-houſe in Holborn, but at the death of her huſband went to ſervice; that ſhe now got her living by needle-work, and reſided in Eagle-ſtreet, Red Lion-ſquare. Mr. Ford ordered her to be kept in cloſe cuſtody. Mary Hamwell is in the Middleſex Hoſpital, but unable yet to give her teſtimony.

A fire broke out at Sir Thomas Fleetwood's, Bart. in Gower-ſtreet, which entirely conſumed the houſe and furniture before it was extinguiſhed. It is ſuppoſed to have happened through the careleſſneſs of ſome ſervants who were left in the houſe, as the family were at Bath.

Tueſday, Jan. 12.

The Rev. Septimus Hodſon was unanimouſly elected preacher of the Magdalen; and on the ballot the Rev. Mr. Agutter, chaplain and ſecretary.

Friday, Feb. 10.

The ſix original pictures of Hogarth's Marriage a la Mode, once belonging to Col. Cawthorne, were ſold by auction, for 1000 guineas, to Mr. Angerſtein.

Monday, Feb. 27.

This day, at 12 o'clock, a meeting of the moſt opulent merchants in London, and of all the bankers, was held at the Manſion Houſe, when the following reſolution paſſed unanimouſly, "At a meeting of merchants, bankers, &c. held here this day, to conſider of the ſteps which it may be proper to take, to prevent embarraſſments to public credit, from the effect of any ill-founded or exaggerated alarms, and to ſupport it with the utmoſt exertions at the preſent important conjuncture, reſolved unanimouſly, we, the underſigned, being highly ſenſible how neceſſary the preſervation of public credit is at this time; do moſt readily hereby declare, that we will not refuſe to receive Bank notes in payment of any ſum of money to be paid to us, and will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to make all our payments in the ſame manner." It was alſo the opinion of the meeting, that the bankers ſhould all agree only to pay the fractional parts of drafts in ſpecie, ſo that every perſon might remain on an equality. We never remember to have witneſſed a more loyal meeting, which is well calculated to reſtore public credit.

Friday, March 16.

At a Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor called the attention of the Court to a requiſition ſigned by 43 Liverymen, deſiring him to call a Common Hall, "To conſider of an humble addreſs and petition to his Majeſty upon the preſent alarming ſtate of public affairs, and praying him to diſmiſs his preſent miniſters from his councils for ever, as the firſt ſtep towards obtaining a ſpeedy, honourable, and permanent peace." That he had anſwered he would conſult the Court, and had received a proteſt againſt ſuch a meaſure. His Lordſhip ſubmitted the ſeveral papers to the Court, who were unanimouſly of opinion, that it would be highly improper for them to give any opinion reſpecting the propriety or expedience of convening a Common Hall.

Thurſday, March 19.

This morning, about four o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Brigg's timber-yard, adjoining Haydon-ſquare, in the Minories; which burnt with unoppoſed fury for near two hours before water could be procured, and ſpread ſo wide, that, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of the engines, nearly 30 houſes were deſtroyed, including ſix or ſeven houſes in front in the Minories. A great quantity of property belonging to the unhappy ſufferers was ſecured in the Church of the Trinity, in the Little Minories, under the protection of parties of the Guards and Weſt London Militia.

Thurſday, March 23.

At a numerous common hall, a petition to the purpoſe expreſſed above, was almoſt unanimouſly voted; and the ſheriffs, with the city's repreſentatives in parliament, were requeſted to preſent it his Majeſty *on the Throne.* (More of this hereafter.)

Friday, March 24.

Mr. Conant, the active and intelligent Police Magiſtrate in Marlborough-ſtreet, deſerves the beſt thanks of the community, for his late ſpirited execution of the laws againſt gaming in ſome particular caſes where perſons of ſome rank were implicated.

Vol. LXVI. p. 258, for "Rev. Philip Bliss," read "Rev. Nathaniel-Alsop Bliss, M. A. fellow of New College, Oxford; rector of Colerne, Wilts; chaplain of the donative of Romford, Essex; and younger brother of the Rev. Philip B. rector of Frampton Cottrell and Dodington, co. Gloucester."

P. 440. A correspondent, who signs M. R. thus enlarges the brief notice we have given of the late Mr. Theophilus Thornton: "He was the son of the late Rev. Aburne Thornton, of East Bergholt, Suffolk (by Sarah, one of the daughters of Sir Philip Holt, of Upton, co. Essex), who died in December, 1772. I am ignorant as to his exact age, but suppose it about the year 1759, as, in 1773, he was placed with Mr. Robson, and continued in his service till 1784, when he commenced business in Southampton-str. Covent-garden. He married two wives: 1. Miss Victoria Collis, of Conduit-street, by whom he had one child, which died in its infancy; 2. Miss Martha Beck, of Market Needham, co. Suffolk, by whom (it is believed living) he had issue two children, Martha and Pontine. To his father and sister Letitia (also dead) he was indebted for a most excellent (though, I have heard him say, a most strict) education; and, from being rather of a sedentary turn of mind, his situation with Mr. R. gave him a full scope to pursue his studies, which he did most assiduously, and, I believe, was as well read in old authors as many. Another favourite pursuit was collecting of portraits; in which study he was allowed to be a most competent judge, and possessed the original "Eleanor Rumminge," about which the collectors, some time back, so much disputed. From his observations, an occasional paper has appeared in your Magazine. In his person he was rather short; but, in disposition, truly good; in constitution rather weak, as, from a shock which it received from cold when attending at a fire, by which his master's premisses were damaged, he never recovered."

P. 794. The account of Mr. Fitzgerald's death, copied from the news-papers of the day, we are now informed, is premature.

P. 1059, b. Mr. Rosenhagen gained one of the classical prizes given by the representatives of the University of Cambridge, 1762, being then of St. John's college.

Vol. LXVII. p. 81. Albinia Lady Hobart (wife of Lord H. governor of Madras) died on Sunday the 7th of August, 1796, at the Government garden-house. The funeral, attended by nearly the whole of the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, took place at five o'clock in the afternoon of the day following, when her ladyship's remains were deposited in St. Mary's church in Fort St. George. The colours on the fort and on the shipping were hoisted half-mast high throughout the day. Minute-guns were also fired from the King's ships and the Indiamen in the roads during the whole of the procession and interment. Her ladyship (who was eldest daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, eldest son of Robert first Duke of Ancaster, by his second marriage) had long been in a declining state of health, and had, by the advice of her physicians, taken her passage in the Henry Dundas East-Indiaman to proceed to England.

P. 82, b. l. 17. Mrs. Boscawen died at *Sawbridgeworth, Herts.*

P. 173, a. On the morning of his unhappy catastrophe, the late Mr. Chiswell destroyed some particular papers, and then, fastening his dressing-room-door, discharged a brace of balls from a pistol through his head: his valet, on hearing the report, immediately forced open the door, and found him expiring. He has left a wife, and an only daughter, now the widow of the late Sir Francis Vincent, bart. a few years since ambassador at Venice (by whom she had one son, now Sir Richard V. bart. an accomplished youth, about 17 years of age) who was in an adjoining room when the fatal accident happened. Mr. C. possessed a landed estate in Essex of near 1000*l.* per annum. A coroner's inquest, composed of the principal gentlemen in that quarter of the county of Essex, sat on the body a few days since, and, after considerable deliberation, brought in their verdict, *Lunacy.*

Mr. C's will, brought into Doctors Commons Feb. 18, is here accurately copied:

"In the name of God, Amen—I, Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, esq. of Depden-hall, in the county of Essex, do hereby make my last will and testament, in manner and form following; that is to say, I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath, to my dear wife, Mary Trench Chiswell, all my estates, both real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, and wheresoever, unto her my said wife, to hold to her, her heirs, and assigns, for ever; and do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint her, my said wife, sole executrix of this my last will and testament; and, revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made, I do hereby declare this to be my only last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1784.

"R. M. TRENCH CHISWELL.

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said testator, Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, esq. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request,

requeſt, and in his preſence, and in the preſence of each other, have hereunto ſet our names as witneſſes.

"William Chamberlayne.

"Henry Ruddick, clerk to Mr. Foreſter, Lincoln's-Inn.

"Jof. White."

"Unable, in the preſent ſtate of matters, to diſpoſe otherways, I truſt to my dear wife and her eſpecial care, in favour of dear, dear V."

Proved at London, 18th February, 1797, before the Worſhipful Thomas Champion Creſpigny, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oath of Mary Trench Chiſwell, widow, relict and ſole executrix, to whom adminiſtration was granted, having been firſt ſworn duly to adminiſter.

Feb. 1797, Examined. Geo. Goſtling, Nath. Goſtling, R. C. Creſwell, } Deputy Regiſters.

The paragraph beginning "*Unable*" was on a ſeparate half-ſheet of paper, and ſuppoſed to be written juſt before Mr. Chiſwell's death; it is penned in a very confuſed way, and as by one greatly agitated in mind. "*Dear, Dear, V.*" may be preſumed to mean his grandſon, Sir Richard Vincent. By this will, however, it is ſuppoſed his daughter will take all the real eſtates.

Mr. C. was the only ſon of Peter Muilman, eſq. an eminent Dutch merchant (who died 1790, worth 350,000l.*) by one of the daughters of Richard Chiſwell, eſq. an eminent Turkey merchant, ſon of Richard C. (citizen and ſtationer, of London, one of the moſt conſiderable and juſtly-eſteemed bookſellers in the laſt century, to whom the world is indebted for good editions of the moſt valuable works compoſed in his time), by his ſecond wife, daughter of Rich. Royſton, bookſeller to Charles I. and II. Richard his eldeſt ſon, the Turkey merchant, purchaſed the eſtate at Depden, and married Mary, one of the coheirs of Thomas Trench, of London, merchant, who brought into the family a good eſtate at Finchingfield, and died 1726. Upon the death of his only ſurviving ſon, Richard C. the eſtates in Eſſex, amounting to 4000l. per annum, devolved to Mr. Muilman, who thereupon aſſumed the names of *Trench* and *Chiſwell*. He married Mary, only daughter of the late Dr. Jurin†, by whom he had one daughter, married to the late Sir Francis Vincent, bart. reſident at Venice, and who died in 1791. Mr C. was elected F. A. S. 1791; and had juſt repaired the manſion-houſe at Depden, and was about furniſhing it at his death. He embelliſhed the church, to which he gave a font of Gothic deſign, with the Grecian figures of Virtues, &c. in the compartments, deſigned by Richard Holland; and had juſt fitted up for himſelf a coſtly monument of a Gothic deſign by Mr. Carter. In the life-time of his former partner, Mr. John Berens, this houſe could regulate the Dutch exchange; but the caſe has ſince been widely different. An adventure in Eaſt-India ſcrip, about ſeven years ago, proved a very loſing account; and, upon our getting foot in St. Domingo, a moſt amazing quantity of goods was exported thither. It is believed the houſe was in the receipt of 10,000l. per annum for commiſſion for receiving the dividends of the Dutch; and it is ſaid that Mr. C. had purchaſed, for the lady of a diſtinguiſhed Aſiatic governor, 6000l. 3 per cent. annuities, and 13,000l. 3 per cents; but this ſum, we underſtand, does not appear on the books at the Bank. The property of Mr. Chiſwell he grandfather has been eſtimated at 4000l. per annum in land, and 84,000l. in money.

In the account of the Chiſwell family, vol. LIV. p. 178, are ſeveral miſtakes. We have doubts whether Chiſwell the bookſeller was a bank director; but his ſon, who died 1751, certainly was; and alſo Thomas Trench, who died 1741.—Peter Muilman and Dudley Foley married the two daughters of Mr. Richard Chiſwell.

Ibid. b. Mr Longman has left a widow, one ſon, and five daughters: and, on Friday, Feb. 12, his remains were interred at Friarn-Barnet, with thoſe of his uncle, whom he ſucceeded in buſineſs.

Ibid. See, in vol. LVII. p. 1052, a letter from Mr. Wm. Shrubſole, in which he mentions the aſſiſtance he gave in compiling the "Hiſtory of Rocheſter," publiſhed, in 1773, by the late Mr. Fiſher, bookſeller, and alderman of that city.

P. 174, b. Mr. William Moore held a place in the Exchequer-office. He was alſo deputy-ranger of St. James's and Hyde parks, and lived in the beautiful cottage by the Serpentine river, where he had a curious and rare collection of plants and trees in luxuriance, many of which, we are ſorry to find, are ſince removed. He was a native of the Weſtern part of the county of Suffolk.

* See, in our vol. LXV. p. 474, a medal, ſtruck by Mr. M, with his own and his wife's portraits, commemorating the 50th anniverſary of their marriage, agreeable, if we miſtake not, to the cuſtom of Holland.

† Dr. J died 1750, ſoon after he was elected preſident of the College of Phyſicians; leaving, beſides Mrs. M, two daughters, one married to the Rev. Mr. William Totton, curate of Edgeware, who died 1787; to whoſe ſon, William-Jurin T, his uncle, laſt year, gave the living of Depden; and the other is alſo married.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. AT Stapleton, near Briſtol, the wife of Chs. Jof. Harford, a ſon.

Feb. 14. At Eaton, near Norwich, the wife of Richard Farſler, eſq. a daughter.

16. At Winsford, in Cheſhire, the wife of Joſeph Walker, ſalt-boiler, two ſons and a daughter, all likely to live.

21. In Manſion-houſe-ſtr. Mrs. Snaith, a daughter.

22. In Hertford ſtreet, May-fair, the wife of D. Raymond Barker, eſq. a ſtill-born child.

23. At Reading, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, a ſon.

26. In George ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the wife of William Currie, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

29 At Skarning, co. Norfolk, the wife of Robert Berney, eſq. a daughter.

Lately. At Cambridge-heath, Hackney, Mrs. Darby, a ſon.

At Doncaſter, of twins, being the fourth double birth within four years, the wife of a journeyman taylor named Hetches.

March 5. The wife of Alderman Combe, M. P. a ſon.

7. The wife of Dr. Henry Beevor, phyſician, a daughter.

10. In Queen ſquare, the wife of Wm. Fraſer, eſq. a daughter.

At Ravenſworth-caſtle, the lady of Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, bart. a ſon and heir.

12. In Dartmouth-ſtreet, the lady of Sir James Bland Burges, bart. a daughter.

13. The wife of G. H. Warrington, eſq. of Pentre Pant, co. Salop, a ſon.

15. At Bridgewater, Mrs. Woodrow, two ſons and a daughter.

16. In New-ſtreet, Spring gardens, the wife of Dr. Blackburne, a ſon.

In St. James's ſtreet, the wife of Alex. Allardyce, eſq. M. P. for Aberdeen, a ſtill-born male child.

20. In Lower Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Col. Graham, a ſon.

23. At Richmond, Surrey, the Counteſs of Mount Edgecumbe, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

1796. *July* 19. AT Calcutta, Rev. D. Brown, chaplain of that preſidency, and of the garriſon of Fort William, to Miſs Cowley.

Dec. 19. At Philadelphia, North America, Mr. Edward Harris, hoſier, of Leceſter, to Miſs Uſtick, daughter of the Rev. T. U. of Philadelphia.

Jan. 26. At Rugely, co. Stafford, Rob. Scott, eſq. of Cheapſide, to Miſs Bullock.

27. At Mary-la-bonne church, John Healey, eſq. to Miſs Mewburn.

29. Mr. Thomas Hall, dry-ſalter, of Spitalfields, to Miſs Elizabeth Andrews.

30. At Bath, James Inglis, eſq. to Miſs Pollard.

At St. James's church, R. Poole, eſq. of Beaumaris, North Wales, to Miſs Atkinſon.

At Cheſea, Wm. Oſborne Gregg, eſq. to Miſs Sarell, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-general S.

The elder ſon of Robert Buſh, eſq. of Tracy-park, to Miſs Adams.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Surfleet, co. Linc. to Miſs Elizabeth Bradley, of Heckington.

Feb. 3. At the Quakers' meeting-houſe, Godalming, Surrey, Geo. Newman, late of Worceſter, to Anne Pritchard.

4. At Stoke Newington, Stephen Cleaſby, eſq. to Miſs Mary John.

6. Mr. John Robinſon, of Weſt-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Anne Allen.

9. Neill Malcolm, jun. eſq. of Upper Seymour-ſtreet, to Miſs Orme, of Lambeabbey, Kent.

At Sidmouth, co. Devon, Arthur Bedford, M. D. to Miſs Foxlow, only dau. of the late Samuel F. eſq. of Staveley, near Cheſterfield, Derbyſhire.

12. At the Britiſh ambaſſador's chapel at Naples, Capt. Freemantle, of his Majeſty's ſhip Inconſtant, to Miſs Wyone.

13. The Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, to the Princeſs Auguſta of Pruſſia, daughter of the King of Pruſſia. On this occaſion, the reigning Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, father of the Prince, was appointed, by the King of Pruſſia, field-marſhal-general of the Pruſſian army.

14. At Mary-la-bonne church, Edward Billingſley, eſq. of Hockwold, Norfolk, to to Mrs. Webſter, relict of Edw. W. eſq.

16. Capt Richard Fitzgerald, of the 68th regiment, to the Hon. Mrs. K. Stewart.

18. Sir John Kennaway, of Eſcott, co. Devon, bart. to Miſs Charlotte Amyatt, da. of James A. eſq. M. P. for Southampton.

21. At Hadley church, Mr. Joſiah Widnell, of Holbourn, to Miſs Marg. Ogilvy, daughter of Mr. David O. bookſeller.

23. Rev. Thomas Sykes, vicar of Guildſborough, co. Northampton, to Miſs Powell, daughter of Baden P. eſq. of St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate.

26. Capt. Whitburn, to Miſs Loveday, only da. of Rob. L. of North Audley-ſtr.

27. Rev. Wm. Shippen Willes, youngeſt ſon of the late Hon. Mr. Juſtice W. to Miſs Williams, only daughter of the late John W. eſq of Panthowell, co. Carmarthen.

28 By ſpecial licence, at the houſe of the Hon. Col. James Stratford, Capt Halliday, of the royal navy, ſon of lady Jane H. to to Miſs Eliza Stratford.

March 2. At Kendal, Mr. George Fryer, of Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factor, to Miſs Harriſon, eldeſt daughter of Myles H. eſq. of Kendal.

4. By ſpecial licence, Sir John Menzies, bart. to Lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of the Duke of Athol.

At Colcheſter, Brigade-major Robert Douglas, of the 30th regiment, to Miſs Charlotte Boggis, youngeſt daughter of Iſaac B. eſq. of Colcheſter.

9. At

9. At Mary-la-bonne church, William Luſhington, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Wm. L. eſq. M P. to Miſs Morgan, dau. of Gen. Cha. M. of the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

Deaths.

1796. Aug. 24. ON-board the American ſhip John, in which ſhe embarked for the recovery of her health, the Lady of Edmund Morris, eſq. maſter in chancery of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, and eldeſt daughter of George Ritſo, eſq. of Norton-ſtreet.

31. At New York, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, George-Alexander Stoddart, eſq. late of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

Sept..... At St. Lucia, of the yellow fever, in his 37th year, Lieutenant-colonel-commandant Thomas Carteret Hardy, of the Royal York Fuſileers. He was a gallant and an active officer; and in his death his country and his friends have ſuſtained an almoſt irreparable loſs. The writer of this well knew his worth.

Oct... At Surinam, Mr. Tho Chriſtie, of Finſbury-ſquare; of whom a particular account ſhall be given in our next.

At Jamaica, Mr. Leoni, the celebrated ſinger. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Jews ſynagogue in St. Mary Axe, and appeared the firſt time on the ſtage at Drury-lane in Kaſul, in Mr. Garrick's opera of "The Enchanter," Dec. 13, 1760.

16. At Leuſic, in his 49th year, John-Samuel Traugott Gehler, author of a much-eſteemed philoſophical dictionary (Phyſikaliſches Wörterbuch) in 8vo, 1787.

31. At Copenhagen, of a ſcarlet-fever, Henry Calliſen, M. D. profeſſor of ſurgery in the univerſity of Copenhagen, and ſurgeon in chief of the Daniſh fleet, &c. author of ſeveral papers inſerted by the Medical Society of Copenhagen in their Tranſactions; and of an elementary work intituled "Principia Syſtematis Chirurgiæ hodiernæ," publiſhed at Copenhagen, in 1788, 8vo.

Nov..... At Bermuda, Lieut. Hanam, ſon of Sir Wm. H. of Saliſbury.

At the ſame place, where he had arrived on the 22d of November, of the yellow fever, his Excellency Gov. Campbell. He was the ſame officer who conducted himſelf with ſuch addreſs and ability in a correſpondence with the American general Wayne about three years ago. He was then Major C. and commanded the Britiſh poſt at the Miami.

19. At Caſſel, aged 75, John-Mathew Maſſko, a native of Hungary, and profeſſor of mathematicks at Caſſel.

24. At his eſtate in Jamaica, Jaſper Hall, eſq.

Dec. 12. At Schierſtein, near Wiſbaden, in his 62d year, Frederick-Auguſtus Carthouſer, M. D. formerly profeſſor of phyſick and natural hiſtory in the univerſity of Gieſſen.

15. At Preſque iſle, the American General Wayne.

26. Rev. William Barrett, rector of High Ham, ſon of the late Mr. B. ſurgeon, of Briſtol.

1797. *Jan.*.... In Cavendiſh ſquare, Dorothy, wife of William Milbank, eſq. of Thorpe Barrow, in the North riding of the county of York. She was ſiſter of the wife of the Rev. Richard Clarke, who died on the 4th of the ſame month (ſee before, p. 83), at the rectory-houſe, Bedale. Mr. M. inherited this very large eſtate, of 14,000l. a-year, under the will of Ralph Milbank, eſq. of the ſame place, a relation of his, who was killed, ſome years ago, by a fall from a hay-ſtack, which broke his back, and which he only ſurvived twelve hours. His widow died at Bath in 1792. Mrs. Milbank had been married four years, was young and accompliſhed, and died in child-bed, leaving a ſon and daughter. She was conveyed from Cavendiſh-ſquare to their pariſh-church at Well, where ſhe was buried in the family-vault.

10. After a ſhort illneſs, aged 20, Miſs Wakeford, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Wm. W. of Empſhot, Hants; a very agreeable and accompliſhed young lady, in the bloom of youth, and who ſeemed to be bleſſed with a very healthy and ſound conſtitution, that promiſed long life.

20. At Chelſea, co. Middleſex, aged 70, Mrs. S. Lewis, relict of the late Mr. L. of that place, who died in 1783, and who uſed to hind books for, and enjoy the company and converſation of, the firſt literary men of his day; and was generally ſuppoſed to have been the original character of *Strap*, in "Roderick Random." Mrs. Lewis often aſſured the writer of this article, that her huſband denied the aſſertions of many people, as often as it was mentioned to him; but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe him to have been the perſon that Smollett had in view, as they came out of Scotland together, and, when Smollett lived in Chelſea, Mr. L. uſed to dine every Sunday with him. Mrs. L. has left two ſons.

Feb..... At Halifax, in Yorkſhire, Mrs. Parker; whoſe liberality to the poor and indigent around her will be very long remembered. She was the ſecond wife of the late Robert P. eſq. ſolicitor and agent to ſome of the moſt conſiderable eſtates in the county of York, who died, about the age of 50, in May laſt. Mrs. P. lived as a ſervant to his firſt wife, who died ſome years ago, by whom he had a ſon, Robert, now living, and who was of Cambridge.

At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, aged upwards of 80, Michael Doubleday, eſq. of the Abbey. His father, John, was alſo of

of this place, and died on the 15th of December, 1751, aged 90 (see vol. XXI. p. 572), leaving two sons and two daughters, one of whom was married to C. Forster, esq. of this place, an able and much-respected attorney, and whose three surviving daughters have alliances to the first families of the county; the other daughter was unmarried. His eldest son, Thomas, died some time ago, leaving children, who are since dead. Michael, abovementioned, was never married. This family were from the Southern part of this county, and were of the sect called Quakers. It used to be a saying of John, who was a short, active, little man, though his sons were tall, "There are two sorts of people I am not a match for—flaters and tilers, who work above me, and colliers, who work under ground and out of sight." This good old man was interred in the Quakers' burying ground in the Cannon-gate, Alnwick. This abbey was founded for Premonstratensian canons, and, according to Dugdale, had, in the 26th of Henry VIII. a revenue of 189l 15s. 1d. is situated extremely pleasant, with woods round it, on the North shore of the river Aln; like many old houses, it is built on the lowest of its ground. This estate did belong to the family of Brandling, of Gosforth, and was mortgaged by Sir Fran. Brandling, knt. to Mr. Doubleday, who has long since purchased it, and, it is said, has, with his other property, bestowed it on his nieces and their children. Hannah, the eldest, was first married to Edward Ward, esq. of Morpeth, who died about the year 1780 at Bristol. She married, 2dly, Mr. Bush, of the High-street, Bristol, wholesale linen-draper; by neither of which husbands she has had children. Susan, the second, married —— Pereth, esq. of Newcastle, son of Alderman Pereth, by whom she has one son. Dorothy, the 3d, married Nicholas Fenwick, esq. son of N. F. esq. of Lembenton, near Alnwick. They had each a fortune of 10,000l. on their marriage.

In Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, of an asthma, which terminated in a dropsy, occasioned by close application to business, Mr. Thomas-Emanuel Mayot, an eminent writing-stationer.

10. This day the body of Mr. Scott, a young gentleman of Trinity-college, Dublin, who had been missing since Jan. 30, was taken up, drowned, from the Liffey, at the South-west side of Carlisle-bridge. He had on the college undress volunteer uniform, with pantaloons and half-boots. No marks of violence were observed upon the body, which was discovered, on the ebb of tide, lying on the back, in the mud, between a coal-garbard and the quay-wall. The coroner's inquest sat, and brought in a verdict of Accidental Death.

15. In his 81st year, universally lamented, Sir Robert Burdett, bart of Foremark, co. Derby, for which county he served the office of sheriff so long ago as 1738. He was the posthumous son of Robert, who died before his father, Sir Robert, the preceding baronet. He was born 1716, and married, 1739, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, of Nuthall, co. Nottingham.

At Horsley, co. Derby, Edward Morley, gent.

16. Mrs Sayer, wife of James S. esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Ewell, Edmund Hammond, esq. of Haling-house, Surrey, one of the four sons of ——— H. esq. by the only surviving daughter and heir of —— Parker, esq. of Haling park, Croydon (he having only one son, who died insane, after being long in that deplorable state). Mr. Hammond succeeded to a considerable share of the business of his father's younger brother, Peter H. esq. in the brewery late Gurney's, in Castle-street, Long Acre (by which he acquired a very large fortune, and was extremely respected, and died Dec. 24, 1794, leaving one only child, a daughter, who, about eight years ago, married —— Davis, esq. of Herefordshire). Mr. H's three brothers are, William Parker Hammond, esq. and the Rev. Peter and Frank Hammond, both in the church. Mr. Wm. Parker Hammond (who is the eldest) married, in July, 1790, the only daughter, by a second marriage, of Sir Robert Carr, bart. formerly a silk-mercer on Ludgate-hill, who succeeded to his title on the death of his brother, Sir William Carr, bart. of Etal, in Northumberland, by Miss Little, now living. It is memorable that this gentleman married Miss Bigg, of an antient family in Northumberland, to his first wife, and Miss Little to his second. His grandsons by the first lady are, Sir Richard Carr Glynn, knt. and alderman of London, and Col. Thomas Glynn, late of the 1st guards, who are both married, and have several children.

At Kendal, aged 83, Myles Harrison, esq. recorder of Kendal, formerly of Lincoln's inn. He had often pleaded as a counsellor at the assizes and sessions since he was quite blind, which happened many years before his death.

17. In her 85th year, Lady Anne Conolly, eldest and last surviving daughter of Thomas Wentworth, third Earl of Strafford, by Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Johnson, knt. cousin to the late Duke of Northumberland. She married, in April, 1733, William Conolly, esq. and had issue. Her brother William, the last and fourth earl, dying, in 1791, without issue, the title became extinct.

At his house at Northampton, aged 66, the Rev. William Goodall, LL.B. many

years fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford. He was a gentleman of approved friendship and the ſtricteſt integrity; but, through life, he ſuffered much from ill health. As he could not regularly and perſonally attend to the diſcharge of the clerical function, he declined accepting a living from his college; and alſo reſigned that of Terling, in Nottinghamſhire, to which he was preſented by a relation, John Strutt, eſq. This conduct was highly laudable in him, although circumſtances may not enable others to imitate an example which they muſt approve. A life ſpent much in retirement, or in performing the duties of filial piety, can afford but few materials for a biographer. Dr. G. was beſt eſteemed, where moſt known, as a dutiful ſon, a ſincere friend, an affectionate huſband, and kind father.

18. At Oxford, in his 84th year, the Rev. Francis Randolph, D. D. principal of Alban-hall, in that univerſity. He was brother to the late learned Dr. Thomas Randolph, archdeacon of Oxford, and preſident of Corpus Chriſti college, &c. A. M. 1736; B. D. 1744; D. D. 1763. He was formerly fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, was preſented by that Society to the valuable living of Warborough, in Oxfordſhire, 1756, and was appointed principal of Alban hall, 1759, by John Earl of Weſtmorland, then lately elected chancellor of that univerſity. He was much eſteemed at Oxford, as a man of extenſive learning, a ſound divine, a ſkilful botaniſt, and well acquainted with moſt branches of natural hiſtory; and he will be long regretted by his friends and acquaintance as a moſt pleaſant and chearful companion, even at the advanced period of life to which he arrived. He died after a few days illneſs, retaining the uſe of his memory and faculties to the laſt.—He has bequeathed to the Univerſity 1000l. 3 per cents. for the purpoſe of building a room to contain the Pomfret or Arundel marbles, and other curioſities of a like nature, that are now in the poſſeſſion of, or may in future be left to, that learned body.

At Bath, aged 72 years, Mrs. Frances Dolben; a lady whoſe correct principles, lively ſenſe, and elegant manners, unobſtructed by a viſitation of more than 20 years unremitting illneſs, have left a pleaſing and reſpectful remembrance among a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

19. At Folkſtone, Kent, in his 88th year, Mr. N. Binfield.

At his houſe in Pall Mall, in his 74th year, James Dodſley, eſq. many years a very eminent and reſpectable bookſeller; of whom we ſhall be enabled to ſpeak more fully in our next.

20. At his houſe in Durham-place, Col. Oakes, late of the 33d regiment, and grandſon of the late Sir John Jacob.

21. At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Amelia Hallett. She was daughter to Mr Greſley, of Briſtol, by a ſiſter of the late Robert Marſh, eſq. ſome time a Bank director, and married, firſt, to her couſin, Mr. Marſh, an eminent ſilk-broker, by whom ſhe had a ſon and two daughters; and, ſecondly, to Mr. John Hallett, of Bow-lane, Cheapſide, gauze-weaver, who died 1788. As ſhe was going to Brighthelmſtone, in 1782, in a chariot, the horſes ran away, a little beyond Ryegate, when ſhe jumped out and fractured one of her legs in a dreadful manner, the effects of which ſhe experienced the remainder of her days: two young ladies, who were with her, ſitting ſtill, received no injury, as the coachman was ſoon afterwards able to ſtop the horſes. She was one of the firſt buried in the new church of St. Mary Outwich.

At his ſeat of Combe, near Honiton, co. Devon, the Rev. William Putt. He is ſucceeded in his ample poſſeſſions by his ſon, Raymondo P. eſq. of Christ Church, Oxford, a captain in the South Devon militia, an amiable and accompliſhed young gentleman, of moſt promiſing expectations.

At Epſom, in Surrey, in his 60th year, the Rev. Mr. Parkhurſt, well known in the learned world for his Greek and Hebrew Lexicons; and of whom an ample account ſhall be given next month.

25. At Wingham, in Kent, in his 85th year, Mr. William Sharp, formerly poſtmaſter at that place, where he kept the Red Lion inn for many years.

26. In Great Ormond ſtreet, aged 90, Daniel Kemp, eſq. who had for many years enjoyed a conſiderable place in the Mint, provoſt to the company of moneyers, acting as engineer, which, in the red-book, is rated at 1000l. per annum. He was youngeſt brother to John K. buried at Hendon from Newington, 1788. See Lyſons's "Environs of London," III. 12, 19.

In a mean lodging at the Bowl Pin, in Rolls buildings, Fetter-lane, aged 36, Mr. George Saint Leger, ſurgeon, formerly of Kentiſh-town. His mother lives in the royal houſehold, and is married to Mr. Winkworth, an attendant on the Duke of Clarence. He had good abilities in his profeſſion, and died beloved and lamented.

27. At her houſe in Brixton-place, Mrs. F. Humphreys, late of Dulwich, Surrey.

Aged 8, Maſter Tho. Mello, eldeſt ſon of Abr. M. eſq. of Highbury-pla. Iſlington.

At his ſeat at Carſwell, near Farringdon, Berks, in his 79th year, Henry Southby, eſq. the youngeſt of ſeven ſons of Richard S. eſq. of the ſame place, by the only daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Lye, of the city of Gloucester, by whom he had alſo three daughters, Mary, Bridget, and Eliza. This gentleman, diſtinguiſhed for piety, probity, and prudence, remarkably exemplified his humane qualities in the

great

great ſupport he afforded the Sunday-ſchools at Bath, of which he was treaſurer, and for the benefit of which he has bequeathed an eſtate of 18l. per annum. He married the relict of W. Hayter, eſq. and daugh. of James Harris, eſq. of Salisbury, to whoſe ſon and daughter he paid the moſt unremitted attention, by living with them, after the death of his lady, in habits of the ſtricteſt love and friendſhip. The latter ſurvives, to lament the loſs of ſo worthy a guardian, who has appointed her executrix of his laſt will. Dying without iſſue, his property is divided amongſt a nephew and two nieces. His ſiſter Mary died at Bath, unmarried, 1785. Bridget, marrying the Rev. John Hayward, rector of Withington, co. Glouceſter, died at Glouceſter, 1761, leaving one ſon, an officer in the honourable band of gentlemen-penſioners. Eliza, marrying Thomas Howe, eſq. of Fyfield, Berks, left three daughters: Eliza, married to Mr. Welker, of Bampton, co. Oxford; Harriet, to Mr. Richard Nayler, an eminent ſurgeon in the city of Glouceſter; and Jane, to Mr. Combes, of Henley, co. Oxford. Mrs. Howe died at Glouceſter, 1764, and her daughter, Mrs. Nayler, at Dawliſh, co. Devon, 1790, leaving an infant ſon, who did not long ſurvive her.

Mrs. Althea Gray, wife of John G. eſq. of Bloomsbury-ſquare.

In Of the gout in his ſtomach, William Hodges, eſq. R. A. of Brixham, Devon; a man of varied and conſiderable knowledge in his art. If he did not riſe to the ſummit of landſcape painting, there were in general ſtrength, correctneſs, and taſte, in his productions. His paintings and drawings of Aſiatic ſcenery are deſervedly admired. With a modeſty that always characterizes worth and genius, he retired from the proſecution of his art, conceiving that his place would be filled by men of greater merit. He had therefore, with the profits of his labours in the Eaſt, taken a ſhare in a provincial bank, which, with his attention, his integrity, and the many friends his virtues and talents had procured him, would probably have proved a proſperous undertaking. His perſonal manners were civil, affable, and communicative: and all he ſaid was marked by good ſenſe, truth, and ſimplicity. He has left, to regret his loſs, a numerous train of friends, and a widow, who is one of the moſt amiable and accompliſhed women in the kingdom, though the delicacy of her mind has chiefly confined the reputation of her merit and abilities within the ſphere of domeſtic intercourſe and enjoyment.

28. At Kenſington gravel-pits, Mr. Wm. Jones, partner in the houſe of Jeffreys, Jones, and Gilbert, goldſmiths to his Majeſty.

Lately, at Padua, Pacchierotti, the celebrated ſinger.

Mr. Robert Meikle, writer in Edinburgh, and ſecretary to the Grand Lodge of Maſons in that city.

At Exeter, *ſuddenly*, Remus Jackſon, eſq. merchant. He was one of the ſons of Wm. J. eſq. the celebrated muſical compoſer, and organiſt of the cathedral, who is ſtill living. He was the younger of the twin-brothers, Romulus and Remus, the elder of whom died in his infancy. He is ſaid to have lately loſt 5000l.; but died in good circumſtances.

T. Hutchinſon, of Harrowgate, M. D. F. A. S. He was an uſeful man in the line of his profeſſion; and had, in the courſe of many years experience, made a number of acute obſervations on the nature and efficacy of the Harrowgate waters; ſo that his loſs will be ſeverely felt by thoſe who are obliged to have recourſe to the Spa. In other reſpects he was a man of taſte and literature, had made an extenſive collection of ſpecimens of natural hiſtory, and poſſeſſed a well-furniſhed muſeum, which was ever open to the inſpection of the virtuoſo and antiquary.

At Ombersley-court, co. Worceſter, which has been the ſeat of his family from the reign of Elizabeth, Edwin Lord Sandys, a lineal deſcendant of the Archbiſhop of York of that name, who died 1588. His Lordſhip was born 1721; admitted of New-college, Oxford, where he imbibed a taſte for polite literature in general; proceeded B. C. L. 1736, and D. C. L. 1756; repreſented Droitwich in parliament 1747; Boſſiney, 1754; Weſtminſter, 1761; was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty 1767; but ſoon reſigned, and was, at his death, one of the vice-preſidents of the Weſtminſter infirmary. He ſucceeded his father, the firſt lord, 1770; and married, 1769, Anna-Maria, daughter of James Colebrooke, eſq. of Southgate, co. Middleſex, ſiſter to Sir James and Sir George Colebrooke, bart. and relict of William Paine King, eſq. of Fineſhade, co. Northampton; but, having no iſſue by her (who died in 1777) the title is extinct. By his Lordſhip's death, who was immenſely rich, all his valuable eſtates devolve to the Marchioneſs of Downſhire; in whoſe perſon three large inheritances are now veſted, by the deaths of different families.—Lord Sandys' niece Mary, only daughter of his third brother, Martin, was married, 1786, to Arthur Viſcount Kilwarlin, who, on the deceaſe of his elder brother, became Viſcount Fairford, and, on the death of his father, 1793, Marquis of Downſhire. By him ſhe has iſſue one ſon, Arthur Blundell Sandys-Trumbull, born Oct. 8, 1788, now Viſc. Fairford.

At his houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, where he had long been confined with a paralytic ſtroke, Rob. Hinde, eſq. youngeſt and only ſurviving ſon of the late Peter H. eſq. of Theobalds, and [illegible]

ther to Jacob H. eſq. of Langham, Eſſex, deceaſed.

Benedict Schaller, eſq. office-keeper of the treaſury, a place of not leſs than 500l. a-year, being to find coals and candle for the office. He was a native of Switzerland, and formerly in the ſuite of the Duke of Grafton.

At Bilton, near Rugby, co. Warwick, Miſs Addiſon, only ſurviving daughter of the celebrate Joſeph Addiſon, eſq. born juſt before his death, in 1718, by Sarah Counteſs-dowager of Warwick, daughter of Thomas Daſhwood, eſq. alderman of London. Miſs A. was buried at Bilton, on the 10th of March. Many years ſince ſhe made her laſt will in favour of the third ſon of Lord Bradford, who now comes in for her eſtate. There are left at her late houſe at Bilton ſeveral portraits of Mr. A. and his friends, and his library, which, it is preſumed, contains many valuable books and MSS. She inherited her father's memory, but none of the diſcriminating powers of his underſtanding; with the retentive faculties of Jedediah Buxton, ſhe was a perfect imbecile. She could go on in any part of her father's works, or repeat the whole, but was incapable of ſpeaking or writing an intelligible ſentence. Mr. A. himſelf was full of diffidence and timidity, and ſo weak in his body, that he could not riſe to the pitch of common utterance without a bottle of canary.

At Lambeth, in her 92d year, Dame Margaret Aylieffe, relict of Sir Joſeph A. bart. and daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Railton, eſq. of Carliſle. Sir Joſeph died April 19, 1781, aged 72, and, leaving no iſſue, the title became extinct.

Lady Thorowgood, relict of Sir Thomas T. knt. late of Sampſon's-hall, Kerſey, near Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Mrs. Sneyd, relict of Ralph S. eſq of Kellhall, Staffordſhire, and mother of the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Gooch, of Saxlingham, co. Norfolk.

March 1. At his houſe in Auſtin-friers, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Putman, F. R. S. 48 years one of the miniſters of the Dutch church at that place. His learning and piety were eminently conſpicuous; and was intimately acquainted with the celebrated Chandler, Lardner, and Farmer. He enjoyed the friendſhip of many of the moſt reſpectable of the eſtabliſhed Clergy, and admired its diſcipline and mode of worſhip. He was, from principle, a ſincere Chriſtian; and, though bred a Calviniſt, deteſted that ſpirit of bigotry and intolerance with which many of its followers were actuated. No man was more firmly attached to the preſent Government; and few men have paſſed through this malevolent world better beloved and leſs cenſured than he. In the year 1793 he intended to have reſigned his paſtoral office, and to have retired to his native city of Amſterdam; but the ſubverſion of the Government in that country prevented the accompliſhment of his wiſhes.

At Bath, in his 29th year, Peter Anthony Keck, eſq. of Stoughton-hill, co. Leiceſter, ſon of the late Anthony-James K. eſq. of the ſame place, M. P. for Newton, co. Lancaſter, and for Leiceſter 1765, who died at Bath, Jan. 28, 1782, and was buried at Stoughton. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Stoughton, attended by a numerous tenantry, and accompanied with every mark of attention and reſpect that gratitude could ſuggeſt, or affection dictate. In his death the poor have loſt a generous benefactor; the county one of its brighteſt ornaments; and ſociety a finiſhed gentleman. A view of his ſeat at Stoughton, much improved by his father, is in Throſby's Leiceſter Views, p. 320. It came to the Kecks by marriage with the Beaumonts, who held it above two centuries.

In Argyle-ſtreet, Sir Francis Lumm, bart. of Lumville, in the King's county, and governor of Roſs caſtle, in the kingdom of Ireland.

At his houſe in Portman ſtreet, aged 75, Mr. Foſs.

2. Edward Terry, eſq. of his Majeſty's Victualling-office, Somerſet-place.

Murdered, at Sharon, the houſe of the Rev. Dr. Waller, in the county of Donegal, in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. W. Hamilton, rector of Fanet, in that county, and late fellow of Trinity-college, Dublin (ſee p. 185).

At his houſe in Berkeley-ſquare, having juſt entered on his 8 th year, Horatio Earl of Oxford. This Nobleman, better known in the republick of letters by the name of Horace Walpole, was the youngeſt of 3 ſons of the celebrated Miniſter of this country, Sir Robert Walpole, knight of the Garter, afterwards Lord Orford, by his firſt wife, Catharine, daughter of Robert Shorter, of Bybrook*, Kent, eſq. to whoſe memory this her ſon erected, in Henry VII's chapel at Weſtminſter, a monument of filial piety and elegance of compoſition, a beautiful figure of a Veſtal,

* Bybrook is in Kennington parish, and was purchaſed by Sir John Shorter, appointed lord mayor of London by James II. though neither ſheriff nor freeman, 1683, in which year he died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, father of Lady Walpole. Her ſiſter married Francis Lord Conway; and of her three brothers, John, the eldeſt, who ſucceeded his father, and was a commiſſioner of the ſtamp-duties, on recovering from illneſs, renounced the errors of popery, which he had lately embraced, Sept. 12, 1731; another brother died Nov. 19, 1734.

in

in white marble, on a pedestal of the same, with the inscription given below *.

Mr. Walpole was born 1716; was some time at Eton school, and afterwards at Cambridge. At Eton he formed an intimate acquaintance with the celebrated poet Gray; and they went together on the tour of Europe, in the years 1739, 1740, and 1741. Unhappily, they had a dispute in the course of their travels, which produced a separation. Mr. Walpole was able to make a splendid figure during the remainder of his destined course; but poor Gray, after the separation, was obliged to observe a very severe economy. "This difference arose from the difference of their tempers; the latter being, from his earliest years, curious, pensive, and philosophical; the former, gay, lively, and inconsiderate. This, therefore, occasioned their separation at Reggio. Mr. G. went before him to Venice; and staying there till he could find means of returning to England, he made the best of his way home, re-passing the Alps, and following almost the same route, through France, which he had before gone to Italy. In justice to the memory of so respectable a friend, Mr. W. (says Mr. Mason, Life of Gray, 4to, p. 41) enjoins me to charge him with the chief blame in their quarrel, confessing that more attention, complaisance, and deference, to a warm friendship and superior judgement and prudence, might have prevented a rupture that gave much uneasiness to them both, and a lasting concern to the survivor; though, in the year 1744, a reconciliation was effected between them by a lady who visited both parties." This event took place after their return to England; but the *cause* in their friendship left a *fear* that never was totally effaced. Mr. Walpole was nominated to represent the city of Norwich, when his father visited it, July 3, 1713 (Ill. 378); and attended the Prince of Orange to England in that year (ibid. 605). He was chosen member for Callington, in Cornwall, in the parliament which met June 25, 1741; was a second time in parliament, as representative for Castle-Rising, in Norfolk, in 1747; and for King's Lynn, in 1754 and 1761; and, at the expiration of that parliament, he finally retired from the stage of politicks, and confined himself wholly to literary pursuits. He held, to his death, the office of usher of his Majesty's exchequer, comptroller of the pipe, and clerk of the estreats. Upon the death of his nephew, George, third Earl of Orford, 1791, he succeeded to the title and estates.

Among the numerous publications which issued from his press, established at Strawberry-hill, 1757, under the conduct of Mr. Thomas Kirkgate (who, after having largely contributed to the extension of his Lordship's fame by the honourable support of his press for 40 years, is placed, we are sorry to observe, in his patron's will, on the footing of a menial servant, by a legacy of ONLY 100l.) the first was "A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, 1758," 2 volumes, 12mo, 300 copies, in which he has shewn much industry and judicious criticism; and of which a second edition, corrected and enlarged, was published by Mr. Dodsley, in 1759, by his permission, for general sale. In 1786 a postscript was printed at Strawberry-hill; and, we understand, large additions are left in MS. for this Catalogue; the principal articles of which are, one of Lord Chesterfield, and one other of Lord Edgcumbe, known by the name of Dick Edgcumbe, which are, perhaps, better written than any other two in the whole work; the latter is composed particularly *con amore*; and, though it represents the subject of it full of defect and irregular propensity, yet these are so tempered with extenuating circumstances and pardonable offences, as to leave, upon the whole, an amiable impression of the character. Some trivial "Remarks" on this Catalogue were published in 1759.

"Ædes Walpolianæ; or, A Description of the Pictures at Houghton-hall, Norfolk, 1752," 4to. This valuable collection he lived to see transferred to Russia, to

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* To the memory
of
Catharine Lady Walpole,
eldest daughter of Robert Shorter, Esq.
of Bybrook, in Kent,
and
first wife of Sir Robert Walpole,
afterwards Earl of Orford,
Horace,
her youngest son,
consecrates this monument.
She had beauty and wit
without vice and vanity,
and cultivated the arts
without affectation.
She was devout,
though without bigotry to any sect;
and was without prejudice to any party
though the wife of a Minister,
whose power she esteemed
but when she could employ it
to benefit the miserable,
or to reward the meritorious.
She loved a private life,
though born to shine in public;
and was an ornament to courts,
untainted by them.
She died April 20, 1737.

There are two portraits of this lady, one in mezzotinto by Simon, after Dahl, the other prefixed to her son's description of the Houghton pictures.

satisfy the creditors of his predecessor, but not till after the greater part had had justice done to them in engravings by various artists, under the truly liberal patronage of Mr. Alderman Boydell.

His "Historic Doubts respecting the Character, Conduct, and Person, of Richard the Third, 1768," is a work of ingenuity, argument, and knowledge; but was, in a great measure, derived from Sock's History of that Monarch. "Some Remarks" on this work, by Mr. Robert Masters, rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, in "Archæologia," II. 198, with more petulance than argument, provoked Mr. W. to withdraw himself from the Society of Antiquaries, of which he had been elected a member 1753. Mr. Fred. Will. Guydickens also published "An Answer" to it, or an attempt to confute him from his own arguments, 1768, 4to, under the initials F. W. G. of the Middle Temple. Dr. Milles, dean of Exeter, had also offered some arguments against them, from a Wardrobe account (see "Archæologia," I. 361).

The "Anecdotes of Painting in England, with some Account of the principal Artists, with incidental Notes on other Arts, collected by the late Mr. George Vertue, and now digested and published from his original MSS," were published in three vols. the two first in 1762, the 3d in 1763, 600 copies; and a second edition of them, 1765, for William Bathoe, all at Strawberry-hill; where appeared, 1771, a IVth, to which was added "The History of the modern Taste in Gardening." In 1763 appeared "A Catalogue of Engravers who have been born or resided in England; digested, by Mr. Horace Walpole, from the MSS. of Mr. George Vertue: to which is added, an Account of the Life and Works of the latter;" in which the world is much indebted to him for many particulars relating to the genius, the works, and the life, of the inimitable Hogarth; and, in 1782, a third edition was printed in 5 vols. by Mr. Dodsley; and a fourth, by the same bookseller, 1786, in the same size and number of vols. The Essay on Gardening was translated into French by the late Duc de Nivernois, and printed, with the translation, at Strawberry-hill, 1785, in 4to. A copy of this translation, late belonging to Mr. B. White, has the following presentation written in it: "Voila la petite ouvrage que M. le Controlleur-Général a perous qui lui fut addressé, & dont il avoit voulu voir un exemplaire. Si M. M. le C. G. lit le texte Anglois, il y trouvera beaucoup des choses agréables; mais, s'il ne lit que le François, il est suplié de se souvenir que le traducteur n'avoit garde de lui en proposer la lecture, & qu'en lui envoyant la chétive traduction, il ne fait que lui donner un preuve de son attachment. Dimanche, 18 Xbre, 1785."

One of the first effusions of Mr. W's press, not the work of its noble owner, was a splendid edition of Mr. Gray's poems, 1757, folio, with elegant and original designs by Mr. Richard Bentley, eldest son of the celebrated Dr. B*. Gray's two first odes were originally printed here, 1757.

In 1759 was printed at Strawberry-hill an handsome edition, in quarto, of "Lucan's Pharsalia," 300 copies, with notes on the first four books by Dr Bentley, under the direction of Mr. Cumberland, who possesses the Doctor's classical books, with his marginal notes; the rest of the notes are by Grotius.

"Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by himself, 1764," 4to, 200 copies; reprinted by Dodsley, 1770, 4to.

"Mémoires du Comte de Grammont, par Monsieur le Comte Antoine Hamilton: nouvelle Edition, augmentée de Notes & des Eclaircissements nécessaires par M. Hor. Walpole, 1771," 4to. Of this work only 100 copies were printed several years before; and this edition was considerably improved with notes such as an Englishman only could have supplied, illustrating the characters that figure in this Atalantis, or amorous history of the dissolute court of Charles II.; with portraits of the author and his hero and heroine. See our vol. XLIV. p. 559, I. II. 1040. There was an edition of these Mémoires in 8vo, 1762; but a more splendid edition in English, with notes, and 72 original portrait of the characters, foreign and domestic, mentioned therein, by Mr. Harding, 1793, 4to.

His latter publications were,

Paul Hentzner's journey into England in 1598, 1757, 220 copies, being that part of his "Itinerarium Galliæ, Germaniæ," &c. printed at Breslaw, 1617, 4to, and Nuremberg, 1629, 8vo, relating to this country.

Lord Whitworth's account of Russia, 1758, 12mo, 760 copies.

Fugitive Pieces, 12mo, 1758, 200 copies.

Parallel between Magliabecchi and Hill, by Mr. Spence, 1758, 12mo, 700 copies.

Comelie vestale, tragédie, par M. le président Henault, 1768, 12mo, 200 copies; 150 sent to Paris.

Copies of seven original letters from Edward VI. to Barnaby Fitz Patrick, 1771, 4to, 200 copies.

Miscellaneous Antiquities; or, a Collection of curious papers, either republished from scarce tracts, or now first printed from original MSS, 1772, 4to, in numbers,

* Author of several publications, and some pieces of much wit and humour; among which, his tragedy of "Philodamus" was illustrated with a commentary by Mr. Gray, who esteemed it one of the most capital pieces in the English language, and published by Dodsley, 1767.

to

to be continued occasionally, of which only two were printed *, 500 copies.

Verses by Mr. Fitz Patrick and Mr. Fox, 1775, 4to.

The Somnambole; or, The Sleep-walker, a comedy, translated by Lady Craven, 1778.

Poems by Anna Chambers Countess Temple, 1764 †, 4to, 100 copies.

Hoyland's poems, 12mo, 1769, 300 copies.

Lines for the monument of Rose, a favourite spaniel.

W. Jones's Muse recalled, an ode, occasioned by the nuptials of [George-John] Lord Viscount Althorpe [now Lord Spencer] and Miss Lavinia Bingham, daughter of Lord Lucan, 1781.

Play-bill, "High Life below Stairs," and "The Rump," with the songs in "High Life below Stairs," at the revived theatre at Hinchinbrook, 1786, fol.

Prologue and Epilogue, by Generals Conway and Burgoyne, to the play of "The Way to Keep Him," performed at Richmond house, 17 May, 1787, before their Majesties and the Princesses, with the dramatis personæ, 1787, fol.

Bishop Bonner's Ghost, a poem, by Miss Hannah More, 1789, 4to.

Translation from Dante, Canto XXXIII. 4to.

The only dramatic work from his pen was "The Mysterious Mother, a Tragedy," 12°, never intended for performance or publication, printed at his own private press at Strawberry-hill, 1768, and of which only 50 copies were circulated among his friends ‡. The story is founded on a subject too horrid for the stage; but it is well worthy of perusal in the closet, as it paints the horrors of guilt, and exhibits a considerable knowledge of the human heart, supported by much poetic vigour.

"The Castle of Otranto," a romance, by this author, inscribed to the late Earl of Hertford, 1766, 12mo, produced an agreeable exercise of the fevered passions; but, as the archetype of all that miserable trash which now deluges the press, and is calculated to excite apprehension and surprize, without throwing one new light upon life or nature, it may be regretted that the author ever presented it to the world. Another edition was published 1791, 12mo. A splendid edition of it, in quarto, was printed at the Bodoni press at Parma, 1791, with a view of the castle in its present state.

Lord O. was one of the combination of wits who supported Moore in his periodical paper intituled "The World;" and his contributions were among the most numerous and successful articles in that entertaining miscellany.

Amongst the Earl's posthumous works will be his letters, during forty years, to Sir Horace Mann; and great additions to the "Royal and Noble Authors." And there are many pieces of occasional poetry, scattered through various publications, which might be formed into a volume, creditable to the taste and talents of this author. His conduct relative to the unfortunate Chatterton was a source of so much regret to himself, that we forbear any animadversion on the subject *.

Lord O. never was married; and, as far as we can learn, his chief mistress, through life, was the Muse. He was fond of conversation, agreeable, communicative in his manners, and possessed a greater stock of literary and political anecdotes, perhaps, than any man in this country. During almost the whole of his life he was the victim of the gout, which at last reduced him to a cripple. But it never impaired his faculties; and, to the very moment of death, his understanding seemed to bid defiance to the shock of Nature. He was interred among his family at Houghton, in a private manner, agreeably to his particular directions.

There are several prints of this Nobleman, from paintings taken in the earlier part of his life; but continued infirmity so changed his person, that none of them retain the least similitude: two, after Reynolds, by M'Ardell, 1757, mezzotinto, and by B. Reading; and a third by Parisot, after Falconet. The only faithful representation of him is to be found among the collection of contemporary heads, drawn by the ingenious Mr. Geo. Dance. A fourth by Barlow, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, has just been published, of a size to bind up with his 4to publications; and another of Strawberry-hill by the same.

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* N° I. contained an account of tournaments, from Segar's "Honour Military and Civil, London, 1602;" N° II. Life of Sir Thomas Wyatt, sen. with his defence after his indictment and trial, copied by Mr. Gray from the British Museum. These numbers were aped by Mr. Ives in two numbers the following year, inscribed to Mr. W.; which, it is not unlikely, checked the other design.

† She was daughter of Thomas Chambers, of Hanworth, esq.; married to the last earl, Richard, 1737; and died 1777.

‡ It was pirated at Dublin, 1791, 12mo.

* See his letters to the Editor of Chatterton's Miscellanies, and to Mr. Wm. Barrett, of Bristol, printed at his own press, 1779, and by his own desire reprinted in our vol. LII. pp. 189, 247, 326, 347. It does not appear who was the Editor to whom this apology was addressed; but that Mr. Barrett was most egregiously duped by the young forger, no proofs are wanting. If they are not thick enough spread in the History of Bristol, perhaps they may be found in the Study of another medical man. See, in our last month, p. 125.

By

By a late deciſion of Chancery, on an amicable ſuit and ſtated therein, and determined juſt before Lord Orford's death, his great nephew, the Earl of Cholmondeley, comes into immediate poſſeſſion of the Houghton eſtate; and to him Lord O. has given it by will; remainder to Lord Viſcount Malpas. Beſides his funded property, his Lordſhip leaves an eſtate, of near 4000l. a year, which accompanies the title. The earldom becomes extinct; the barony of Walpole devolves to Lord Walpole of Wolverton, on failure of iſſue-male in the elder branch of the family.

Lord Orford's will extends to the great length of 22 ſheets of paper, beſides the addition of 7 codicils. In one of theſe, written on a ſcrap of paper in December laſt, he deſires that his body may be opened, and that it may be afterwards privately interred; and, in another, he makes a bequeſt, to Robert Berry, eſq. of North Audley-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, and his two daughters, Mary and Agnes Berry, of a ſquare box, marked O, containing all his printed works and MSS. to be publiſhed at their diſcretion, and for their own emolument. To theſe two ladies he gives 4000l. each; and, for their lives, the houſe and garden late Mrs. Clive's, with the long meadow before the ſame, and all the furniture there; after their deaths or marriages, to go to the ſame uſes as Strawberry-hill; and with a reſtriction not to let the houſe for longer than a year. By the ſame codicil he alſo directs all the boxes containing his prints, books of prints, &c. be conveyed to Strawberry-hill, to remain as heir-looms appurtenant to that eſtate; and makes it a particular requeſt to the perſon in poſſeſſion of his favourite reſidence, that the books, and every article of furniture there, may be preſerved with care, and not diſpoſed of, nor even removed. But all the letters written to him by ſuch of his friends as ſhall be living at the time of his death, are to be returned to the writers.

Strawberry-hill* is given to the Hon. Mrs. Anne Damer†, and a legacy of 2000l. to keep it in repair, on condition that ſhe reſides there, and does not diſpoſe of it to any perſon, unleſs it be the Counteſs-dowager of Waldegrave, on whom and her heirs it is entailed.

Lord Orford has died worth 91,000l. 3 per cents, and has given away 50,000l. ſterling in legacies (which, in the preſent ſtate of the funds, will leave nothing to the reſiduary-legatee). His Lordſhip had promiſed his niece, the Ducheſs of Glouceſter, his beautiful villa of Strawberry-hill at his deceaſe; but, offering her the choice of that or a legacy of 10,000l. ſhe has preferred the latter; the intereſt of which is left to truſtees, for her ſeparate uſe, during the joint lives of herſelf and the Duke; and the principal to herſelf at the Duke's death. He has bequeathed 5000l. and the advowſon of Peldon rectory, Eſſex, to his great niece, Counteſs-dowager Waldegrave, for life; remainder to her eldeſt and other ſons; then to the Counteſs of Euſton and her ſons; then to Lady Horatio-Anne Seymour Conway and her iſſue. To the Counteſs dowager Waldegrave he has alſo given his leaſehold houſe in Berkeley-ſquare, with the uſe of the furniture for life; then to her eldeſt ſon. To his brother-in-law, Charles Churchill, and to George his ſon, 3500l. in truſt, to pay the intereſt to Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter Daye and Rachel Davidſon Daye, in full ſatisfaction for their claims againſt the advowſon of Peldon; and, after their deceaſe, to pay that ſum to his brother-in-law Charles C. To Lord Frederick Campbell and Mrs. Damer 4000l. in truſt for Caroline Counteſs Dowager of Aylesbury, widow of Gen. Conway, and mother of Mrs. Damer, for life; and after to Mrs. D. To his ſiſter Lady Maria Churchill 2000l. and an annuity of 200l.; and to her two daughters, Lady Cadogan and Sophia Walpole, 500l. each. To her three nephews, George, Henry, and Horace Churchill, 500l. each. To his niece Laura Keppel 500l; and to

* This very beautiful villa was originally a ſmall tenement, built 1698, by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, as a lodging-houſe. Colley Cibber was one of its firſt tenants; and, after him, ſucceſſively, Talbot Biſhop of Durham, the Marquis of Carnarvon, Mrs. Chenevix the toy-woman, and Lord John-Philip Sackville. Mr. W. purchaſed it 1747, began to fit it up in the Gothic ſtyle 1753, and completed it 1776. He permitted it to be ſhewn, by tickets, to parties of four, from May to October, between the hours of 12 and 3, and only one party a-day. The beſt, conciſe account of this villa, and its valuable contents, that has hitherto appeared, may be found in Mr. Lyſons's "Environs of London," III. 567—574; but a more particular deſcription of it may ſoon be expected in a Hiſtory (already printed) of the Pariſh of Twickenham. *A Catalogue raiſonnée* of its furniture was drawn up by the noble owner, printed at Strawberry-hill in 1774, and reſerved as a bequeſt to his particular friends after his deceaſe. Of this work 100 copies are on ſmall paper, and 6 on large; it is illuſtrated with 14 prints by Godfrey, after drawings by Marlow and Pars. In the cottage in the flower-garden was a library, formed of all the publications during the reigns of the three Georges, or Mr. W's own time.

† Daughter of the late Gen. Conway and relict of the Hon. John Damer, eldeſt ſon of the preſent Earl of Dorcheſter.

each

each of her children, Frederick K. Anna-Maria Stapleton, Laura Fitzroy, and Charlotte K. 500l. each. To the Counteſs of Euſton, Lady Horatio Anne Seymour Conway, Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley, 500l. each. To his great nephew, George-James Cholmondeley, 500l.; and 500l. in truſt for his mother. To his great nieces, Margaret C. Frances Bellingham, and the Hon. Mrs. Eſther Liſle, 500l. each. To Sir Horace Mann, 500l. To his deputy, Charles Bedford, 200l.; and to his clerk, William Harris, 150l. To his ſervant Philip Colomb, an annuity of 25l. and afterwards a legacy of 150l. all his wearing apparel, and the Walnut-tree houſe in Twickenham for ever. To his gardener, John Cowie, an annuity of 20l. for his life and that of Catharine his wife. Legacies (in general 100l. each) to all his preſent and many of his former ſervants. The intereſt of 300l. to the poor of Twickenham. To the Duke of Richmond 200l. and to him and the Dutcheſs 300l. each, for rings. To Lord Frederick Campbell 200l. for a ring; and his lordſhip and Mrs. Damer are appointed executor and executrix; and Mrs. Damer reſiduary legatee.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Geo. Lenox are truſtees for his freehold manor and lands in Norfolk, held of the Biſhop of Norwich and Chriſt's College, Cambridge, for the uſe of the perſons poſſeſſed of the freehold eſtates in Norfolk.

3. John Townſon, eſq. of Gray's-inn, many years a director of the Eaſt-India Company, and twice returned to parliament for the borough of Midhurſt. He will be very long and ſincerely regretted by every one who had the happineſs to know him, and was acquainted with his numerous virtues. He was extenſively charitable without oſtentation, zealouſly patriotic and loyal, clear and ſound in underſtanding, inviolable in veracity and integrity, nice and ſympathetic in his feelings; neither misfortune nor danger could ſubdue the firmneſs of his mind. He was ſteady and ſincere in his friendſhip, politely attentive and affable in his behaviour, and truly benevolent to all. If ever he betrayed an unguarded quickneſs of temper, it was only the irreſiſtible impulſe of the moment, inſtantly expiated by ſelf-rebuke, and never leaving the ſmalleſt degree of rancour or ill-will, even againſt his worſt enemy.

At Briſtol Hotwells, Charles Nairne, eſq. of Milkhouſe, near Cranbrook, Kent.

In Park-place, St. James's, Weſtminſter, in his 64th year, Wm. Hey, eſq. formerly chief-juſtice of Quebec. In 1774 he was returned to parliament for Sandwich in Kent, but vacated his ſeat in 1776, on being appointed a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms; an office which he continued to fill till his death. He was a great favourite with the late Lord Chancellor, and was dining with him when the great ſeal was ſtolen, 1785. He has left a widow, but no children. He had a fine ſeat on Coxheath, in Kent.

Mrs. Maltby, wife of Mr. George M. of Homerton.

4. Mr. Thomas Wright, printer, Peterborough-court, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Ibſley, co. Hants, Mrs. Cray, relict of Jeremiah C. eſq. late of that place.

At Tottenham, far advanced in years, Mrs. Sophia Sadleir, youngeſt and laſt ſurviving daughter of Mr. John S. of Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, merchant, who died at Edmonton, April 20, 1755. He was the father of three ſons and five daughters, none of whom were married, except the ſecond daughter, Elizabeth, who became the third wife of Thomas Bray, eſq. Spital-fields weaver, who died at Edmonton, March 13, 1763, aged 69, as ſhe alſo did in Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in February, 1794, aged 88, leaving one daughter, Mary-Sophia, ſole heireſs and repreſentative of her grandfather, who, on June 26, 1788, became the ſecond wife of Sir Alexander Hood, K.B. now Ld. Bridport. Mr. Sadleir was not, as ſaid in vol. XXV. 187, the perſon who diſcovered the derangement in the affairs of the Mercers Company, Mr. Duntter having that merit.

In the Fleet priſon, in his 40th year, of a mortification in his arm, Mr. Peter Wilder, late of St. James's-ſtreet. He was brought up a cook, and married a daughter of Mr. Connor, who kept the Mitre at Barnet, by whom he had Major Francis W. of the 106th regiment. This young gentleman was educated at Eton, where he was entered in the name of Lockhart, and, no expence being ſpared, he had the tuition of the beſt maſters.

5. In Lawrence-ſtreet, Chelſea, Mr. Wm. H. Bailie, of the Stamp-office.

6. At the houſe of her ſiſter, Mrs. Barton, in Trump-ſtreet, London, Miſs E. Scudamore, daughter of the late Mr. Edw. S. apothecary at Canterbury.

7. Suddenly, at Buckingham-houſe, far advanced in years, Madame Schwellenbergen, keeper of the robes to the Queen, which place ſhe has enjoyed ever ſince her Majeſty's arrival in England.—Her remains were, on the 16th, conveyed from the houſe of a German ſtay-maker in Charlotte-ſtr. Pimlico (whither they were carried on the morning after her deceaſe), in a hearſe and ſix, followed by two mourning-coaches, to the German chapel in the Savoy, where her ladyſhip was interred in the vault, near the corpſe of the Baron d'Alvenſleben, late envoy from Hanover. The mourners who attended were, the Rev. Meſſrs. Rhoers and Schroeder, Dr. Brandis, and Mr. De Luc. On the coffin was inſcribed, "Elizabeth Juliana Schwellenberg, Keeper

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1797.

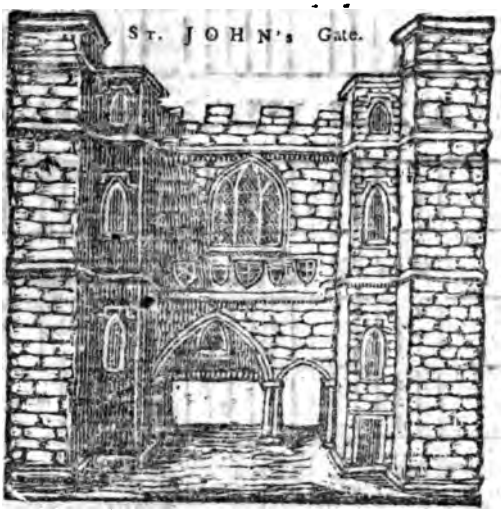
Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchequ Bills.	Irish 5 perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	New L. 18 M.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Tot. Tickets.	Prize dif.
27	133	53	51⅝	67½	77	15⅝	6⅝	152					1 dif.	69	50	10⅛	10 dif.	£5 6 0		6½ dif.
28	135½	52⅝	51	67	76¾	15¼	6⅝	151½						68⅞	49⅝	10⅛		15 10 0		6½
1	136	52⅝	51⅜		77		6⅝	152					10	68¼	49⅝	10⅛	10½	16 0 0		
2	135½	52⅝	51		76¾		6⅝	151¾						69	49½	10⅛		16 10 0		
3	135½	51⅝	51⅜		77		6⅝						23	68⅛	50	10⅛		15 15 0		7
4	138		51		76¾		6⅝	23 dif.								10⅛		15 0 0		
5	Sunday																			
6	135		51⅜		76⅞		6⅝		20				3		49⅞	10⅛	10½	15 0 0		
7	134½		51		76⅝				15					67¾	49⅝			15 15 0		7
8																				
9	133½		51⅛		76			151	16				3		49	10		15 15 0		
10	130		50⅜		75¼			149¾	13						48⅞	9⅞		15 10 0		
11	129		50⅛		74½			150	12						48½	9¾	11	15 5 0		7½
12	Sunday																			
13	130		51		75			149½	10						48⅞	9⅝		17 5 0		
14	129½		50⅞		74½			151	12						48⅞	9¾	11⅝	20 0 0		7½
15	129⅝		50⅝		74⅝			149½	11						48⅞			24 0 0		
16			50⅜		74¾			150	12						48¾	9¾	12	25 15 0		
17			51		75			151	11						49			28 0 0		
18			50⅜		74⅜			149							48½	9¾		31 10 0		
19	Sunday																			
20			50⅞		73⅞			148							48⅞	9⅞		36 0 0		8
21			50⅛		73			147½							48½	9¾	13	38 0 0		
22	128½		50⅛		73			148	7								14	50 0 0		
23	128		50⅜		72⅞			149							48⅝	9¾	14½	60 0 0		
24	128⅛		50		74			147½	6								15	52 10 0		8½
25	128⅛		50⅛		73			148							48½		15½	20 0 0		
26	Sunday																			

Bank and India Stock fall as above, including the Dividend.

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

The *Gentleman's* *Magazine*

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun--Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
Morning Post.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Cheſter, Coventry



Cumberland
Doncaſter 2
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hul
Ipſwich
Ireland
Leicester
Lewes Leed
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Mancheſter 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Saliſbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury 2
Stafford
Stamford 2
Wincheſter
Whitehaven
Worceſter
York 3

For APRIL, 1797.

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By *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all *Letters* to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1797.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1797.
1	SE moderate	29,93	29	32	14 2.9	motled sky, sun at intervals
2	SE moderate	80	32	34	.7	sun at intervals, with dark clouds
3	SE moderate	62	34	35	.7	overcast
4	SE moderate	52	43	42	.7	overcast
5	E brisk	55	38	39	.8	black clouds
6	SE calm	70	36	38	.7	cloudless, with sun
7	S gentle	30, 0	35	36	.8	clouds, slight showers
8	E calm	0	38	39	.5	white clouds partially
9	E calm	0	31	34	.5	fog in the morning, clears up
10	E calm	29,88	37	39	.8	overcast
11	NE brisk	92	35	36	.9	overcast
12	N moderate	30, 6	35	36	.7	gloomy, with sun at intervals
13	SE calm	10	35	38	.9	cloudless
14	SW calm	8	34	36	.8	white clouds thinly scattered
15	E calm	2	34	36	.9	clear, with sun
16	SE calm	29,94	40	40	.8	gloomy
17	E moderate	30, 2	38	39	.9	gloomy
18	NE calm	10	41	41	3.0	clear
19	S calm	10	37	39	2.9	gloomy at intervals
20	N calm	20	37	39	3.0	gloomy, with sun at intervals
21	SE calm	30	46	41	.0	sun, sometimes clear, sometimes marbled
22	S gentle	25	35	38	.0	overcast [fky
23	SW moderate	29, 9	47	45	.0	showers
24	S moderate	88	44	45	2.5	heavy rain P. M.
25	SW moderate	47	43	44	.3	showers
26	W moderate	40	45	43	.2	white clouds, with sun
27	SE moderate	38	42	43	.5	showers
28	N calm	46	42	42	.5	black clouds, slight showers
29	SW calm	46	42	43	.4	white clouds, with sun
30	SW calm	70	42	43	.5	white clouds partially
31	S moderate	58	42	43	.4	cloudy, showers

1. Sparrow builds.—4. Hawthorn foliates.—5. Duft rifes in eddies this and the two preceding days.—6. Sweet-fcented violet flowers.—14. Wall-flower blooms.—15. Elder foliates.—16. Rhubarb breaks ground.—17. Dandelion flowers.—20. A Moth appears.—23. Frogs fporting on the top of the ponds.—25. Jachamahacha and Lorch foliate.—27. Periwinkle flowers.—28. Dead Nettle flowers.—30. Hop-buds appear.

Fall of rain, 1.55 inch. Evaporation, 2 inches 3-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for April, 1797.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1797.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	45	52	44	29,50	fhowery
28	46	51	4	,43	fhowery
29	40	53	42	,45	fair
30	42	45	40	,51	fhowery
31	39	49	44	,65	fhowery
A. 1	45	54	4	,60	fhowery
2	43	47	41	,54	fhowery
3	35	38	42	,04	fnow
4	37	45	43	,64	fair
5	42	46	40	,77	cloudy
6	41	46	40	,80	cloudy
7	43	47	40	,92	cloudy
8	42	51	43	,88	cloudy
9	41	50	42	,85	cloudy
10	43	46	4	,84	clou. & windy
11	44	45	44	,62	fmall rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1797.
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	44	64	51	29,63	fair
13	47	54	47	,75	cloudy
14	45	48	45	,82	rain
15	44	51	46	,73	cloudy
16	46	53	44	,72	fair
17	44	55	45	,70	fair
18	43	48	43	,75	fair
19	42	55	42	,92	fair
20	44	52	41	,90	fair
21	46	53	48	,78	fair
22	47	63	50	,80	fair
23	52	66	52	,84	fair
24	54	62	48	,85	fair
25	55	61	49	,83	fair
26	47	58	43	,80	rain

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For APRIL, 1797.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

THE collectors of provincial tokens will probably not be sorry to find that my letter, published in your vol. LXVI. p. 753, should have had the effect of producing so fair and handsome an acknowledgement as that which appears with Mr. Pye's name to it, p. 991 of the same volume. The matter between Mr. P. and myself is very easily settled. His explanation of Pl. 2. No. 4, of his publication (the Edinburgh) is satisfactory, in proving (what I could readily have acknowledged) that his is an accurate representation of a *genuine* token; but not so in satisfying the objection that the one he copied from was not of the first date issued, namely 1790. His observation on Pl. 7, No. 5, stands exactly under the same circumstances. His remark on (the Macclesfield) Pl. 3, No. 2, corrects a mis-statement of mine, that the only date was 1790; but my observation stands good as far as respects the originality of the date, namely, that 1790 was the original. Respecting (the Birmingham, with obverse of Johnson's head) Pl. 6, No. 2, I have already, in vol. LXVI. p. 838, made my acknowledgements to Mr. Pye, who has obligingly set right a mistake, which (owing to the hurry in which I had looked over his tokens) I had made at the same time respecting the Hastings token, by allowing that the exergue is omitted in his representation. With him I allow that the earliest and best impressions of Pl. 35, No. 1, are not payable at Thomas Haycraft's, Deptford. The impression I then had, far inferior to an original one I have since obtained, led me into error. I cannot quit this part of my subject without saying how sensible I am of *Mr. Pye's* candour and politeness in noticing so readily the observations I had hastily thrown together.

I am happy to find that the plan I have suggested for an arrangement of tokens, &c. should have met with the approbation of a person, who from his pursuits, place of residence, and other considerations, is more than ordinarily competent to give an opinion on the subject. It is the arrangement which I have myself adopted, and continue, because I find it answers my convenience. In some few instances I have been puzzled under what head to place a particular piece; but, I think, at least the same difficulty would have occurred had I followed any other method. It is, therefore, not without confidence that I recommend it to others as practicable. Should they find it as convenient as I have, I shall be happy to have been of assistance to them; should they not choose to adopt it, or on the experiment find it not to answer, the attempt I have made cannot be ill taken. By following the plan of distribution I have recommended, a collector will be better enabled to judge of the merit or demerit of particular descriptions of tokens than if they were interspersed amongst others. For instance, the Trial-tokens, when seen together in the same drawer, will appear what they really are, with a very few exceptions, beneath the notice of any friend of the Arts. By classing the political pieces together, he will observe better how little merit is to be found in them. For the most part, they are despicable in their designs, and most clumsily struck on the basest metal. It appeared to me, and still does, that, by thus classing different subjects together, the unwary or over-anxious collector might be struck with the imposition he was subjecting himself to; pieces of merit would continue to find their way into cabinets; the

the trash would be thrown aside. I perfectly agree with Mr. Pye in his obſervation, that this traffick has been ſyſtematically brought forward with a view of impoſing on the unguarded. I take this opportunity of ſtating a few facts, which ſeem to me to be worthy the attention of collectors; not but that many others may eaſily be reſorted to; but I think the following ſufficient for the preſent purpoſe. A publication is now carrying on by a perſon of the name of Denton, who profeſſes to be a dealer in coins. I find in 7 of his plates* 8 of his dies, which ſhould conſtitute 4 tokens, ſo interchanged as to conſtitute 12 tokens, farthing-ſize. Mr. Denton has, in the ſame publication, given repreſentations, in the courſe of 18 plates †, of 30 tokens of the farthing-ſize, which fairly might be comprized in 12, having only 24 different impreſſions: and which, by attention, will be found to belong to a perſon who is likewiſe, by profeſſion, at preſent a dealer in coins. Theſe inſtances are ſufficient to ſhew by what methods collectors are imperceptibly worked upon. It is almoſt beyond calculation to compute the extent to which theſe changes may be rung. As a purchaſer of Mr. Denton's publication, I ſhould be ſatisfied with one repreſentation of the impreſſion from each die. By this means he would not find it neceſſary to oblige us with a repetition of the ſame impreſſion as in Pl. 50, No. 3, and Pl. 124, No. 2. A ſimilar repetition occurs in other inſtances ‡, merely with the excuſe that the impreſſions are on thicker copper, and profeſs to be penny-tokens. Collectors might themſelves check the growing miſchief by contenting themſelves with purchaſing one impreſſion from each die: as, of Denton's farthing, inſtead of buying 12, they might have had all comprized in 4 tokens; of Skidmore's, 12 inſtead of 30.

In your Obituary, vol. LXVI. p. 441, I find the death of the late Mr. Rebello, of Hackney. This ingenious gentleman I underſtand to have been the proprietor of a pair of dies, whence the Hackney token, repreſented in Mr. Pye's book, was ſtruck. They did credit to the celebrated artiſt who executed them. No ſooner was the proprietor deceaſed, but a counterfeit token was ſtruck from very inferior dies, and ſold to collectors at 2s. each. Impreſſions were taken on penny-pieces *; which, I believe, had never been done by Mr. Rebello; and the dies were interchanged and croſſed into others †. To what is this inundation of tokens, and repetition of impreſſions, to be attributed? Not to an abſolute want of others; for, I believe, there are yet remaining 10 half-penny tokens §, which have been repreſented by Mr. Pye, and which Mr. Denton, who has extended his publication from 120 to 157 plates, has not yet found leiſure to give us: all of them good; ſome of them amongſt the beſt and earlieſt tokens. I likewiſe obſerve that, out of 12 farthing-tokens given us by Mr. Pye, four ‖ are yet wanting in Denton. My obſervation on this is, that theſe, being amongſt thoſe firſt iſſued, might have found room before the frequent repetitions of impreſſions which we have experienced in the work.

I have lately received your Magazine for January; and find that a correſpondent, under the ſignature Civis, has done me the honour to notice, though perhaps not in a very courteous manner, the obſervations I ſent to you in September laſt. Whoever he may be, I can aſſure him, that he will ne-

* Denton, Pl. 130, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 131, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 132, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 133, No. 1; Pl. 155, No. 4; Pl. 156, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 157, Nos. 1—4.

† Denton, Pl. 121, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 122, No. 4; Pl. 123, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 128, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 129, No. 4; Pl. 137, No. 4; Pl. 138, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 142, No. 1; Pl. 144, No. 4; Pl. 145, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 149, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 150, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 151, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 152, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 153, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 154, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 155, No. 1; Pl. 158, Nos. 1—4.

‡ Pl. 50, No. 2; Pl. 123, No. 3; Pl. 55, No. 2; Pl. 125, No. 3; Pl. 30, No. 1; Pl. 126, No. 2; Pl. 55, No. 1; Pl. 126, No 3; Pl. 33, No. 2; Pl. 129, No. 3; and *ſeveral others.*

* Denton, Pl. 138, No. 2.

† Ib. Pl. 138, No. 3; Pl. 148, No. 2.

‡ Braintree, Pye, Pl. 16, No. 1; Eaſt Grinſtead, Pl. 29, No. 5; Leeds, Pl. 1, No. 5; Liverpool, Pl. 3, No. 3; Portſea, Pl. 17, No. 2; Spalding, Pl. 23, No. 2; Shrewſbury, Pl. 2, No. 3; Maſonic, Pl. 11, No. 4; Leeds, Pl. 4, No. 5; Brunſwick, Pl. 26, No. 4.

§ North Wales, Pl. 30, No. 5; South Wales, Pl. 30, No. 6; Sir Iſaac Newton, Pl. 30, No. 10; Prince of Wales, Pl. 30, No. 11.

ver

ver find me anxious to mix ill-tempered reflexions in the diſcuſſion of any ſubject, or going out of my way for the purpoſe of introducing perſonalities. He will always find me ready to contribute what little I am able to the elucidation of any matter I have paid attention to; and, though I may fail of benefiting him by my communication, he perhaps, on reflexion, will think his cenſure not particularly called for. With reſpect to the ſubject itſelf, I confeſs, I do not think Civis and I are ſo much at variance as, from his expreſſions, I might expect. Taking my objections as he ſtates them, which, perhaps, is not the moſt correct ſenſe of them, I find, as to the firſt, that he admits the evil in ſome degree, but at leaſt queſtions the extent of it. The ſituation in which I live enables me to ſet him right in this reſpect. I am in the neighbourhood of a very populous manufacturing town, the principal inhabitants of which long ſince cautioned their fellow-townſmen againſt taking the baſe metal in circulation. The caution had its effect immediately in the town, and has, for the moſt part, been effectual ever ſince, but, as ſoon as you quit it, you receive tokens of all deſcriptions in the common courſe of exchange. The tollmen at the turnpikes are a great means of circulating them. As to the 2d objection, the obſervations above detailed reſpecting farthing-ſized pieces ſeem to me to apply ſtrongly. They are ſtruck in large quantities, and frequently ſold directly for 3d. or 4d. each. It is not long ſince I called at Spence's ſhop, and ſaw many many thouſands of different tokens lying in heaps, and ſelling at what ſtruck me to be very great prices. Theſe, therefore, could not be conſidered as ſtruck for a limited ſale. I confeſs, conſidering the number I ſaw ſtruck, and what the ſubjects of them were, I thought myſelf juſtified in ſuppoſing that it was the intention to circulate them very widely. With Civis, I can value merit in whatever ſhape it may appear; and it is not becauſe a jetton proceeds from the ſhop of one of the three Thomas's that I would reject it, but becauſe, having no merit in the execution, I ſee no good, but many bad, purpoſes anſwered by encouraging its circulation. The multiplication of dies is ſufficient evidence of the encouragement they have met with. I am not ſo wanting in taſte as not to admire the maſterly productions of the national coinage during Cromwell's uſurpation; but, in the preſent inſtance, I ſee neither deſign nor execution that can recommend the greater part of the political jettons. Theſe remarks will apply alſo to Civis's obſervation on the 3d objection. On the 4th point Civis and I ſeem to agree; and I am happy to find, that his exertions have promoted an improved taſte in the provincial coins which have been ſtruck by perſons in his neighbourhood; by which, in common with other collectors, I probably have had my ſhare of advantage.

As to the matter of arrangement, I agree with Civis in his laſt ſentence, as I alſo do that too much ſubdiviſion creates confuſion. But the queſtion is, whether there is too much in this inſtance. That will depend on the variety of ſhapes that tokens, &c. aſſume. Reſpecting its practicability I will ſay nothing, as I have already ſaid that I have experienced great convenience from it. After trying various methods, I have at laſt fixed on this; but it does not follow that others muſt approve it: feeling the trouble I had had, I was deſirous to ſave others from the labour they would undergo. Indeed, I know more than one collector whoſe collections are almoſt uſeleſs from the want of a ſyſtematic arrangement. Their difficulties will thicken on them very faſt, unleſs ſome method of arrangement is fixed on. It is with others to adopt it, or not, as they ſee it practicable or convenient: the adoption or rejection of it by them muſt be matter of indifference to me.

Not writing for the purpoſe of controverſy, but with a view of aſſiſting others in a purſuit which I have occaſionally taken much paint with, I muſt excuſe myſelf from entering into any farther argument. I am happy to find that, at leaſt, I am ſo fortunate as to concur with Civis in ſome, and thoſe material, points. I reſt contented that my humble endeavours have been exerted for the prevention of this ſyſtematic impoſition, by awakening the attention of ſuch as may have imperceptibly encouraged it, by too blind an adoption of the deſcriptions and repreſentations which have come from the

preſs.

preſs, and which are profeſſedly publiſhed by dealers themſelves. With many apologies for the length of this letter, I am, Yours, &c. R. Y.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 24.

I OBSERVE my anſwer to R. Y. in p. 31; but was much diſappointed to find that you had omitted in it a reference to my *firſt* Eſſay on Provincial Coins, the ſpirit of which was firſt communicated in private correſpondence to that lettered medalliſt Mr. Pinkerton, and approved by him in a polite reply; and which appeared in "The Edinburgh Magazine" for Feb. 1756, and afterwards in ſeveral other periodical journals, particularly the European and Univerſal Magazines*.

My obſervations were written, and diffuſed as widely as poſſible, from the moſt honeſt intentions of calling the attention of the Britiſh publick to the importance of endeavouring to raiſe the dignity, and improve the fabric, of private mintage. Yet I am ſenſible that they are far from being perfect, and ſhould be extremely happy to have ſome additional remarks or even ſtrictures upon mine (where we may happen to differ in opinion) from any of your intelligent correſpondents.

All improvements in the ſame claſs of objects tend to promote one another. A new and good *national copper coinage* would greatly aid the improvement of that of individuals. Much has been ſaid and written on this ſubject; and Mr. Colquhoun, in his late maſterly "Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis," (8vo. Dilly, 1796,) laments with energy the evils of the want of a reſpectable national copper currency; and particularly regrets (n. p. 116) the rejection or neglect of Mr. Boulton's propoſals. That ingenious gentleman had ſucceſsfully undertaken the application of the ſteam-engine to the nice operation of coining, whereby a great number of pieces could be correctly thrown off, complete at all points of the impreſſion, by a ſingle movement. A ſuitable apparatus was erected at Soho, at a great expence; and artiſts of the firſt merit were engaged, in the hope of being employed by Government to make a new copper coinage for the kingdom. Specimens of exquiſite delicacy were exhibited; ſpecimens, which may vie with ſome of the *minted gems* of ancient Greece, and which will be dear to the medalliſt of taſte *in ſæcula ſæculorum*. But *cui bono?*

This ſtatement is certainly correct in its general outline; yet it would be very intereſting if ſome of your well-informed friends ſhould favour us, through the medium of your pages, with notices what are the preciſe powers and mode of operation of Mr. Boulton's coining-machinery. A plate of elucidation would be deſireable. And alſo, as fully as may be known, what was the ſpecific point where the negotiation terminated; and what were the grounds held out why his excellent overtures were inadmiſſible. At that time, the extraordinary expences of the war had not commenced, nor were they foreſeen†.

In every copy of my paper, I am deficient, when condemning the ſpurious and degraded ſpecimens of private coins, in not obſerving (with a merited ſtigma) ſome which are iſſued, generally of the thinneſt and baſeſt, without any name of a proprietor. No piece whatever ought to be given by an individual or private company to the publick, as forming part of the circulating medium, unleſs it be expreſſly made "payable on demand" by the party whoſe place of reſidence it bears. And every combination for the refuſal of all which are deſtitute of ſuch a paſsport, and every public intimation of it, are highly laudable; and ought to be promoted by the lovers of medals, as well as by magiſtrates and guardians of the inferior branches of commerce. Mr. Colquhoun propoſes a radical cure for theſe abuſes, by ſuggeſting the actual interference of Government, not in "putting a ſtop to the buſineſs," as R. Y. inconſiderately wiſhes, but by regulating and reforming it. His excellent remarks on this point are worthy of being tranſcribed, and of receiving the extenſive circulation of Mr. Urban's ſheets.

"The laws," ſays he, Treatiſe, p. 126, "as they now ſtand, are ſilent regarding provincial copper coin, or what are called *tokens* repreſenting a half-penny. If a new coinage of copper is not ſoon reſolved on

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* We alſo received a copy; but had not room for it at the time it was ſent.

Edit.

† His beautiful pattern-piece, "Render unto Cæſar," &c. is dated 1788.

by

vernment, it might be useful to
e tokens or provincial coins on three
ions; viz.
" That the copper of which they are
shall be pure.
" That this coin shall be at least 5
ent. heavier than the present mint
e.
" That the parties circulating such
e responsible to the holders for the
in gold and silver when demanded;
shall stamp their names, and an obli-
to that purpose, on the coins or
s so issued by them.
t might also be proper that such per-
ssing promissory pieces should take
licence from the principal officers of
int, as an authority for their coinage,
security at the same time for their
ance of the above conditions."

rmit me earnestly to recommend
your readers who may not have
it, an attentive perusal of the
e of this truly patriotic and able
rmance, combining the most
ble (though simple) reasonings
the most astonishing and minute
of instructing facts; and the
e exhibiting such varied views of
xcess of human misery, poverty,
depravity, engendered by various
s in our great metropolis, as must
y affect every religious, humane,
eeling mind. *Heu naturæ miseræ-
humanæ! This work peculiarly
s the attention* of all honest and
ing *legislators*, *representatives*,
s, *clergymen*, and *magistrates*,
ghout the kingdom.

must take this opportunity of
ting Mr. Laskey for his private
vation of my having misapplied
rm *Jetton* in my reply to R. Y.
s indeed somewhat at a loss for an
et to these modern pieces, which
either coins nor tokens; that of
let might perhaps have answered
urpose more correctly. CIVIS.

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r. URBAN, *March* 28.

SHOULD be glad to be inform-
l, what sort of *pattern-farthings*
of *Oliver Cromwell* are, which
Pinkerton, in his Essay on Me-
says are worth *ten pounds?* (See
1 of that Essay.)

have a medal by me, which seems
nswer the description which is
in the above named author: the
se exhibits a head of Oliver in
ur, as is usual in all the medals
paintings of him which I have
seen; and a wreath of laurel round his head. Under the head is written KIRK FEC. The *reverse* has this inscription, not round the edge, as on the other side, but in straight lines across the medal, OLIVAR CROMWELL, 1658. The medal is in good preservation. If any of your numerous and well-informed correspondents would give me their opinion of this medal, I should think myself much obliged. Yours, &c. PHILO.

Mr. URBAN, *Bowden, April* 7.

I FEEL myself so much obliged by Mr. Shaw's attention in your Magazine for February, that I must beg the favour of you to insert my acknowledgements. In an earlier state of my inquiry, I should have been very much obliged to him for any farther communications he could have furnished with respect to the Antonine towns. His hint from Dr. Wilkes's MSS concerning *Condate*, given some time ago, I have made use of, and his additional information with regard to *Ocelum*, I esteem valuable, as it is the only intimation of any appearance of Roman remains at that village, though I think there can be no doubt of its being the *Uxacona* of the Roman times. I was much pleased to perceive Mr. Dickenson's opinion correspond with mine in spelling the name of this town *Otonyate*. The distance from *Wroxeter* I find to be *nine* miles and not *eleven*, which is the common reading. Such transpositions are by no means uncommon among the errors of itinerary numbers. Stretton is a very probable place for *Pennocrucium*; but, from other circumstances, I have found myself obliged to prefer Penkridge. The reference to Dr. Mason's numerous and curious papers is doubly acceptable, as it not only points out a treasure, but may prove in part an introduction to their very respectable possessor, if I should have an opportunity of applying for a perusal of them. Yours, &c. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

PLEASE to correct an error in vol. LXVI, p. 1012, b. respecting the probable antiquity of the Roman Vallum. It cannot have been earlier than A. D. 43; but was most probably constructed in the reign of Hadrian, about A. D. 120, which was the

period

period when *this ſpecies of Vallum* formed of trunks of trees was firſt introduced. Yours, &c S S.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſſea, March* 4.

ONE word more on the ſubject of *ſwallows*. I cannot diſagree but that ſome ſtragglers have paſſed their winter here in a ſtate of torpidity when the ſeaſon has been remarkably mild. But they certainly do generally emigrate; as, on the approach of winter, even in the milder climates of Provence and Italy, they collect in flocks and croſs the Mediterranean. The peaſants in Provence pretend even to fix the day of their departure in September as of their arrival in March, and during their ſtay regard them with a ſuperſtitious veneration as inhabitants of Egypt and the Holy-land. I have never ſeen, or indeed watched, their departure; but have frequently ſeen flights of 3 or 4 hundred come from the Mediterranean, though I will not undertake to ſay whether it was their firſt viſit, or whether they had originally gone from the French coaſt and returned again.

Speaking of Provence, ſome time ſince an enquiry was made for the meaning of the word "blau, blan crus," in the Provençal poetry. I do not at preſent recollect the volume; but I venture to explain it, as "white, a virgin white," from the following circumſtance; every traveller in the South of France muſt have obſerved the univerſal cuſtom, to the year 1791, of ſpinning and weaving all the houſehold linen at home, and the frequent uſe of it without bleaching, which they call *crud blanc*; v.z. "raw or native white," and which I take to be the *blan crus* of the Troubadours ſpelt in the modern way. RANGER.

P. 179. a. 26. r. "lat. 54° 23' N."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

I MET with the following letter and warrant in the poſſeſſion of a friend and near neighbour of mine, and thinking them curious, prevailed upon him to ſuffer me to take copies, which, by his permiſſion, I here tranſcribe for the uſe of your Magazine, ſhould you think them worthy of a place. The warrant will ſhew a ſtriking contraſt betwixt theſe happy times, which ſome people are pleaſed to call tyrannical, and thoſe of Queen Elizabeth.

Yours, &c. J. R.

1. "*To the Conſtable of Lepton.*

"Whareas I have rec'd a warr't from the Right Wor'll Sr John Savill, knyght, by vertue whereof theſe are to charge and command you that preſently upon the receipt hereof you ſomen and charg two of the ableſt men for her Ma'ties ſervic into Ireland within your liberte to be an leed tom'rrow benge Monday by eight o'clock in the morning with the ſome of 8s. 6. money and you'ſelf with your owne name and theirs faire writen in pap'. Faile not hereof an you Pil. Dated at Sheapley the viiith of Auguſt 1602. Ro. Hepworth."

2. "COSIN RADCLIFFE,

"Pitty me, for never came any man to ſoe mightily a loſt buſineiſe. The army altogeither unexerciſed and unprovided of all neceſſaries; that part which I bring now with me from Durham the worſt I ever ſaw; our horſe all cowardly; the cuntry from Berwicke to Yorke in the power of the Scott, an univerſall affright in all men, a general diſaffection in the king's ſervice, none ſenſible of his diſhonor. In one worde, here alone to fight with all thes evills, without any one to helpe. God of his goodneſſe deliver me out of this the greateſt evil of my life. Fare you well. Your ever moſt faithfull and moſt affectionate coſin and freend,

Norhallerton, Sept. 1640. "STRAFFORDE."

3. "Albeit I do not anſwe areall your letters, in this ſtraite wherein I am, yet have I greate uſe of them, and hope to live to give you more thanks for them than a few lines can expreſſe. To the beſt of my judgement we gaine much rather than looſe. I truſt God will preſerve us; and as of all other paſſions I am free of feare, the articles that are cumming I apprehend not. The Iriſh buſineſſe is paſt, and better than I expected, the prooſe being very ſcant. Gods hande is with us, for what was it not we might expect to have been ſworne from thence? Continue your letters, which are not ill-beſtowed upon me; for I obſerve them, and have great uſe of your adviſe, which hath helped me exceedingly. All will be well, and every hower gives more hope than other. God Almighty protect and guide us.

Sunday after dinner.

N. B. No date to this, or ſignature; the hand-writing is the ſame as the former letter. J R.

*** The drawings of WHITE-LADIES, &c. offered by P. P. will be acceptable.

M. GREEN aſks who was Sir *Thomas Parry*, who died chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, 1616? and his ſucceſſor Sir *John Dalcombe*?

CLERICUS ORDINIS MINORIS, intended for this Month, ſhall have place in our next.

Mr.

ADOLPHUS MEKERCHUS.

ΕΧΘΡΟΙΣΙ ΦΙΛΟΙΣΙ Τ' ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ.

Nullum majus felicitatis Specimen arbitror,
quam semper omnes Scire, qualis fuerit aliquis.

Plin. H.N. 35. II.

Memoirs of Adolphus Mekerchus; *with a Portrait of him*; (*from* Metronariston, &c.)

(*See p.* 232.)

THIS illuſtrious ſcholar was a native of Flanders, who, paſſing through many honourable employments with great uſefulneſs to his country, and the higheſt fame of his abilities and integrity, died at London, upon an embaſſy to Queen Elizabeth, and was buried in St. Paul's a little more than two centuries ago. He appears to have been an ornament and delight of the age in which he lived—ſecond to none in literary accompliſhments, and poſſeſſing one of the moſt amiable and benevolent of hearts. For, his maxim, improving on that of the Grecian ſage*, was to be *et amico frater et hoſti*; and grief for the loſs of a ſon was ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of his death in his 64th year!—a period of life at which there are but few, it is ſaid, whoſe affections are not conſiderably impaired by ſo long an acquaintance with *Time*; who is certainly, for that long acquaintance we are ſo fond of with him, very apt, upon ſome account or other, to make us all pay dearly; and for which greedy diſpoſition he has, by a ſhrewd Greek, been tauntingly intituled, "the ſkilful artiſt, making every thing weaker that he takes in hand†!"

This ornament and delight of his kind, the Flemiſh ſage, is thus ſpoken of by one of his likeneſſes and contemporaries, the moſt reſpectable Thuanus: "Noſtris addetur Adolphus Metkerkius, patritius Brugenſis, vir literis *egregiè* inſtructus; qui tùm per eas inclaruiſſe cepiſſet, æſtu motuum, qui Belgium conculſerunt, abreptus, totam vitam legationibus obeundis ac negotiis tractandis ordinum conſiliarius conſumpſit; ac tandem apud Elizabetham Angliæ reginam orator, hoc anno, 1591, Londini obiit, cum climactericum ſuum menſibus ſex ſuperaſſet, mœrore ex Nicolai filii admodum ſtrenui ducis ad Daventriam interfecti nuntio, ut creditum eſt, contracto." Lib. C.

Freherus, in his "Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum," profeſſing to take his account, as well as from Thuanus, "ex Athenis Belgicis Fr. Sweertii," ſays of Mekerchus, "Legationes, ordinum Belgicarum provinciarum nomine, apud varios principes maximâ fide ſummâque cum laude totam vitam obivit." Then, after relating, from Thuanus, the circumſtances of his death, he adds,—"Sepultus in templo D. Pauli. Scripſit et edidit elegantem libellum de veteri et rectâ linguæ Græcæ pronuntiatione. Huic adjectus eſt, ephemeris ſyllabica dierum faſtorum eccleſiæ Romanæ. Poemata varia. Moſchi et Bionis Idyllia ſcholiis illuſtrata. Theocriti Syracuſani epigrammata veſte Latinâ donata. De tumultibus bellicis MS. apud hæredes."

Beſides theſe books, it is ſaid, in the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Hiſtorique," à Caen et Lyon, 1789, "qu'il travailla aux 'Vies des Céſars,' aux 'Médailles de la Grande Grece,' et aux 'Faſtes Conſulaires,' publiés par Goltzius."

His domeſtic name was Adolphus à Meetkercke, i. e. *of* Meetkercke, as appears, as well from a marginal note in Thuanus, as from his being called ſo by Antonius Senderus, a celebrated Flemiſh writer, in his "Flandria illuſtrata;" who, ſpeaking of the illuſtrious men of his country, ſays, "et, inter eos, A. Metkerkus—vul. ô Meetkerke—a veteri pago gentilitio (qui medio ferè itinere inter Brugas et Bancobergam ſitus eſt) ſic dictus."

Thuanus and Senderus, writing perhaps from memory, have ſpelled his foreign or literary name differently from each other, and from that which Meetkerke thought proper to give to himſelf in the book printed at Bruges, moſt probably under his inſpection; which name is followed in this work; as, in citing and ſpeaking of Thuanus and Voſſius, their foreign or literary names are naturally followed, though the domeſtic name of one was de Thou, and of the other Vos. Beſides, that it is not to his embaſſies but to his books that his immortality is due. "Ex Libris Immortalitatem," ſaid Aſinius Pollio, when, in opening the firſt public library at Rome, he employed his wealth to a nobly-uſeful purpoſe."

Foppens, in his "Bibliotheca Belgica,"

* "Kindneſs ſhould be ſhewn to all men, to enemies as well as friends; that the latter may continue, and the former be made, to love us." Cleobulus.

† Ὁ γὰρ χρόνος μ' ἐκμανθάνει—καὶλιπ' ὃς σοφὸς!
Ἀτὰρ ὁ χρόνος μ' ἀπόλλυσιν. Crates.
It has, beſides, been ſaid that, "en vivant, et en voyant les hommes, il faut que le cœur ſe briſe ou ſe bronze."

gica," 1739, has preserved a portrait of this illustrious Flemish scholar, engraved by Larmessin, from which our plate has been copied; and, from his account of him, it should seem, that his being appointed ambassador to the Court of England must have been particularly pleasing to him, since he had chosen before to make this country his residence, to avoid the troubles of his own. The words of Foppens are, "obiit Londini in Angliâ, quò, rerum paullatim in Flandria potiente Alexandro, Parmæ duce, secesserat." This may be inferred from Thuanus, and is confirmed by the inscription, extant upon his monument until the demolition of the old St. Paul*, which has been preserved likewise in the same book with his portrait, and is in the following words:

"Deo trino et uni
opt. max. sacrum,
ac æternæ memoriæ
nobilissimi, honoratissimi,
omnique virtutum et eruditionis genere
præstantissimi viri, domini
ADOLPHI à MEETKERCKE,
Brugensis,
equestris ordinis,
summi Flandriæ concilii
præsidis dignissimi et justissimi,
in creandis per Flandriam
urbium civitatumque magistratibus
legati perpetui.
Qui
difficillimis Belgarum temporibus
illustrem locum consiliarii statûs,
in supremo trium ordinum
Belgicarum provinciarum senatu,
multis principibus junctus collega,
plus quàm decennium sustinuit.
Legationes quoque
eorundem ordinum nomine
apud varios Germaniæ
superioris et inferioris principes,
regem Galliæ,
ejusque fratrem principem Alençonium,
tum etiam apud serenissimam hanc
Angliæ, &c. reginam
principi Havræo factus collega,
summis de rebus, maxima fide,
Summaque cum laude, obiit.
Eximiæ cognitionis cùm jurisprudentiæ,
tum historiæ fama celeberrimus:
nec minus a bonarum artium,
humanarumque disciplinarum et linguarum
præsertim Latinæ et Græcæ
(quarum posterioris fuit restaurator)
eruditione commendatissimus.
Quodque primum omnium est,
pietatis in Deum et homines,
veritatis evangelicæ et justitiæ
cultor studiosissimus.
Cujus causâ
omnibus supradictis honoribus relictis,
exilium,
etiamsi ipsi in sua senectute durum,
tamen libens Christi causâ suscepit;
nullo Hispani auro,
vel ingentibus pollicitationibus,
quibus à recto instituto dimovere
eum conabantur, expugnabilis.
"Is natus annos 63, menses 6, pridie

* "Since this was written," says the author, "I have, by the mediation of a friend, had the pleasure of a communication with Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of Julians, near Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the sixth of the name, and fifth descendant in a direct line from his great progenitor, Sir Adolphus Meetkerke, the ambassador of Flanders; and who has been pleased to enable me to correct an error I was led into by one of the books I consulted for the account which is above given.

"Sir Adolphus was not buried in St. Paul's, but in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; and, at the re-building of that church, his monument, which had on it the above inscription, was conveyed to the family-seat at Julians, but too much damaged, in the taking down and the removal, to be again erected.

"Mr. Meetkerke is in possession of, among others, a very valuable relick of his ancestors in a folio MS. of Greek and Latin poetry by Sir Adolphus; with additions by his son Adolphus, who died without issue, and by his son Edward, D. D. of Christchurch college, Oxford, professor of Hebrew in that university, and prebendary of Winchester; which MS. the possessor of it may, perhaps, at a future day permit to be published—should prejudice be now more inclined than it was two centuries ago to give way to the recommended prosodic doctrine, and to let the character of its author, a restorer of the Greek language, rise to the level due to it in the Republick of Letters.

"The abovementioned MS. which is in the hand-writing of Dr. Edward Meetkerke, who was left by his ever-to-be-honoured father *infans anniculus*, and who proved to be the transmitter of his name, contains the monumental inscription, little differing from that copied above from Foppens, but in the being more correct in a few words, as *suscepisset* for *suscepit*, &c. in its not being in any part broken into lines of inscription style, and in giving the hexameter and pentameter couplets at the end in this manner:

"Quid manus armata est? Hostis. Quidnam altera? Amicus.
Tertia? Meetkerkus, qui manum utramque capit.
Quid Græcæ voces, Εχθρεισι Φιλεισι τ' Αδελφος?
Vocum harum interpres, Vita, Mekerke, tua est."

nonas

nonas Oct. anno poſt natum Meſſiam 1591, ex hâc peritura ad perennem vitam emigravit: cùm ex duabus nobiliſſimis ſelectiſſimiſque uxoribus, tam virtute quam genere clariſſimis, dominâ Jacobâ Cervinâ, et dominâ Margarettâ à Lichtervelde, plurimos ſuſcepit utriuſque ſexûs liberos. Ex quibus moriens ſex, ex quolibet uxore videlicet tres, reliquit ſuperſtites. Ex priore Balduinum; qui cæſo nuper in expugnatione Daventriæ fratre ſuo primogenito D. Nicolao, militum duce fortiſſimo, militibus dicti fratris ſui, à ſereniſſima Angliæ regina eſt præfectus. Adolphum, patri cognominem, à fratre in ordine militari ſecundum: et filiam Annam, uxorem clariſſimi viri D. Pauli Knibbii, juriſcon. et ſereniſ. Daniæ regis conciliarii. Ex poſteriore filium anniculum Eduardum, et duas filias, Elizabetham et Salomen, tres liberaliſſimæ indolis et formæ infantes.

"Cui placidè in Chriſto humanæ gentis ſoſpitatore obdormienti, hoc meritis ipſius debitum moriale monumentum, tum immortalis amoris et reverentiæ, Petrus ab Heyla, dictus Verheila, Brugenſis juriſc. popularis, civis et amicus ejus mœſtiſſ. poſ.

"Pro ſymbolo habebat duas dexteras inter ſe junctas, quarum una armata eſt, altera inermis; quibus tertia e nube ſuperveniens duas priores complectitur; additis his verbis, ad nomen Adolphi alludentibus,

ΦΙΛΟΙΣ ΕΧΘΡΟΙΣ ΤΕ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ.

Et amico frater et hoſti.

Quid manus armata eſt? Hoſtis. Quidnam altera? Amicus. [que capit.
Tertia? Meetkerkus, qui manum utram-
Quid Græcæ voces? Et amico frater et hoſti.
Vocum harum interpres vita, Mekerke, tua eſt.

"Nil ſcribitur totum. Quis hoc mare effundat?
Multum valent reciſa parva de magnis.
Momenta rerum, et quæ argumenta ſunt ſumma,
Suffecerit tractaſſe; nullus abſolvet."

REMARKS *on the Genealogy in* Geneſis, *Chap. X. (Concluded from p.* 193.)

TARSHISH.

SCRIPTURE aſſures us, that the ſons of Tarſhiſh had made themſelves famous for their navigation as early as the days of Solomon. The ſhips of Tarſhiſh, Pſa. xlviii. 7, were then become a common appellation for all veſſels of trade; and to go to Tarſhiſh, a kind of proverbial expreſſion for going out to ſea on adventures. That part of the Mediterranean which was contiguous to Cilicia was called the ſea of Tarſhiſh. The city Tarſus was accounted the metropolis of this part of Aſia. The neighbouring countries of Pamphylia and Lydia were under her dominion; and Tarſhiſh was the firſt commercial power which made any figure in this part of the world.

Strabo ſpeaks thus of the people of Tarſus: "they did not ſtay at home; but, in order to complete their education, went abroad; and many of them, when they were thus accompliſhed, ſtaid in foreign parts, and never returned."

In Iſaiah xxiii. 10, Tyre is called the daughter of Tarſhiſh:

"Paſs through thy land as a river, O daughter of Tarſhiſh."

In verſe 12 of the ſame chapter we have this expreſſion applied to Tyre:

"O, thou oppreſſed virgin, daughter of Zidon, ariſe, paſs over to Chittim."

By Carthage the LXX throughout underſtand Tarſhiſh. But how could this be? how could Tyre be called the daughter of Carthage? for, Carthage was the daughter of Tyre.

The Tyrians were originally a colony of the Sidonians, and Sidon conſequently the mother-city of Tyre.

The ſons of Tarſhiſh not only "occupied their buſineſs in great waters;" they traded likewiſe on the Continent; they had their factories at Dedan and Sheba on the Euphrates, where they trafficked in ſilver and gold. See Ezek. xxxviii. 13:

"Sheba and Dedan, and the merchants of Tarſhiſh, with all the young lions thereof, that ſay unto thee, Art thou come to take a ſpoil? Haſt thou gathered thy company to take a prey? to carry away ſilver and gold, to take away cattle and goods, to take a great ſpoil?"

Jer. x. 9, ſpeaks of ſilver beat out into plates as coming from Tarſhiſh:

"Silver ſpread into plates is brought from Tarſhiſh, and gold from Uphaz, the work of the workman, and of the hands of the founder," &c.

Bochart muſt certainly be wrong in aſſigning Tarteſſus in Spain to Tarſhiſh. See Iſai. lxvi. 11:

"And I will ſet a ſign among them, and I will ſend thoſe that eſcape of them unto the nations, to Tarſhiſh, Pul, and Lud, that draw the bow, to Tubal and Javan, to the iſles afar off, that have not heard my fame, neither have ſeen my glory; and they ſhall declare my glory among the Gentiles."

Every individual, of whom the Prophet ſpeaks in the above verſe, are inhabitants of Aſia and the adjacent iſlands.

DODANIM.

DODANIM.

This word is promiſcuouſly written Rhodanim.

The iſland of Rhodes has, by many learned writers, been conſidered as the reſidence of this ſon of Javan. Bochart thinks this too ſmall a portion for him.

The Rhodians ſurnamed themſelves Heliadæ, or the beautiful; and, on account of the impurity of their manners, were, in after-times, named Albi Cyreneenſes. See Athenæus, b. viii. 10. According to Strabo, the Curetes were certain Telchines whom Rhea carried with her from Rhodes into Crete, and were probably the firſt occupiers of that iſland which was firſt called Telchinia.

The invention of works in iron and braſs being indifferently attributed to the Curetes and Telchines, they were probably the ſame people. See Strabo, lib. x.

Thoſe of Rhodanim's ſons who ſettled in Crete were the firſt whom the Grecian hiſtory records for their power and dominion at ſea under their leader Minos. This prince was no leſs renowned for his arms abroad than for his policy and wiſe government at home. He is ſaid to have framed a code of wiſe laws, under the direction of Jupiter, for his ſubjects of Crete. Though this may have the air of a romance invented, as ſuch reports were to give the better ſanction to his laws; yet it is confeſſed, ſays Strabo, that Crete in antient times was ſo well governed, that the beſt ſtates of Greece, eſpecially that of Sparta, did not diſdain to tranſcribe many of its laws.

According to Meurſius, thoſe which Lycurgus borrowed related chiefly to military points.

In after-times Crete became a den of tyrants and robbers, as famous for their thefts and injuſtice as the Lacedæmonians had been eminent for the oppoſite virtues.

I have given a long note on the Rhodians in my tranſlation of Herodotus, vol. III. p 260.

The Rhodians called themſelves the ſons of Thetis, or the ſea. To this boaſt may be aſcribed the cuſtom mentioned by Herodotus as peculiar to this people—the children took their names not from the father but the mother, and followed her condition, not his. If a noble or free woman married a ſlave, the child was noble or free; if a man of the firſt rank took to wife a ſtrange or bond woman, his children loſt their rank.

CHITTIM.

Of Chittim Joſephus ſpeaks thus: "But Chittim took poſſeſſion of the iſland Chetima, that which is now called Cyprus; from which all the iſlands, and indeed the greater part of maritime places, are by the Hebrews called Chethim."

It ſeems probable that this ſon of Javan inhabited what is called Ciliciæ the rough, the limits of which, according to Strabo, extended along the ſea-coaſt from Mount Cragus to the city Soli, and thence on the continent to Iſauria and Piſidia. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 22.

IN anſwer to I. A's requeſt (p. 8) take the following account: Pope Urban VIII. was *elected* 1623, and *died* 1643; and there have not yet been half the number of ſucceſſors ſtated by St. Malachy. Their names are, 1. Innocent X. died 1655; 2. Alexander VII. died 1667; 3. Clement IX. died 1670; 4. Clement X. died 1676; 5. Innocent XI. died 1689; 6. Alexander VIII. died 1691; 7. Innocent XII. died 1699; 8. Clement XI. died 1721; 9. Innocent XIII. died 1723; 10 Benedict XIII. died 1730; 11. Clement XII. died 1740; 12. Benedict XIV. died 1758; 13. Clement XIII. died 1769; 14. Clement XIV. died 1775; 15. Pius VI. now living. See Blair's Chronology. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, March* 23.

YOUR correſpondent E. E. A. p. 101, has been too haſty and confident in pronouncing the poems, aſcribed to Beza, "to be a moſt atrocious forgery, and a libel on the character of the man whoſe name they bear;" and in ſaying, that "it is impoſſible to recogniſe their authenticity without giving up their author to cenſure amounting nearly to abſolute condemnation."

The Papiſts, it is true, did avail themſelves of this work to reflect on the character of Beza with the ſevereſt acrimony *, and to impute to him the groſſeſt ſenſuality. And of late it has been mentioned with the ſtrongeſt terms of cenſure by Mr. Robinſon, in his "Eccleſiaſtical Reſearches †." Charity may juſtly lament, that this

* "Puritaniſme the Mother, and Sinne the daughter. 1633." p. 73.

† P. 344.

eminent

eminent man ſhould have been ſo miſled by the ardor of youthful fancy, as to leave behind him a publication that ſhould give occaſion to juſt reflexions upon his memory and virtue.

But it may admit a queſtion, whether E. E. A. in his zeal for the honour of Beza, has not violated candour, as well as betrayed his ignorance of the hiſtory of theſe poems, in imputing them to ſome unknown papiſts, who, in the ſpirit of malignity and bigotry, compoſed them, and gave them to Beza as their father.

What will he ſay, when he is informed, that Melchior Adam, in his life of that reformer, tells us that, in imitation of Ovid and Catullus, he actually wrote them; and that they met with a peculiar fate? for, while, in general, adverſaries are induſtrious in their endeavours to ſuppreſs the works of thoſe to whoſe writings they are hoſtile, it was the aim of Beza's enemies, from the obſtinate and inextinguiſhable hatred they conceived againſt the author, to bring to light, and to perpetuate, by frequent and repeated editions, his licentious poems ‡. What will he ſay, when he is informed, that Beza himſelf avowed theſe poems, which he compared to the indecent verſes of Archilochus, as the product of his pen?

But, though we cannot ſcreen his name at the expence of truth, truth as well as kindneſs require us to throw a veil over his follies and crime. It is to be conſidered, that theſe juſtly-cenſured pieces were written before he was 20; though Mr. Robinſon, evidently referring to the edition by Stephens, at Paris, 1648, repreſents them as written by him at the age of 29; when he himſelf refers to a prior edition without a date of place or year. But, the conſideration which has greater weight is, that Beza himſelf was the firſt perſon to cenſure and reprobate them, and wiſhed that he could, by words and actions, obliterate the ſtain they had created §. This agrees with the account that E. E. A. gives of a third edition of this juvenile work, in which the exceptionable poems are omitted.

It is not generous, therefore, to upbraid the memory of the reformer with a performance of which he repented, or with compoſitions of the pen, which, as far as it was in his power, he cancelled. I cannot but blame Mr. Robinſon for his unqualified cenſure of them and their author; and I could not allow myſelf to mention them, in a late diſcuſſion of the queſtion concerning the practical tendency of the Calviniſtic and Socinian ſchemes ‖, when it ſuggeſted itſelf to me that ſome uſe might be made of them in *this* argument, as the Popiſh writer, to which I have referred, drew an argument from them againſt the morals of the reformers, and the practical tendency of *their* doctrine. The real ſtate of the caſe is, that the guilt of theſe poems is not to be imputed to the nature of Beza's principles as a reformer or an orthodox believer; but to the wantonneſs of his fancy, at the time they were dictated, tranſgreſſing decency and virtue, and overpowering the good principles he held. Of this, let it be repeated, he afterwards ſhewed himſelf ſenſible and aſhamed. If his tranſgreſſion incurs condemnation, his repentance merits praiſe; and his acknowledgement of his folly does him honour.

I am ſurprized that E. E. A. ſhould ſo deviate from the fact and from candour, as to compare the alterations in Dr. Watts's devotional pieces, by the editors of a late "Collection of Pſalms and Hymns," to the vile forgery which he aſcribes to the Papiſts with reſpect to the lewd poems of Beza. Thoſe worthy and reſpectable editors have fairly apprized their readers, in the Preface, of alterations, and of the principles on which they are made; and, though they may have left out, or changed, the ſentences which ſpeak in the originals a Trinitarian or Calviniſtic language, they have ſubſtituted no ſentiments or phraſeology unſuitable to the excellent piety of the authors of whoſe compoſitions they avail themſelves; nay, no ſentiments or language to the truth of which the authors themſelves would have objected. So that E. E. A's repreſentation of what they have done, unhappily, though, I would hope, not deſignedly, tends to miſlead your preſent and future readers, and to prejudice them

‡ Decades duæ continentes Vitas Theologorum, &c. A Melchiore Adamo. Francofurti, 1618, p. 203.

§ Melchior Adamus, as before; and Bezæ Annotationes in Nov. Teſt. V. Matt. I. 19.

‖ Letters to Mr. Andrew Fuller.

againſt

period when *this ſpecies of Vallum* formed of trunks of trees was firſt introduced. Yours, &c S S.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheliea, March* 4.

ONE word more on the ſubject of *ſwallows.* I cannot diſagree but that ſome ſtragglers have paſſed their winter here in a ſtate of torpidity when the ſeaſon has been remarkably mild. But they certainly do generally emigrate; as, on the approach of winter, even in the milder climates of Provence and Italy, they collect in flocks and croſs the Mediterranean. The peaſants in Provence pretend even to fix the day of their departure in September as of their arrival in March, and during their ſtay regard them with a ſuperſtitious veneration as inhabitants of Egypt and the Holy-land. I have never ſeen, or indeed watched, their departure; but have frequently ſeen flights of 3 or 4 hundred come from the Mediterranean, though I will not undertake to ſay whether it was their firſt viſit, or whether they had originally gone from the French coaſt and returned again.

Speaking of Provence, ſome time ſince an enquiry was made for the meaning of the word "blan, blan crus," in the Provençal poetry. I do not at preſent recollect the volume; but I venture to explain it, as "white, a virgin white," from the following circumſtance; every traveller in the South of France muſt have obſerved the univerſal cuſtom, to the year 1791, of ſpinning and weaving all the houſehold linen at home, and the frequent uſe of it without bleaching, which they call *crud blanc*; viz. "raw or native white," and which I take to be the *blan crus* of the Troubadours ſpelt in the modern way. RANGER.

P. 179. a. 26. r. "lat. 54° 23′ N."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

I MET with the following letter and warrant in the poſſeſſion of a friend and near neighbour of mine, and thinking them curious, prevailed upon him to ſuffer me to take copies, which, by his permiſſion, I here tranſcribe for the uſe of your Magazine, ſhould you think them worthy of a place. The warrant will ſhew a ſtriking contraſt betwixt theſe happy times, which ſome people are pleaſed to call tyrannical, and thoſe of Queen Elizabeth.

Yours, &c. J. R.

1. "*To the Conſtable of Lepton.*

"Whareas I have rec'd a warr't from the Right Wor'll Sir John Savill, knyght, by vertue whereof theſe are to charge and command you that preſently upon the receipt hereof you ſomen and charg two of the ableſt men for her M'ties ſervic into Ireland within your libertie to be an heed tom'rrow beinge Monday by eight o'clock in the morning with the ſome of 8s. 6. money and your'ſelf with your owne name and theirs faire writen in pap'. Faile not hereof an you Pil. Dated at Sheapley the viiith of Auguſt 1602. Ro. Hepworth."

2. "COSIN RADCLIFFE,

"Pitty me, for never came any man to ſoe mightily a loſt buſineiſe. The army altogeither unexerciſed and unprovided of all neceſſaries; that part which I bring now with me from Durham the worſt I ever ſaw; our horſe all cowardly; the cuntry from Berwicke to Yorke in the power of the Scott, an univerſall affright in all men, a general diſaffection in the king's ſervice, none ſenſible of his diſhonor. In one worde, here alone to fight with all thes evills, without any one to helpe. God of his goodneſſe deliver me out of this the greateſt evil of my life. Fare you well. Your ever moſt faithfull and moſt affectionate cofin and freend,

Norhallerton, Sept. 1640. "STRAFFORDE."

3. "Albeit I do not anſwe areall your letters, in this ſtraite wherein I am, yet have I greate uſe of them, and hope to live to give you more thanks for them than a few lines can expreſſe. To the beſt of my judgement we gaine much rather than loote. I truſt God will preſerve us; and as of all other paſſions I am free of feare, the articles that are cumming I apprehend not. The Iriſh buſineſſe is paſt, and better than I expected, the proofe being very ſcant. Gods hande is with us, for what was it not we might expect to have been ſworne from thence? Continue your letters, which are not ill-beſtowed upon me; for I obſerve them, and have great uſe of your adviſe, which hath helped me exceedingly. All will be well, and every hower gives more hope than other. God Almighty protect and guide us.

Sunday after dinner.

N. B. No date to this, or ſignature; the hand-writing is the ſame as the former letter. J R.

*** The drawings of WHITE-LADIES, &c. offered by P. P. will be acceptable.

M. GREEN aſks who was Sir *Thomas Parry*, who died chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, 1616? and his ſucceſſor Sir *John Dackombe?*

CLERICUS ORDINIS MINORIS, intended for this Month, ſhall have place in our next.

Mr.

derived from the enigmatical works of the celebrated Becher, then almoſt unknown, but brought into notice and faſhion by the elucidations, improvements, and diſcoveries of Stahl. His chemical ſtudies led him to the invention of ſeveral medicines, ſanctioned by his name, which are ſtill in conſiderable credit on the continent. The ſcience of metallurgy is alſo greatly indebted to him, as appears by his excellent Latin treatiſe upon this ſubject annexed to his *Opuſcula*. His *Elements of Chemiſtry* were tranſlated into French in 1757, in 6 vols 12mo, by Mr. de Machy,

James Benignus Winſlow, a Dane, nephew of the celebrated Steno, and equal to his uncle in profeſſional reputation, was the ſon of a Lutheran miniſter, and born at Odenzee, in Fionia, in 1669. To complete his education in the medical art, he went to Paris, and ſtudied under the famous Du Vernay, who found him to be a pupil worthy of ſo able a maſter. Winſlow was unfortunately a Proteſtant, and the great Boſſuet had the honour of his converſion. Increaſing in fame and eminence, he was elected one of the College of Phyſicians at Paris, lecturer at the king's garden, expounder of the Teutonic language at the royal library, and member of the Academy of Sciences. His publications are, 1. "Expoſition Anatomique du Corps humain," an elementary courſe of anatomy, in 4to, and in high repute. 2. "Diſſertation ſur l'Incertitude des Signes de la Mort, 1742." 12mo, a work of much ſound reaſoning. 3. "A letter upon a Treatiſe on diſeaſes of the bones. 4. "Remarques ſur la Machoire." 5. Many learned papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. Winſlow died 1760, in the 91ſt year of his age, with the character of one of the moſt honeſt men, and one of the moſt ſkilful anatomiſts, in France.

Theophilus Bonnet (probably an anceſtor of the late Divine and Naturaliſt) was a phyſician at Geneva; born in 1620, and died in 1689. When the infirmities of age had deprived his patients of his profeſſional aſſiſtance, he dedicated his retirement to compoſition, and publiſhed his medical works, the fruits of 40 years experience. Bonnet was a man of conſiderable literary attainments; his judgement was ſound, and his memory retentive; and theſe qualifications were heightened by his unaffected diffidence. His principal publications are, 1. "Theſaurus Medicinæ Practicæ," 5 vols folio, 1691; a complete library of medical knowledge. 2. "Medicina Septentrionalis," 1684 and 1686, 2 vols. folio; a collection of ſpeculations and experiments made in the Northern parts of Europe. 3. "Mercurius compitalitius;" a compilation of preſcriptions, with obſervations of the moſt eminent Phyſicians on the difficulties attending the practice of phyſick. 4. "Sepulchretum; or, Anatomia Practica," Geneva, 1679, 3 vols. fol.; and afterwards publiſhed at Lyons in 1700, with additions by Manget. Nothwithſtanding the whimſical titles, the diffuſive ſtyle, and voluminous ſize of theſe works, they were in great requeſt till Boerhaavé compreſſed the medical ſciences into the form of aphoriſms. Bonnet's publications are, however, at this time occaſionally conſulted. T. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 28.

IN the courſe of my miſcellaneous reading, I have lately met with the following "Character of an Atheiſt:"

"An Atheiſt is an overgrown libertine; and, if we believe his own genealogy, he is a bye-blow, begotten by Hazard, and flung into this world by Neceſſity; he moves by wheels, and has no more ſoul than a windmill; he is thruſt out by fate, and acts by compulſion; he is no more maſter of his deeds than of his being, and, therefore, is as conſtant to his word as the wind to the ſame point: ſo that an Atheiſt, by his own principles, is a knave *per ſe*, and an honeſt man *per accident*. In fine, he ſtarts out of duſt, and vaniſhes into nothing."

Now, that this definition or character of an Atheiſt, deducible from his own principles, is a *true one*, muſt be confeſſed by every man who is not himſelf a *ſecret* Atheiſt. But, that *avowed* Atheiſts do *openly* diſplay or exhibit the traits marked in this character, muſt be denied, except when Atheiſm is adopted by a ſort of national conſent, as, not long ago, it was in France.

For, though God originally created man upright and holy, yet, being only a *creature*, and conſequently a dependent being, and in his very nature *convertible*, he was liable to fall; and, by hearkening to the ſuggeſtions and flat-

teries

teries of a being of a rather higher order than himſelf, who, through pride and impatience of dependence, had forfeited and loſt his own holineſs and happineſs, and had imbibed the utmoſt enmity againſt his Creator, and malignant envy againſt the newly-created and happy human ſpecies, man fell into his ſnare, became contaminate with *ſin*, and tranſmitted to all his offſpring the ſeeds of the ſame diſorder.

The fruits ſpringing from theſe ſeeds have been various and multiform, ſometimes burſting forth into acts of the moſt brutal ferocity even in multitudes as well as individuals; witneſs the late atrocities in France. But in many inſtances the *fallen angel*, now called Satan, and his aſſociates and adherents in rebellion, aſſume quite another ſhape; and, by transforming themſelves into *angels of light*, get more ſucceſs, in thoſe nations where true religion is not proſcribed, than they poſſibly could do were they always to appear in their unveiled deformity; for, never are the wiles of Satan more dangerous than when they are diſguiſed with a robe of ſanctity. Unguarded men, who are not fortified by the Word of God and prayer, and a conſtant filial dependence on Divine aid and protection, are beguiled by the ſpecious principles of the new philoſophy, which is offered to them full-fraught with *profeſſions* of the moſt profound wiſdom, and the pureſt ſyſtems of morality and *political juſtice*.

The writer of this comment on the above "Character of an Atheiſt" is not unacquainted with ſome avowed Atheiſts, whoſe apparent moral conduct, and occaſional command of temper, is ſeldom equalled by many who would wiſh to be thought good Chriſtians. But habits of intimacy with ſuch perſons are neither deſirous nor very ſafe. There are ſympathetic influences in *vicious* as well as in virtuous principles; which Mr. Leſlie, in ſome of his writings againſt the fanaticiſm of ſome of the ſectaries of the laſt century, has well proved and exemplified, as other writers have done in ſome of thoſe of the preceding century. And every man, who wiſhes to eſcape the ſnare, ſhould conſtantly pray that he may not be led into temptation, and be delivered from the *Evil One*, which is the preciſe meaning of the two laſt petitions in the Lord's Prayer, according to the Hebrew idiom, whence they were adopted: but he ſhou'd alſo carefully avoid any other communications with an obſtinate Atheiſt than ſuch as charity, and the common intercourſes of ſocial life, render indiſpenſably neceſſary.

Theſe are the ſentiments, founded on experience, of

CHRISTIANUS CATHOLICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 29.

HARDWICKE HALL is a grand object in ſo many points of view, that I have been tempted to preſent it to your readers. (*See plate II.*)

Hardwicke was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and poſſeſſes all the features of ſublimity that we attach to the fanciful and well-painted edifices of our beſt romances.

It belongs to the Duke of Devonſhire, and is ſituated in the vicinity of Cheſterfield and Mansfield.

"The ſtate-apartments, fitted up by the Counteſs of Shrewſbury for the reception of the Queen of Scots, and on account of the deſigned viſit of Queen Elizabeth, remain in their primitive ſtate, with the original furniture, to this day; and deſerve to have a large and accurate account preſerved of them, as a means of conveying to the curious, in times to come, an exact idea of the antient ſtyle of living, and of the manners of that peculiar age*."

There are many antient portraits in a long and magnificent gallery; but the houſe appears almoſt too large for our modern mode of living.

The braſſes marked *fig.* 2. are thoſe deſcribed by R. G. in vol. LXIV. p. 15, from Cheſterfield church.

Yours, &c. J. P. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Jan.* 19.

YOUR engraver can give the beſt anſwer for me to the enquiry of Antiquariolus, by repreſenting both the ſoles of the half-boots alluded to; and I beg you will direct him to do it, upon the incloſed ſcale, when you can ſpare room in a miſcellaneous plate† for the purpoſe. (*See plate II. fig.* 3.) I have ſent you alſo a drawing of one of them of the exact ſize of it. They were found in the ſtone coffin of Adam de Stanford, precentor of this cathe-

* Mr. King, in Archæologia, V. 301.

† In the ſame plate, *fig.* 4, are given the two coins deſcribed in Jan. p. 75. EDIT.

dral,

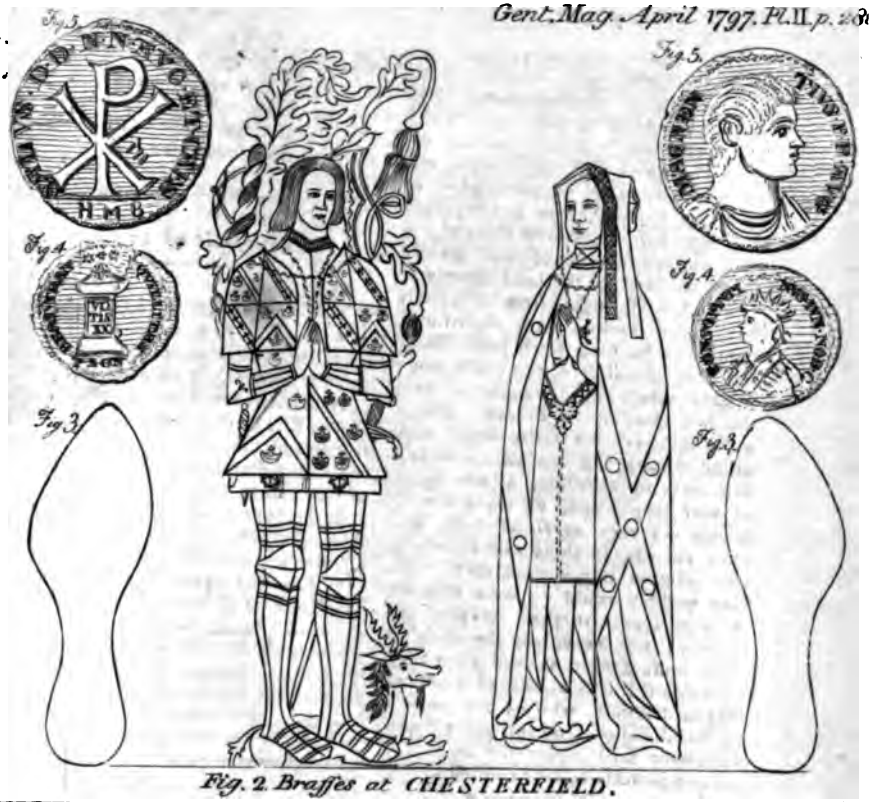
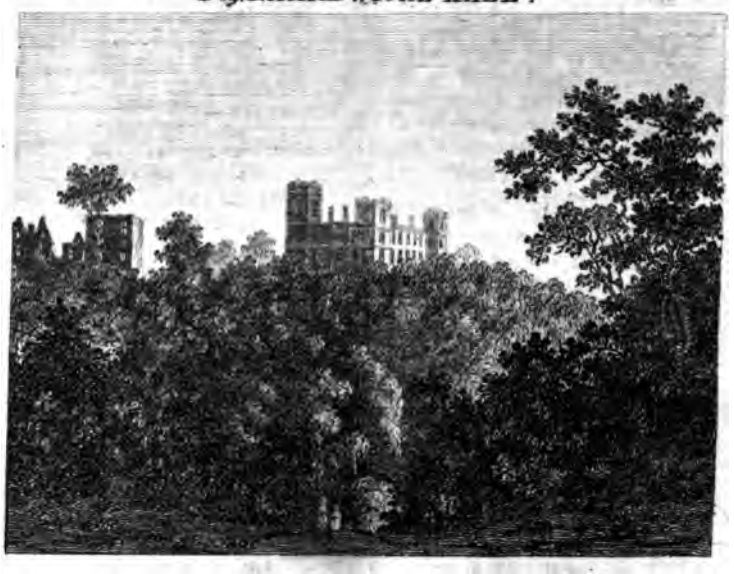


Fig. 2. Brasses at CHESTERFIELD.

Fig. 1. HARDWICKE HALL.



dral, who died in 1278. See vol LVII. p. 460. They are pump-ſoles with ſpring-heels, and appear to have been very little worn. It is remarkable, that the ſtitches do not paſs through from the bottom of them, but from the middle of the edge. If Antiquariolus will be at the trouble of delineating the form of one of his own feet, he will find it very much to reſemble them; and, if he will place his other foot upon the drawing, he will, I think, be convinced that he could not wear a pair of ſhoes, &c. made according to it, indiſcriminately upon each foot. RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, March* 6.

THE incloſed (*plate III.*) is an impreſſion from a piece of copper, weighing upwards of ſeven ounces. From a firſt inſpection, I imagined it would prove uſeleſs in the rolling-preſs; but, an experiment has evinced the contrary, and the accompanying impreſſion was the reſult. The reverſe appears never to have been perfected; but the few figures engraven upon it I have alſo ſtruck off and incloſed. I ſhall think myſelf obliged if your engraver will attend minutely to the original. The plate was many years in the poſſeſſion of the friend who preſented it to Mr. Greene's Muſeum*. It is an uncommon crucifix, found at Lenton abbey, near Nottingham, and ſuppoſed to have been left there by Cardinal Wolſey, on his way to Leiceſter abbey, where he cloſed his ambitious and diſquiet life. H. W.

*** At the bottom of plate III. we have added the two coins promiſed in p. 204.

The Denarius, which doubtleſs paſſed for ſilver, appears to be curiouſly plated (we think) on iron.

The coin of Maximian, NOBIL. CAESAR is curious, as the head upon it neither reſembles that of Maximian the Firſt, or the Second, for whom we ſuppoſe it is intended; nor the face of Maximus; and the preſervation of it is excellent. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

IN two volumes of your Miſcellany (LXIII. pp. 398, 1187, *et ſeq.* and LXIV. pp. 408, 9) are inſerted papers deſcriptive and illuſtrative of the circular beechen plates, called roundels; and, by more than one of your correſpondents, a wiſh was expreſſed of farther intelligence concerning their original, and the application of them. Though unwilling to be thought too ſanguine and peremptory on a ſubject, which length of time and a change of circumſtances have rendered obſcure, I am much inclined to believe that I can advance ſatisfactory, I had almoſt ſaid deciſive, evidence of the at leaſt primary and principal uſe of theſe relicks of antiquity. The voucher I ſhall produce is the compiler of "The Art of Engliſh Poeſie;" attributed to Puttenham, and publiſhed by Richard Field, in 1589. He thus begins:

"Lib. I. chap. xxx. *Of ſuch epigrammes called poſies.*—There be alſo other like epigrammes that were ſent uſually for new yeares giftes, or to be printed or *put upon their bankettting diſhes of ſugar plate, or of March paines, and ſuch other dainty meates*, as by the curteſie and cuſtume every geſt might carry from a common feaſt home with him to his own houſe, and were made for the nonce; they were called NENIA, or APOPHORETA, and never contained above one verſe, or *two at the moſt*, but the ſhorter the better. We call them *poſies*, and *do paint them now a dayes upon the back ſides of our fruite trenchers of wood*, or uſe them as deviſes in rings, and armes, and about ſuch countly purpoſes."

Should this tranſcript be peruſed by S E. p. 1187, he may be now induced to accede to the opinion of Mr. Ives in preference to that of Mr. Barritt, p. 398; and if by P. P. p. 408, note, he will be convinced that the ſuppoſition of the Yarmouth Antiquary, of the roundels being trenchers for cheeſe and ſweetmeats, was not ſo ridiculous an idea as he imagined it to be; and the ſuggeſtion of another correſpondent, without a ſignature, in the ſame page, from a MS. of the beginning of the laſt century, under the title of "Poſyes for Trenchers," confirms the report of Puttenham of the original uſe of theſe plates; *e. g.* p. 1188:

Feed and be fatt, heeres painted pears and plumbs [gums.
Will never hurt your teethe, or ſpoyle your

And p. 409. 7. Cherry:

For dayntes I am ſerved, to make our geſts [cherie.
For cherries out of ſeaſon, in ſeaſon heere's a

Do not an implied plenty of cherries when in ſeaſon, and ſuch a variety of flowers as here diſplayed, denote an improvement in gardening not known in England in the early age attributed to

* This letter has been received ſome years.

to theſe rounde's by A. M. R. "who, from the form of the character, adjudges them to be very old, and indeed much older than the orthography appears?" Are the carnation, the marygold, and the heart's-eaſe, to be found in any MS. of the 15th century? Mr. Barrington obſerves, in his paper on the progreſs of gardening (Archæolog. VII. 118), that, in the famous Romant de la Roſe, written in that century, the flowers were violets and periwincle.

Evidence is wanting to ſhew that roundels were, like cards and dice, the implements of any game; and, I am apt to ſuſpect that Lady Longueville's uſe of them as lots, ſuppoſed to be deſcriptive of the character, or of the matrimonial choice of the perſon who drew the lot, might be an afterthought. Nor would the roundels, as I apprehend, conſidered in this light, have been allowed as play-toys to nuns, who had not a chance for a nuptial prize. On the contrary, poſies of this ſort could hardly fail of exciting natural ideas and propenſities that were never to be legally gratified; and it was ſurely the bounden duty of a lady abbeſs towards the forlorn damſels under her juriſdiction to ſtill

this tumult in a veſtal's vein.

The number of verſes, or the ſtaff of the poſies, will in ſome degree mark the date of them; for, though it cannot be inferred abſolutely, that thoſe which are couplets were compoſed before the cloſe of the 15th century, the authority of Puttenham may warrant a concluſion that the tetraſticks are of a later period.

In tracing the faſhions of an age, the poſies, if duly examined, may likewiſe ſerve as a clue. For inſtance; a perſon who wiſhes to acquire information concerning the hiſtory of the art and progreſs of face-lackering in England, from a ſlight tinge of rouge to the maſk completely enamelled, may learn, from the two laſt lines of a tetraſtick in part already quoted, that the mode had gained conſiderable ground when they were written; and, for a reaſon above aſſigned, that muſt have been after the year 1589. The two verſes cited are thoſe which terminate in *plumbs* and *gums*; and theſe are the two following lines:

"And I withe thoſe girls that painted are
No other foode than ſuch fine painted fare."

Puttenham, with his verſifying pen, has drawn a portrait of Queen Elizabeth; and as ſhe was, in her own conceit, as beautiful as her ill fated rival the Queen of Scots, and as the poet was upon her majeſty's penſion-liſt, he doubtleſs applied a deceitful mirror, and forbore giving the leaſt inuendo whether her perſonal charms were natural or artificial. Take this ſpecimen of three of them at p. 204:

"Two lips wrought out of *rubie* rocke,
Like leaves to ſhut and to unlock.
As portall door in prince's chamber,
A golden tongue in mouth of amber.
Her boſom ſleek as *Paris plaſter*
Held up two balls of *alabaſter*."

Who but a court-poet, whom Puttenham himſelf terms a cunning prince-pleaſer, could have penned a compliment ſo flattering!

How far the faſhion of face-painting prevailed among her majeſty's female ſubjects, Puttenham has been ſufficiently explicit. For, in the chapter intituled, "Of Ornaments poeticall," he obſerves, "that if our colours in our Art of Poeſie (as well as in other mechanicall artes) be not well tempered, or not well layd, or be uſed in exceſſe, or never ſo little diſordered, or miſplaced, they not only give it no maner of grace at all, but rather to diſfigure the ſtuffe, and ſpill the whole workmanſhip, taking away all bewtie and good liking from it, no leſs than if the *crimſon tainte which ſhould be laid upon a ladies lips, or right in the center of her cheekes, ſhould by ſome overſight or miſhap be applied to her forehead or chinne, it would make (ye would ſay) but a very ridiculous bewty.*" Of the town Picts, in the year 1711, there is an account in "The Spectator," No. 42, and in every provincial Gazette, Chronicle, and Journal, near the end of the 18th century, farmers wives and daughters, and ladies women, may read advertiſements, aſſuring them that, by the purveyor of news, they may be regularly ſupplied with a choice of coſmetics.

Admitting, what I really think is hardly queſtionable, Puttenham's having ſhewn that roundels were no other than deſert-plates, it is obvious that, neat, elegant, and coſtly, as many of them were, they would be carefully kept in a proper box by each notable houſewife, and only produced in the Chriſtmas holidays, or at a family gala. One reaſon for their being found

in

in ſuch good preſervation is, that the embelliſhments and poſies are on the back-ſides of the trenchers, and not on the obverſe, the ſide uſed, which is the caſe with the earthen plates; and in thoſe belonging to Mr Drewe, of Bedford (p 1188), the prints are coloured and paſted on the wood in the manner deſcribed by Puttenham.

When placed upon the table, the poſies of ſome of them were certainly calculated *to make the geſts ſit* both *merye* and wiſe; but, it is undeniable that too many of the verſes had a tendency to pollute the minds of the company, and to vitiate their morals; and, conſequently, they muſt have been offenſive to the thoughtful and well-diſpoſed. In this reſpect, therefore, he muſt be a ſtaunch Antiquary who ſhall contend that days of yore were better than the days that are; no ſuch licentious mottos diſgracing a modern deſert-plate of Engliſh porcelain, or of the queen's ware.

Hints ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe who may have an opportunity, and be inclined, to examine roundels, of which, it ſhould ſeem, there are not a few remaining.

Is there not or date, or name, or armorial ſhield, upon any of the roundels, or upon the box in which they were depoſited? Did they not drop into diſuſe on the introduction of Delft ware, as Delft diſhes and plates were ſucceeded by true China, and true China by Engliſh porcelain and the Wedgwood manufacture? Do not ſome of the antient houſehold-books notice the roundels, and the prices of them? W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *Boſton, April 7.*

OBSERVING, in p. 200, a requeſt for information reſpecting Mr. Thomas Colby*, I ſend you the following particulars, being myſelf, as I preſume, a near relative of his. Incloſed alſo you have an impreſſion from a ſeal of mine (anſwering the deſcription of yours), left me by my grandfather, Mr. John Colby, of this place. His arms I have alſo, to which is added the bloody hand and dagger, gained, I preſume, by his brother Charles when with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Portobello. Charles was afterwards a commiſſioner at Gibraltar. There were a pair of colours taken by him at Portobello, which he preſented on his return to this corporation, and which I now have a particular pride in preſerving. I have a likeneſs alſo of him, which is called a good one, and, in my eſtimation, no ſmall treaſure. What adds much to its value is my knowledge of his very great attachment to his king and country.

JOHN HARDWICKE.

* Who was Lady Dorothie Wharton, of Shireſield and Little Britain, p. 201?

Mr. URBAN, *March 22.*

I REQUEST you to give ſpeedy inſertion to a faſt, which may ſuggeſt a very important caution. (See before, vol. XLIX. pp. 596, 631.)

The houſe of a friend of mine in the country was, within theſe few weeks, in imminent danger of being burnt down through the following circumſtance. In a chamber, looking obliquely towards the South, a globular decanter of water, on which the Sun ſhone, acted ſo powerfully as a burning-glaſs, that a waſhing-ſtand and ſome deal wood-work took fire in ſeveral places; and, had not the ſmell providentially given alarm, the worſt conſequences might have enſued. Had the focus fallen on the bed, or on the window-curtains, the diſcovery might have been too late. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 23.*

DR. Johnſon, in his Dictionary, has given the underwritten explanation of the word *Hammock, n. ſ.* [from *hamaca*, Saxon,] a ſwinging-bed.

But Mr. Edwards, in his Civil and Commercial Hiſtory of the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt-Indies, whilſt noticing the manners and cuſtoms of the Charaibes, ſuggeſts, "Columbus obſerved an abundance of ſubſtantial cotton cloth in all the iſlands which he viſited; and that of this cloth they made *hammocks*, or hanging-beds, ſuch as are now uſed at ſea; for, Europe has not only copied the pattern, but preſerved alſo the original name."

Uirum horum is ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe readers of your Miſcellany, who may be more expert in etymological lore than is the propounder. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 24.*

IN the form of prayer uſed on the laſt faſt-day, and that for the faſt in 1796, a collect was inſerted with this title; "A Prayer for the Safety of our Fleets." By the queen's command,

mand, dated May 19, 1692, a form of prayer was enjoined to be uſed next after the prayer in time of war and tumults, at morning and evening ſervice, during the time of their majeſties fleets being at ſea. Poſſibly ſome of your readers may have an inclination to compare this prayer with that in which they not long ſince joined; and the more ſo, conſidering the unexpected recal occaſioned by the overcharged alarm of an invaſion from the ſame nation with whom we are now at war, and who are ſtyled in the prayer "the common enemy and oppreſſor." For which reaſon a copy of it is tranſmitted to you. RUSTICUS.

"Almighty and moſt glorious Lord God, the great creatour and governour of all things; who, when thou didſt divide the nations, and determine the bounds of their habitation, was pleaſed, of thy eſpecial goodneſs to the inhabitants of this land, to encompaſs it with the ſea, as a wall of defence to us on every ſide; ſo that we are not like the nations about us, expoſed to continual invaſion, and eſpecially at this time to the ravage and fury of the common enemy and oppreſſor: We bleſs thy name for this happy advantage which thy providence has given us for the ſecurity of theſe iſlands, and likewiſe for the timely preparations which thou haſt enabled us to make for the guard of our ſeas. We do not truſt in our naval force, neither will our ſhips ſave us: vain are all theſe helps without thee, O God, our defence, and the rock of our ſalvation. Thou, therefore, who commandeſt the winds and the ſeas, and they obey thee, ſhew thy power, we beſeech thee, in rendering them favourable to us in this expedition. Be thou a preſent help to them that fight for us in all their neceſſities; gird them with ſtrength unto battle, ſubdue thoſe that riſe up againſt them; bring them back with victory and good ſucceſs; that we, being delivered from the hand of our enemies, may ſerve thee without fear, in holineſs and righteouſneſs before thee all the days of our lives, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen."

MR. URBAN, *April* 5.

THE bill for the better ſupport and maintenance of the poor, which is now depending in parliament, embraces an object of ſuch magnitude, of ſuch importance, and profeſſes what every one muſt ſo earneſtly wiſh obtained; but is ſo liable to do a miſchief equal in its effects to the evil it profeſſes to cure, if it ſhall not be properly framed; that it calls for the ſerious conſideration of every one. From Mr. Pitt's great and ſplendid abilities every thing might be expected, if, unfortunately, he had not, at this time, other, ſtill more important, concerns preſſing on his mind. Not being himſelf in the habit of a practical knowledge of the wants of the poor in a country pariſh, and of the, perhaps, equal wants of perſons in that ſtation of life by whom the poor in the country are chiefly ſupported; of the vices and the frauds of the poor, and the ignorance, and ſometimes the brutality, of overſeers; he muſt of courſe have applied for information to the magiſtrate, to the country gentleman, who, reſiding on his own eſtate, employs his leiſure-hours in the moſt uſeful of all ways, that of diſtributing juſtice to all around him. From him he would have derived ſuch information as, if he had had leiſure, would have enabled his capacious mind to have framed ſuch a bill as might have really effected what this merely pretends to do, and, ſo pretending, is likely, if paſſed into a law, to do miſchief beyond calculation.

It is much to be lamented that, amongſt the various offices inſtituted by Government, there ſhould not be a barriſter appointed to draw public acts of parliament*; if there was ſuch an one, we ſhould not ſee the ſtatute-book diſgraced as it now is in every ſeſſion; and we might then have ſeen the preſent bill in a ſhape ſomething more reſembling the declared intention; ſomething leſs liable to ſerious objections which muſt be made to it.

In its preſent ſhape it is pregnant with ſo much miſchief, that it ought to be made as publicly known as poſſible. Mr. Pitt had it printed and circulated to invite obſervations; a mode of proceeding that does him the higheſt honour, and proves that its defects are to be attributed not to him, but to thoſe who were intruſted to draw it.

By this bill there are to be viſitors, a warden of the poor, a manager of the ſchool of induſtry, warehouſe-keepers, guardian of the poor, perſons appointed to the management of the poor.—The ſeſſions are to order the building of warehouſes, ſtorehouſes, ſchools of induſtry.—A formidable catalogue indeed!

Overſeers in their preſent ſituation are not aboliſhed, though all power

* We believe this bill *was* ſo drawn. ED.

ſeems

seems to be taken from them; and under whose directions they are to act, does not appear.

No farmer can be a visitor unless he is rated and assessed at 150l. a year; so that, in many parishes, farmers will be entirely excluded, though they must pay, and largely, to the expences of the act.

A father having more than two, or a widow having more than one child, unable to keep itself, is to be allowed *not less* than 1s. a week for each child beyond those numbers; though, perhaps, half the money would be sufficient, and would satisfy the parents.

A deficiency of wages is to be made up, but the frauds to which this would be liable are endless.

No poor person is to be removed on account of any temporary disability or sickness, but is to be relieved by the parish where he happens to be, and the parish shall be reimbursed as directed in the schedule; which schedule is not printed. If the persons so relieved shall really have settlements in the places alleged by them, the parish relieving (if a large parish in a manufacturing town) may have to send riders into every county of the kingdom to collect the money. But suppose, after sending into Cumberland, it should be found that the party is not settled there? If it is proposed to be repaid by the treasurer of the county in which the pauper claims his settlement, the same difficulty will be thrown on the treasurer to obtain a reimbursement.

Small parishes *may* unite with large ones for a school of industry; but, if they do, all the poor belonging to the large parish become settled in both; an effect that will prevent any small parish from uniting with a larger, though such union seems to be one of the great objects of the bill.

A parochial fund is to be established to make one general benefit-society for the whole parish, to which *every person residing* will be entitled to become a subscriber on making certain payments. A more effectual mode of ruining those most useful institutions could not have been adopted! As now constituted, they act with caution on admitting a member; they consider whether he is sober, healthy, and strong, and not likely to become a burthen on them, except from accident, for a long time; and it is by this caution only that they are enabled to make the comfortable allowances they do make. By this alteration, every man, drunken or sober, healthy or sickly, idle or laborious, *must* be admitted. What fund could support this?

Many other observations are to be made; but, perhaps, there are more than enough for one time. If you approve them, I may send you more.

Yours, &c. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

I AM inclined to consider the mortality among the cats, mentioned by P. p. 211, in rather a serious light, since it is a well-known fact that cats are in general affected before any sickness invades the human race. I have repeatedly, since this distemper has raged among them, heard from the best-informed men that this is the case; and Trusler has a note in his Chronological Events expressly to the purpose. My information any farther on the subject is but scanty. As it is, however, the general topick of discourse, and certainly an unusual circumstance, that this proverbially hardy race should be thus affected, I take the liberty of troubling you with these few remarks. Should such an unhappy event as a pestilence or sickness take place (which, however, may the Almighty avert!), I think the following preventative against infection would be acceptable to many of your readers. It is none other than the famous *Marseilles vinegar*; and, I believe, the receipt is not *generally* known.

"Infuse rue, sage, rosemary, and wormwood, of each a handful, in two quarts of the sharpest vinegar, over warm embers for eight days. Then strain it through a flannel, and add half an ounce of camphire dissolved in three ounces of rectified spirits of wine. With this wash the loins, face, and mouth; and snuff a little up the nose when you go abroad. Smell to a sponge dipt therein when you approach infected persons or places."

Can any of Mr. Urban's correspondents furnish me with particulars of John Levett, a Templar of the last century? I have in my possession three common-place books written by him, which evince a mind studiously inquisitive after general knowledge.

By whom was the phrase "classic ground" originally used? NOVUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

THE following memoir of a place, well known in the infancy of Christianity in this island, is submitted to the perusal of your readers by one whose family connexion with it has excited a regard for its history.

DEWSBURY.

This town is situated in the half-wapontake of Morley, in the West riding of the county of York, at the foot of an high hill, called from it Dewsbury bank. I would rather derive the name of this town from DUR, or DUVR, the *river* (Calder), on whose banks it is situated, than, with the learned Camden, from the obscure inscription of a votive altar.

The earliest record of this place is the following inscription on an antient cross of stone (erected in the churchyard), long since demolished:

Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit.

"Paulinus here preached and administered the Sacrament." Tradition informs us that it had the figures of the 12 Apostles graven round it. Paulinus was consecrated archbishop of York 625, and was driven from his see 633. Mr. Watson, in his History of Halifax, informs us that "decimæ et portiones garbarum" were paid in 1349 to the church of Dewsbury from the churches of Ecclesfhill, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Almondbury, "et ab antiquo solvi consuet." "It is not easy (saveth Mr. W.) to account for the beginning of this custom, unless we have recourse to the opinion that Dewesbury is the mother-church of all this part of the county, Paulinus having officiated here in the year 626, before churches in common were built, and perhaps ordered something of the kind to be erected here; and, to the support of such as propagated Christianity in this place, tithes might be brought from distant parts of the country, and some small reservations made, as churches were afterwards permitted to be built in different parts of that district: this seems to be agreeable to the words *ab antiquo solvi consuet.* But the disuse of payment has long since put an end to all this."

The church is doubtless of Saxon origin (whether we suppose it to have been first erected by order of Paulinus or not), and occurs in the Domesday Survey (f. 299)

"Pr'b'r & æccl'a."

The right of presentation most probably belonged to the Confessor; and at the time of forming the survey (before 1086) was vested in the Norman conqueror. He, however, appears to have bestowed it on his cousin William, Earl of Warren (in Normandy); whose power was so great, and the possessions granted him after King William's victory so immense, that he has been justly said to have been invited by the Conqueror to share with him in the spoils of England as a partner rather than as a subject *.

William (probably the 2d earl of Warren, who died in 1138) gave this church, with its chapel, to the priory of Lewes, in Surrey †. In the year 1266, John, earl of Warren, presented William de London to this church; but the prior and convent of Lewes exhibiting the instruments which they had received from the ancestors of the said earl, by which it appeared that they were possessed of the right of presentation, the said earl remitted his claim on the feast of the Blessed Virgin, Dec. 8, 1265-6; and, in January following, W. prior, and the convent of St. Pancras, Lewes, presented W. de Redemeld to this church ‡.

"There is an antient tradition (saith Leland), that a younger brother of one of the earls of Warren was made parson of Wakefield, and had Dewesbury also, and pensions from all the churches within the see of Earl Warren, in Yorkshire, and had a stately parsonage-house built, and a chapel within the same §."

That this tradition was not without foundation will appear by the following extract from the Register of York ‖. "On the 10th kalend of January, 1290¶, John, son of the abovementioned John, Earl of Warren, was admitted to the custody of the sequestered church of Dewsbury at the presentation of the prior and convent of Lewes, and instituted 19 kal. Sep. 1294**."

* Topographer, I. 1.

† John de Dewsbiri appears to have died in 1231 (15 Hen. III.) possessed of a moiety of the church of Dewsbury. See MS. Dodsw. 28. in Bibl. Bodl.

‡ Harl. MSS. excerpta ex reg. Ebor.

§ See Mr. Gough's Camden.

‖ Harl. MS. *ut supra.*

¶ 1293. MS. Dodsworth, 28. in Bibl. Bodl. f. 30.

** This date seems to agree better with the Bodleian MS. than 1290.

By

By a "pronunciatio super quibusdam ecclesiis appropriatis ac decimis ac pensionibus quas prior et conventus de Lewes possidet in dioces. Ebor." taken Oct. 17, 1309, they appear to have received as tenths from the church of Dewsbury zl. 13s. 4d.

In 1348 the churches of Dewsbury and Wakefield were appropriated by King Edward III. to the chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster*, on Oct. 2; in which year a reservation was made of these pensions, 40s. to the archbishop of York, and 20s. to the dean and chapter †.

At the dissolution of religious houses the advowson of this church reverted to the Crown. About the same time the chantry in Dewsbury church was suppressed: it was supported by certain messuages, &c. which were granted to Sir Edward Warner, Silvester Lee, and Leonard Bate ‡.

Upon the resignation of Joh. Rudde, S. T. B. John Bucke, M. A. was presented by the queen (Elizabeth) to this vicarage on Aug. 5, 1570.

Amongst Mr. Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian library (No. 162) is a collection of church-notes in the West riding of Yorkshire; at folio 65 of which are notes taken in Dewsbury church, 21 Jan. 1618, *viz.*

"Quier window.

"*Scargeil.* Er. a saltire G.

"*Warren.* Ar. a bend G. a border componey Or and B. Or, on a chief indented B. 3 plates.

"*Co Warren.* Checque Or and B. G. 2 barres gemewise and chevt Ar. Quarterly, 1. Ar. 2. Gu. fretty Or, on all a bend Sa.

"South window.

"*Sothill.* G. an eagle displayed Ar.

"*Nouell de Lindesige.* Ar. a saltire G. a label of five points Vert.

"Quier window.

"Orate pro bono statu Thome Yougesmith, vicar' istius eccl'ie, et p' a'i'abs Joh'is Gurll, quondam vicarii istius eccl'ie ——— Joh'is Yougesmith et ——— qui istam ffenestram fieri fecerunt.

"In the North quier window, belonging to the High lodge in Wakefield park.

"*Savill.* Ar. on a bend Sa. 3 owles of the first.

"..... B. a chevron enr. 3 birds close Ar.

"North isle of the church.

"G. a bend humette Ermine.

PRIEZ PVR SIRE ADAM DE BETON.

"*Heton.* Ar. 2 barrs Sa.

"*Sothell* and *Poucher* quarterly.

"In Sothell's quier, belonging to Sothell-hall in that parish, quarterly, 1. on an egle displayed Ar. an annulet Sa. 2. a rose Ar.

"Orate p' a'i'abus Joh'is Suthell senioris armigeri, et Joh'..... ux'is ejus .... eorundem ami..... cancell'... ni fieri fecerunt.

"About the pulpitt, graven in wood,

"Of your charity pray for the saules of Thomas Sotehyll, et Margery .....

"South isle of the church.

"*England.* Ar. on a fesse cut 2 barrs gemewise, 2. 3. lozenges Ar. ....

"On a wood stall,

"Petrus Barkeston, Margareta.

"That Dewsbury hath been a markett-towne they have their charter to shew. The church was founded by Paulinus, first archbishop of York, and is mother-church to Wakefield, Almondbury, Mirfield, and others, who still pay her duetyes. They say there stoode a crosse in the church-yard not long since* with this inscription," &c.

In Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. pl. III. fig. 10, is the lid of an antient stone-coffin, ornamented with a cross accompanied by a sword, from Dewsbury, *now* placed against the vicarage-house, but formerly in the South choir. Pl. IV. fig. 6. of the same work is another, ramified, and accompanied by two animals perhaps dragons, *now* against the wall of the vicarage-house, but dug out of the South choir when the church was repaired a few years ago. It lay over one of the Soothills, of Soothill, in this parish, who bore, G. an eagle displayed A. to which the animals on the stone are supposed to allude. This choir, with the manor of Soothill, belonged to the late Sir George Savile, of Thornhill and Rufford, bart. in right of the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill, knight of the Bath, in the reign of Henry VIII. with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Soothill, of Soothill, esq.†

* Weever's Fun. Mon. 2d edit. p. 280.

† Harl. MS.

‡ Chantry Rolls in Augm. Offic. 458.

* It was probably demolished in the reign of Edward VI.

† Sep. Mon. of Great Britain, I. cix.

Here,

Here, Mr. Urban, I will conclude, though it is not improbable that you may again be troubled on this subject by Yours, &c. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

IF your correspondent "A plain Man," vol. LXVI. p. 1079, who asks a shrewd question, will turn to your vol. X. p. 450. he will see no reason to wonder if he should find, that the fellow of All Souls, who is a member of parliament, should have delivered to the House of Commons a qualification of 300l. *per ann.* instead of that of being heir apparent to 600l.

If the Vicar of Liliput, p. 1087, had shewn that the vicar mentioned by him as having a vicarage producing only 80l. a year, and being ordered to pay his curate 60l. a year, *resided*, and employed a curate because he was grown old and infirm; and that, notwithstanding this, the bishop ordered him to pay 60l. out of it; the case would have been so hard as to have occasioned great pity for him, and on application it would certainly be redressed. Perhaps this same vicar may have a good rectory, or a good temporal estate, or both, elsewhere; if so, I humbly conceive the bishop has acted with the greatest propriety: and I wish every bishop would follow his example. And I wish every one in the church would attend to the hints of Clericus Surriensis, p. 1088, which are such as bespeak the conscientious man. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5

IF we could with accuracy trace the progress of the great discoveries already made by mankind, we should probably find that they all, or most of them, had their beginnings in circumstances apparently trivial; but which were afterwards seen to lead by a direct (although not always obvious) concatenation towards their completion. But this has not always been the fate of one individual to accomplish, of one age to attain, or of one nation or country to boast of. That this affords a most convincing testimony of the intentions of Providence, that man should live in a state of civil society, is not so immediately my purpose to remark, as it is to lament, that there are not some speedy established modes by which the first thoughts of men, and the immature discoveries of individuals, should be followed up by the labours of others, and not be suffered to remain for ages, pining and unproductive of their natural fruits, from the want of immediate nurture and cultivation.

If we survey the lower animal kingdom, the most striking feature is the insurmountable barrier placed against the least deviation from the eternal modes of life decreed by the Supreme Being for each distinct race. The beasts make no improvements in their dens, nor the birds in their nests; what the same kind have done thousands of years back are invariably practised now. Man alone, excepted from the animal world, is placed in a state susceptible of perpetual amelioration. We have seen him in caverns, in huts, and in palaces; we have followed his progressive journeys through the trackless sands and miry bogs, with labouring feet, to the leveled road in the splendid chariot: we have seen his bold attempts to cross the narrow river on a plank, and have followed him in the stately vessel over the ocean; nay, even in these our latter times, we have marked his daring progress thro' the air. Where shall we, in the whole compass of creation which our comprehension is enabled to embrace, find any thing analogous to this peculiar trait of man?

As we are, therefore, beholden to thousands of our kind, most of whom are now no longer in being, for all that we enjoy beyond what a state of nature gives, and for all we know beyond what an intuitive instinct has afforded, or our own labours acquired; so we owe to the rest of mankind our own best endeavours to promote the common cause, the good of our species in general.

The benefits to result from the joint endeavours of men must be proportioned to the facility of mutual communications, which has been greatly forwarded by the arts of writing and printing. It is, perhaps, in the experience of every one, who makes observations on his own mind, that many singular and curious thoughts have arisen; but, being no farther deposited than in the memory, they are in time for ever gone, and resist his fruitless efforts to recal them here, though we are not to lament the loss of every immature conception; yet, doubtless, thousands, nay millions, of valuable ideas have been lost from the common stock

ſtock from the want of due means, or rather of due exertions, to preſerve them.

There are, perhaps, ſome not unjuſtifiable, cauſes which prevent the immediate communications of all we have diſcovered; and it is not unworthy of a great mind to endeavour to purſue alone the game it has ſtarted, or to expect from the hands of Fame the reward held out for him who has, unaſſiſted, paſſed through the intricacies of error, or added ſomething uſeful or beneficial to mankind; but, there can be no poſſible excuſe formed for him who lets his diſcoveries die with him.

How are we, for inſtance, to eſtimate the man who, being poſſeſſed of the ſecrets of curing, or eaſing, many of the maladies to which our natures are ſubject, or of any other by which the ſtate of man may be improved, intends that the knowledge of them ſhall ſleep with him in the grave?

In order, then, that the world ſhall not for ever loſe what the individual may have an excluſive right to enjoy whilſt he lives, it is the duty of every one to commit to writing all the knowledge that may emphatically be called *his*, that the reſt of mankind may have the enjoyment of it when he no longer can.

What is here ſaid is not intended ſolely to extend to thoſe things which are arrived at maturity, but to thoſe alſo which at preſent live but in probable conjecture, nay, even to thoſe of poſſibility of completion; for, it is often more ingenious to ſtate the propoſition than to ſolve it; and inſtances are daily occurring where diſcovery treads faſt upon the heels of ſuggeſtion.

Neither would I be underſtood as directing my attention to thoſe improvements which the natural and phyſical world only are ſuſceptible of: I take in alſo the moral and intellectual, and every various ſubject in each that is capable of extenſion or advancement.

We have lately witneſſed what may be accompliſhed by the joint endeavours of men co-operating to one end, by the ſucceſsful proceedings of the Board of Agriculture eſtabliſhed upon the excellent plan of Sir John Sinclair; who, in the ſpace of about two years, have been enabled to collect together into one common ſtock the whole of the knowledge and practice of agriculture, partially diffuſed before amongſt thouſands of prejudiced and incommunicative individuals, and have digeſted the whole in ſuch a way as to vanquiſh old errors, and to eſtabliſh the ſcience of agriculture upon general principles, formed as they ſhould be, not from the hypotheſes of ſpeculative and viſionary men, but from the well-authenticated experience of the intelligent, ſteady, and ſober-minded, practical farmer.

As Sir John Sinclair is living, what might be much leſs than juſtice to ſay of him would be much more than decorum would now permit of, reſpecting one who ſeems to do good for its own ſake, and who appears to ſeek not the praiſe but the benefit of man. Thus much, however, may be ſaid, that, if in the other branches of human knowledge ſome leader in each would endeavour at an humble imitation of his exertions, a few years only would paſs before the whole world might receive the benefit of the anticipated knowledge of ages to come.

There is nothing which ſerves ſo much to illuſtrate our purpoſes as appoſite examples. I ſhall give two, which, I think, will elucidate the intention of this paper as far as concerns the due noticing of our firſt thoughts. We will ſuppoſe the following to be very antient *memoranda* found amongſt the papers of ſome curious obſervers of paſt ages.

"Some burning ſand was ſeen to run into a liquid form; upon examining it, when cold, it was found to be tranſparent."

We will ſuppoſe too that the following query appears:

"Might not a very uſeful ſubſtance be made of ſand, or other ſimilar materials, which, being run by means of fire ſufficiently broad and thin, would be very convenient to place in our habitations to let in the light, and, at the ſame time, to keep out the cold?"

Again, we will proceed with our ſuppoſitions—

"Upon accurately obſerving the ſtructure and motion of an inſect upon the water, it was diſcovered that it erected a thin ſpread-out ſubſtance, that, by catching the wind, procured motion without labour; and that it turned itſelf with only projecting one of its legs backwards in a contrary direction."

Here, Mr. Urban, I will conclude, though it is not improbable that you may again be troubled on this subject by Yours, &c. E. H.

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Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

IF we could with accuracy trace the progress of the great discoveries already made by mankind, we should probably find that they all, or most of them, had their beginnings in circumstances apparently trivial; but which were afterwards seen to lead by a direct (although not always obvious) concatenation towards their completion. But this has not always been the fate of one individual to accomplish, of one age to attain, or of one nation or country to boast of. That this affords a most convincing testimony of the intentions of Providence, that man should live in a state of civil society, is not so immediately my purpose to remark, as it is to lament, that there are not some speedy established modes by which the first thoughts of men, and the immature discoveries of individuals, should be followed up by the labours of others, and not be suffered to remain for ages, pining and unproductive of their natural fruits, from the want of immediate nurture and cultivation.

If we survey the lower animal kingdom, the most striking feature is the insurmountable barrier placed against the least deviation from the eternal modes of life decreed by the Supreme Being for each distinct race. The beasts make no improvements in their dens, nor the birds in their nests; what the same kind have done thousands of years back are invariably practised now. Man alone, excepted from the animal world, is placed in a state susceptible of perpetual amelioration. We have seen him in caverns, in huts, and in palaces; we have followed his progressive journeys through the trackless sands and miry bogs, with labouring feet, to the leveled road in the splendid chariot: we have seen his bold attempts to cross the narrow river on a plank, and have followed him in the stately vessel over the ocean; nay, even in these our latter times, we have marked his daring progress thro' the air. Where shall we, in the whole compass of creation which our comprehension is enabled to embrace, find any thing analogous to this peculiar trait of man?

As we are, therefore, beholden to thousands of our kind, most of whom are now no longer in being, for all that we enjoy beyond what a state of nature gives, and for all we know beyond what an intuitive instinct has afforded, or our own labours acquired; so we owe to the rest of mankind our own best endeavours to promote the common cause, the good of our species in general.

The benefits to result from the joint endeavours of men must be proportioned to the facility of mutual communications, which has been greatly forwarded by the arts of writing and printing. It is, perhaps, in the experience of every one, who makes observations on his own mind, that many singular and curious thoughts have arisen; but, being no farther deposited than in the memory, they are in time for ever gone, and resist his fruitless efforts to recal them here, though we are not to lament the loss of every immature conception; yet, doubtless, thousands, nay millions, of valuable ideas have been lost from the common stock

ſtock from the want of due means, or rather of due exertions, to preſerve them.

There are, perhaps, ſome not unjuſtifiable, cauſes which prevent the immediate communications of all we have diſcovered; and it is not unworthy of a great mind to endeavour to purſue alone the game it has ſtarted, or to expect from the hands of Fame the reward held out for him who has, unaſſiſted, paſſed through the intricacies of error, or added ſomething uſeful or beneficial to mankind; but, there can be no poſſible excuſe formed for him who lets his diſcoveries die with him.

How are we, for inſtance, to eſtimate the man who, being poſſeſſed of the ſecrets of curing, or eaſing, many of the maladies to which our natures are ſubject, or of any other by which the ſtate of man may be improved, intends that the knowledge of them ſhall ſleep with him in the grave?

In order, then, that the world ſhall not for ever loſe what the individual may have an excluſive right to enjoy whilſt he lives, it is the duty of every one to commit to writing all the knowledge that may emphatically be called *his*, that the reſt of mankind may have the enjoyment of it when he no longer can.

What is here ſaid is not intended ſolely to extend to thoſe things which are arrived at maturity, but to thoſe alſo which at preſent live but in probable conjecture, nay, even to thoſe of poſſibility of completion; for, it is often more ingenious to ſtate the propoſition than to ſolve it; and inſtances are daily occurring where diſcovery treads faſt upon the heels of ſuggeſtion.

Neither would I be underſtood as directing my attention to thoſe improvements which the natural and phyſical world only are ſuſceptible of: I take in alſo the moral and intellectual, and every various ſubject in each that is capable of extenſion or advancement.

We have lately witneſſed what may be accompliſhed by the joint endeavours of men co-operating to one end, by the ſucceſsful proceedings of the Board of Agriculture eſtabliſhed upon the excellent plan of Sir John Sinclair; who, in the ſpace of about two years, have been enabled to collect together into one common ſtock the whole of the knowledge and practice of agriculture, partially diffuſed before amongſt thouſands of prejudiced and incommunicative individuals, and have digeſted the whole in ſuch a way as to vanquiſh old errors, and to eſtabliſh the ſcience of agriculture upon general principles, formed as they ſhould be, not from the hypotheſes of ſpeculative and viſionary men, but from the well-authenticated experience of the intelligent, ſteady, and ſober-minded, practical farmer.

As Sir John Sinclair is living, what might be much leſs than juſtice to ſay of him would be much more than decorum would now permit of, reſpecting one who ſeems to do good for its own ſake, and who appears to ſeek not the praiſe but the benefit of man. Thus much, however, may be ſaid, that, if in the other branches of human knowledge ſome leader in each would endeavour at an humble imitation of his exertions, a few years only would paſs before the whole world might receive the benefit of the anticipated knowledge of ages to come.

There is nothing which ſerves ſo much to illuſtrate our purpoſes as appoſite examples. I ſhall give two, which, I think, will elucidate the intention of this paper as far as concerns the due noticing of our firſt thoughts. We will ſuppoſe the following to be very antient *memoranda* found amongſt the papers of ſome curious obſervers of paſt ages.

"Some burning ſand was ſeen to run into a liquid form; upon examining it, when cold, it was found to be tranſparent."

We will ſuppoſe too that the following query appears:

"Might not a very uſeful ſubſtance be made of ſand, or other ſimilar materials, which, being run by means of fire ſufficiently broad and thin, would be very convenient to place in our habitations to let in the light, and, at the ſame time, to keep out the cold?"

Again, we will proceed with our ſuppoſitions—

"Upon accurately obſerving the ſtructure and motion of an inſect upon the water, it was diſcovered that it erected a thin ſpread-out ſubſtance, that, by catching the wind, procured motion without labour; and that it turned itſelf with only projecting one of its legs backwards in a contrary direction."

Let fancy add the following ſuggeſtion as having been made at the ſame time:

"Might not theſe ſimple things be applied in ſome way to our boats and rafts? It may ſeem extravagant and viſionary; but, if it could be accompliſhed, it would ſave much labour."

Theſe examples may ſuffice; and, when we conſider how much is accompliſhed by the bare conjecture, it ſhould ſerve as a ſtrong ſtimulus to us not to loſe any thought that ſeems, however diſtant, to lead to any thing ingenious or uſeful.

Similar appearances might have been obſerved centuries before theſe our ſuppoſed *memoranda*; and, if the world had but been bleſſed with the obſervation when it firſt occurred, it is not to ſay what might have been the ſtate of human knowledge, or of human life and happineſs, at this moment.

If, after all the above conſiderations, it ſhould ſtill be imagined that men would require farther arguments or inducements to the giving of ſuch aſſiſtance as is in their power to the advancement of knowledge, let us add—to what a great, uſeful, and glorious, purpoſe was that man created, who was enabled to make but one of the above ſuppoſed *memoranda!* It was of itſelf a ſufficient return for his creation, and for all the enjoyment he had in the world. And yet neither of the perſons, who are ſuppoſed to have made them, could ſee to what an amazing extent of uſefulneſs theſe few thoughts ſhould lead. And let this reflexion afford us a gratification in our own exertions, that, though we do not ſee the great advantages to ariſe from them ourſelves, yet, if they are well intended, and endeavoured to be well directed, we ſtand not only the chance of immortalizing our names, but, what is infinitely better, of fulfilling one great end of our creation, in being uſeful to mankind. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

UPON looking into the account I ſent you reſpecting the Trimleſtowne family, p. 205, I find I have fallen into an error concerning the Fingal title, which, I perceive, has been acknowledged by the Houſe of Peers (as mentioned by Normannus in p. 210), and is, therefore, inſerted in the liſts of Iriſh lords; although the preſent poſſeſſor is not admitted to a ſeat among thoſe peers for the reaſon mentioned by Normannus, whoſe account of the reverſal of the late Lord Trimleſtowne's attainder is perfectly correct; and he, probably, would gratify many of your gentle readers, would he but endeavour to reconcile the ſeeming inconſiſtency of now acquieſcing (in that caſe) under a warrant of James II. paſſed after his abdication, and, at the ſame time, refuſing (in the caſe of Lord Kenmare) to admit of a patent paſſed by the ſame king after that very event.

Your informant, p. 249, has greatly indeed miſled you relative to the late Lady Hobart, who was not the Albinia Lady Hobart ſuppoſed by him. The Lady Hobart who lately died in India was of the ſurname of Browne*, and of a reſpectable family in the Weſtern part of Ireland. She had formerly been married to Thomas Adderley, of Iriſhannon, in the county of Corke (whoſe firſt wife was mother of the preſent Earl of Charlemont). He was for ſeveral years burgeſs in parliament for the reſpective boroughs of Bandon and Cloghnikelty, in the ſame county of Corke, and for ſome time a commiſſioner of the Board of Works in Dublin. Of this marriage there is iſſue, now living. Albinia, the daughter of Lord Vere Bertie (Collins, vol. V. p. 257), married George Hobart, elder ſon of John, then Lord Hobart, by a ſecond wife, and now Earl of Buckinghamſhire. By him ſhe had two ſons, Robert, now Lord Hobart, governor-general of Bengal, and Henry; ſo that Albinia was mother, and not wife, to the preſent lord. Such miſtakes, if uncorrected, might hereafter introduce great confuſion among thoſe who may attend to the genealogy of noble families; wherefore, I have preſumed to contribute what aid I could give toward ſetting them right.

Yours, &c. M. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Chatham, March* 21.

AS many ingenious obſervations have been lately publiſhed, in your valuable Miſcellany, on modern medals, I expected to ſee a deſcription of that which has been preſented by his Majeſty to the admirals and captains who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the naval action of the 1ſt of June,

* Lord Hobart, we believe, married this lady during his ſecretaryſhip in Ireland, or ſoon afterwards. EDIT.

1794. Some account of its device, inſcription, &c. would, I have no doubt, be highly gratifying to your readers. If, inſtead of thoſe political jettons that have been recently in circulation, ſome of which have a tendency to ſedition rather than loyalty, a ſufficient number of medals were ſtruck in commemoration of that engagement, and, I may now add, of the more brilliant one of the 14th of February laſt, and diſtributed amongſt the Britiſh ſeamen, who diſplayed, on thoſe occaſions, a nautical ſkill and bravery which muſt ever endear them to their country, they might tend to cheriſh and invigorate that public ſpirit, which, amongſt this uſeful claſs of men, is of ſo great importance to a maritime nation, and which Major Tench ſo ſtrongly recommends in one of his letters from France when he was a priſoner, intimating, at the ſame time, how much the republican enthuſiaſm of the French ſailors was ſupported by appropriate ſongs and feſtivals. A copper coin, with a ſuitable device and legend, celebrating the victory to which the Britiſh tars had ſo highly contributed, would probably be conſidered by them as great a mark of honour as that which has been conferred on their officers by a golden medal ſuſpended from their necks.

In France, naval medals have been more numerous than in this country, particularly in the reign of Louis XIV. whoſe fleets had diſtinguiſhed themſelves more than thoſe of his predeceſſors. For, during his dynaſty, more attention was paid to the marine than in any former period. There was ſcarcely a ſea-fight, either with the Engliſh, Spaniards, or Dutch, for theſe were all in turn at war with that monarch, or a convoy protected, or a beſieged town ſupplied with proviſions, where it could be done by ſea, but a medal was ſtruck on the occaſion. And though, in ſeveral inſtances, the victory was doubtful, yet it was always claimed by that prince, who was no leſs vain than ambitious. It has, therefore, been remarked, that he excelled all other ſovereigns in the number of his medallic impreſſions, many of which were well executed, though objectionable in point of veracity.

But I ſhall only mention two medals that were ſtruck by order of Louis XIV. about the time of the concluſion of his naval career, as being of a more general nature; the deſcription of which I ſhall extract from a French Hiſtorian, who has introduced in his work * an account of ſeveral medals of this reign which relate to the marine.

"So great," ſays he, "was the naval reputation of France, that it was celebrated by a medal, on which was ſeen a female figure, the repreſentation of the country, ſeated in Neptune's car, holding a trident in her hand. The legend, *Splendor rei navalis.* Exergue, 1693.

"About the ſame time there appeared another, in compliment of thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their exploits at ſea. The King of France is repreſented as ſitting on the poop of a ſhip, and an officer reſpectfully advancing to receive from his majeſty the medal with which he was pleaſed to honour him. The legend, *Virtuti nauticæ præmia data.* Exergue, 1693."

Your correſpondent Civis, p. 32, takes ſome notice of the ſatyrical medals of the Dutch in 1578, which provoked the indignation of Philip II. A ſimilar conduct, at a much later period, involved them in a war with France; the particulars of which I ſhall likewiſe tranſlate from the author before quoted.

"The Dutch, enriched by the conqueſts which they had made in the Indies, were elated by their proſperity. The moſt powerful princes were offended by their pride †. After the peace ſigned at ‡ Breda, betwixt France, England, Denmark, and Holland, the Dutch had a medal ſtruck, on which was repreſented Pallas holding a ſceptre and treading Diſcord under foot. Above were theſe words, *mitis et fortis*, and below *procul hinc mala beſtia regnis.* About the ſame time there was another, having for its device the Belgic lion with a cannon betwixt its paws; the legend, *Sic fines noſtros leges tutamur et undas.*

"The year following, they ſtruck another medal, which, though intended to celebrate their own glory, ſerved only to create them enemies. It was occaſioned by the following circumſtances. Though the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was favourable to France, yet the Dutch aſſumed great merit to themſelves in the manage-

* Hiſtoire de Rochefort.

† A ſimilar language has been ſince uſed by the French with reſpect to Great Britain. Hence we ſee that nations are ſubject to the ſame paſſions as individuals, who are too apt to envy the opulence of their neighbours. A people, therefore, who have extended their commerce and foreign acquiſitions, are very liable to wars for the protection of them.

‡ In 1667.

ment.

ment of that buſineſs; becauſe, by means of it, they had ſtopped Louis XIV. who was formidable to them, in the midſt of his *career of glory**. To immortalize the memory of ſo ſignal an event, effected, as they ſuppoſed, by their interpoſition, they ſtruck a medal, on one ſide of which is an emblematical figure of Holland leaning on a trophy, and on the reverſe is this inſcription:

Aſſertis legibus, emendatis ſacris,
adjutis defenſis,
conciliatis regibus, vindicatâ marium
libertate pace ex regiâ.
Virtute armorum parâ,
Stabilitâ orbis Europæ quiete.
Numiſma hoc ſtatus
fœderati Belgii cudi
fecerunt, 1668.

"All theſe medals raiſed a ſtorm againſt Holland, which burſt forth from the following incident. M. Joſué Van Beuningen, burgo-maſter at Amſterdam, and ambaſſador at France, having negotiated the triple alliance betwixt England, Holland, and Sweden, in behalf of Spain, but contrary to the intereſts of France, the Dutch had a medal ſtruck, on which was the portrait of Beuningen, deſigned for Joſhua, with this legend, *In conſpectu meo ſtetit ſol.* For, Louis XIV. had taken the Sun for his ſymbol. The inſult on the monarch conveyed by this medal was too flagrant to be overlooked. It appeared ſo indecent, that M. de Limiers † pretended that no ſuch medal exiſted but in the imagination of the enemies of the Republick. But Rapin, partial alſo to Holland, yet more ſincere than the former hiſtorian, has confeſſed that it was ſtruck by Beuningen, and that the ſtates ſuppreſſed it, and broke alſo the coins of the preceding medal.

"Louis XIV. was not only piqued by theſe rude attacks, but was alſo groſſly affronted in ſeveral ſatyrical pamphlets publiſhed againſt him in Holland, which the States were ſo far from ſuppreſſing, that they encouraged them by their approbation. This determined the king to enter into a war with that republick ‡.

"In 1672, the combined fleets of England and France engaged that of the Dutch. The battle was fought with great fury, and each ſide claimed the victory. It is certain, however, that the allies remained maſters of the ſea, and went in purſuit of the Dutch as far as their own coaſts, where they had fled for refuge *. The French ſtruck a medal on the occaſion. Neptune was repreſented in his car holding his trident over Holland in diſmay. The legend, *Victoria Navalis.* Exergue, 1672.

"The humiliation of the Dutch was alſo figured by another medal. The Sun, as emblamatical of Louis XIV, is ſuppoſed to be diſperſing by its beams the fog which it raiſed from the marſhes. The legend, *J'ay ſçû les élever, je ſçaurai les détruire*, and, as a retort to the inſcription on the medal of Beuningen, *Hunc ſolem, o Joſue, ſiſtere tempus adeſt.*

"There was likewiſe this device on the jettons of La Ville de Paris in 1673. An Hercules is ſeen holding the horn of a bull, who, from ſhame, hides his head in a marſh, the legend, *Truncum caput abdidit undis.*"

As moſt countries are repreſented by ſome ſymbol, ſo France typified Holland by a bull's head, as the antients did Bœotia.

I am much obliged to S. D. for his emendation, p. 116. When I wrote my letter, I had not ſeen the 12th volume of the *Anecdota*. In the MSS. to which I alluded, the French words had been ſophiſticated, and the ſenſe of one of them miſtaken. From the ſame

* We muſt obſerve here, that this expreſſion is uſed by a French writer; an Engliſh or Dutch Hiſtorian would probably have ſaid in his *career of ambition.*

† A Proteſtant, who wrote the hiſtory of Louis XIV.

‡ At this time Charles II. declared war againſt Holland, and aſſigned, as one of the cauſes for commencing hoſtilities, that the republick had publiſhed ſome abuſive pictures which reflected on the Engliſh nation. This charge, it ſeems, originated from a portrait of Cornelius de Witt, on the back ground of which were painted ſome ſhips on fire in harbour, alluding to the deſtruction of ſeveral Engliſh Ships in the river Medway at Chatham.

* Yet it appears, from the hiſtory of thoſe times, that there was as much rejoicing on account of this victory at the Hague, as at London and Paris. It is not to be denied, that our loſs in men was conſiderable, and that our ſhips ſuffered in the action, one of which was blown up. The Engliſh officers blamed the French commander, who, they ſaid, did not give that aſſiſtance which was in his power. It was alſo ſuggeſted, that he had ſecret inſtructions from his court not to expoſe the French fleet too much, but to ſuffer thoſe of the Engliſh and Dutch to deſtroy each other. This is not the only inſtance of the want of union amongſt confederate powers; by which a naval ſtate, though apparently too weak to contend againſt a combination of force, has not only maintained its ground, but been ſucceſsful againſt its enemies. Without referring to hiſtory for an illuſtration of this principle, we may find it ſufficiently verified by recent example.

cauſe,

cauſe, I ſuppoſe, a ſimilar error had crept into the 11th volume of the *Archæologia*. But the name of the ſhip was, without doubt, *Mer Honeur*. B.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

PERMIT me to ſay a few words in anſwer to a letter in p. 202, under the title of "Hiſtorical Truth violated in William and Ellen." I ſhould not have troubled you on this ſubject, had not the very fluent author of the above paragraph ſaid almoſt every thing diametrically oppoſite to *truth*. His deſcription of the place on the banks of the Kirtle is juſt, and pretty well written. But, we look not for the pathetic where hiſtorical facts are called into queſtion, as at preſent. I ſhall, therefore, begin where the author has left off, at leaſt with any thing which can be called an authentic account of the ſubject. I could have wiſhed the author had given ſome authority for aſſerting that original *MSS.* relating to this tragical adventure are in poſſeſſion of Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Springkell; and, till he does, I muſt beg leave to diſpute the fact. But, wherever theſe *MSS.* are, permit me to inſert a quotation from them, which I find in an elegant collection of Scots ſongs, publiſhed by J. Johnſon, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1794. "The MS account, tranſmitted to the editor by a learned gentleman of Scotland, repreſents the lovers walking inſtead of fitting, and takes no notice of *Adam's* flight into Spain, and ſervice againſt the Infidels, who were, in fact, completely ſubdued many years before the reign of James the Fifth." For facts, in an affair of this kind, let us look to the provincial ſongs, which in Scotland are generally faithful to the truth of the ſubjects they ſing of. Concerning the fatal inſtrument, permit me to give a quotation from a ſong in your vol. LIII. It ſeems to be taken from Drummond of Hawthornden's Hiſtory of Scotland.

"T' other day, as ſhe work'd at her wheel,
She ſung of fair Elenore's fate,
Who fell by ſtern Jealouſy's *ſteel*
As on Kirtle's ſmooth margin he ſate.
Her lover to ſhield from the *dart*,
Moſt eagerly ſhe interpos'd;
The arrow tranſfixt her fond heart;
The fair in his arms her eyes clos'd."

Whether ſhe was a chieftain's daughter, or his vaſſal's, permit me to quote Pennant's Tour. "In the burying-ground of Kirconnel is the grave of fair Ellen and that of her lover. She was the daughter of the houſe of Kirconnel; was beloved by two gentlemen at the ſame time," &c. I hope it will not be conſidered as preſumption in me, who am well acquainted with the ſtory and the country, to contradict Pennant when he ſays the name of the houſe of Kirconnel was Irving, the inheritance and taurs of the Irvings lying far down the ſtream of the river Kirtle. The Flemmings lived about Longholm, and the Bells betwixt the two; therefore Ellen's name muſt have been Bell, as all the country round about Kirconnel belonged to the Bells, a bold and undaunted clan, and who carried their devaſtations far into England, and plundered and drove away their flocks. For the truth of this I refer the reader to the famous old ballad of Johnny Armſtrong. The territory of the Armſtrongs lay beſide the ſame ſtream; and, together with the Bells, Irvings, and Flemmings, were patronized by the Douglaſes of Drumlanrigg in all their depredations. With regard to the ballad inſerted at the end of the paragraph ſigned E. E. A. I do not think it original, both from its ſtyle, and the way it was iſſued into the world. I am not ſingular in this. I, therefore, refer the reader to a letter in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 812, accuſing Mr. Pinkerton of being the fabricator of the abovementioned ſong as well as the ſecond part of Hardyknute.

I take the liberty of quoting an old and barbarous ballad, ſtill ſung in the country, about the place of Ellen's fate:

"And he chas'd him far awa,
And cut him into pieces ſma
Upon the tartar wild."

In another place:

"He chas'd him thro' the North cauntrie;
As blaws the wind did Irving flee
To keep himſelf from ſkaith."

I ſhall not treſpaſs on your patience in ſaying more, as, I think, what I have ſaid is ſufficient to confute the abovementioned paragraph in your laſt.

For the original and beſt ballad that has been written on the ſubject, I ſhall refer the patient reader to the forementioned Collection of Scots Songs, publiſhed by J. Johnſon. By this it ſeems that the author of William and Ellen has not deviated from the traditional accounts of this pathetic and tragical event.

A. E. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

IT were to be wiſhed that ſome perſon, who has an opportunity for ſearching, and time for writing, would communicate anecdotes relative to the Culpepers. A detail of the manors they poſſeſſed is not meant; as their property, which was very large, is ſpecified by the hiſtorians of the different counties in which they had landed eſtates; but anecdotes of their lives and converſations, that it might be known whether many of them were wiſe and famous in their generations, and the glory of their times. I rather ſuſpect that it would be found, on examination, that very very few Culpepers were diſtinguiſhed for a brilliancy of talents. In the literary claſs how ſeldom are they to be ſeen! The name does not occur, or in Tanner's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, or in *Biographia Britannica*, as I believe, or in the General Biographical Dictionary. Culpeper's Engliſh Phyſician, or Medical Herbal, is the only book I at preſent recollect: and of this, it ſeems, there was an edition, with a Medical Herbal enlarged, in 1793. As dignitaries in the church, I am not aware of more than two: Martin Culpeper, M. D. warden of New College, Oxford, in 1573, dean of Chicheſter in 1577, and archdeacon of Berks in 1588; and Francis Culpeper, who was prebendary of Rocheſter in 1546. Martin Culpeper being M D. it is not unlikely he might be the author of the Engliſh Phyſician. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

THE enquiries of your female correſpondent A B. p. 7. relative to the family of Zouche of Harringworth, having been very imperfectly anſwered in p. 206; I ſend you the following account, which will probably afford her the information ſhe has deſired. It is ſolely from the motive of obliging her that I am induced to entreat a little room in one of your future pages for inſertion of what muſt be ſo perfectly unintereſting to the reſt of your numerous readers. I beg to acquaint the lady, that Mary Zouche, who married Robert Burbige, of Hays, in Middleſex, and Catharine, who was the wife of Francis Vuidal, of Holton, in Dorſet, were ſiſters of Richard Lord Zouche (living in 1551); from whom deſcended Edward, the *laſt* Lord Zouche, whoſe eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs, Elizabeth, married Sir William Tate, knt. of Delapré; whoſe great-grandſon, Bartholomew Tate, married Mary, eldeſt daughter of Edward Noel, of the Inner Temple, and had iſſue, Bartholomew, eldeſt ſon and heir, Edward, and three daughters, namely, Katharine, Mary, and Suſannah. Edward, the ſecond ſon, died an infant. Suſannah, the third daughter, died unmarried. Bartholomew intermarried with Arundel, daughter of Henry Stradford, of Overſtone, in Northamptonſhire, and had iſſue Bartholomew, who died an infant, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and left no iſſue.

Catharine Tate, the eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs, married Cha. Hedges, of Finchley; and Mary, the ſecond daughter and co-heireſs, married Samuel Long, of Queen's ſquare, Bloomſbury, and of Longville, in Jamaica; ſo that, I preſume, the claim to the title remained in abeyance between theſe two laſt-mentioned ſiſters as co-heireſſes. ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

YOUR correſpondent, who lately gave to ἀπόλυσον, Matt. xv. 23, a meaning different from that in which it is tranſlated, ſhould have told us that it had been before ſuggeſted by Hammond. Yet, highly reſpectable as that name ever muſt be, few there are, I believe, who will acquieſce in his opinion in this inſtance. As his Commentary is in every perſon's reach, his note may be eaſily referred to. Jortin, in his Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, vol. IV. p. 199, aſſerts, "that the Fathers of the fourth and following Centuries, conſidered as hiſtorians or recorders of facts, are valuable; conſidered as divines, are of ſmall uſe and importance for the moſt part. Yet ſurely, Mr. Urban, one who has written eight folio volumes in Greek, and thoſe too but a portion of his works, may be allowed to underſtand the ſignification of a Greek word. His remark on this paſſage is, that the diſciples of Jeſus, though troubled with the woman's importunity, durſt not ſay, grant her requeſt. The appeal to the Syriac verſion is, I think, as equally unavailing: and ἀπόλυσον is there rendered by *ſhariah*, which alſo ſignifies to diſmiſs, and occurs in the preceding chapter, ver. 22, 23; nor

nor is it ever uſed in any other ſenſe except by Rabbinical writers. I ſpeak on the authority of Buxtorf's Chaldee Lexicon. The Chaldee and Syriac languages are by De Dieu pronounced to be the ſame. And here, Mr. Urban, I could willingly wiſh that a formal proteſt was entered againſt all unneceſſary innovations.

There is now before me a ſermon on Mark ix. 42, 50, printed 1786, which propoſes to read for ωας γαρ πυρι αλισθησεται—ωας γαρ πυριθ— This is ingenious; but, unfortunately, to uſe the words of a late moſt excellent Charge, "here human ingenuity has no place." Another very difficult paſſage occurs 1 Cor. xv. 29. Thoſe, who wiſh to ſee how much it has puzzled commentators, may conſult the Synopſis of Pole, or the Critical Conjectures of W. Bowyer, 4to, 1782. And yet, "if things ſpiritual are to be compared with ſpiritual," no bad explication is ſuggeſted in Eccleſ. xxxi. or xxxiv. 25, in the Engliſh tranſlation, βαπτιζομενθ απο νεκρε. Whether the elucidation has ever yet been brought forward I cannot tell, for I have not a Wolfius at hand to conſult; but, I can eaſily believe it may have occurred to every reader of the Septuagint and Apocrypha; which, by-the-bye, are perhaps not ſo much read as they *ought to be*: at leaſt no very late editions of either have been given, I believe.

As the Syriac verſion has been appealed to in the former part of this letter, let me mention an inſtance where it ſeems to fix the meaning of a fluctuating word. In 2 Pet. i. 5, where he exhorts to add to faith virtue, or αρετην; in the Syriac *mitrutha*. For ſo an entrance ſhall be miniſtred unto you *abundantly—yatirait*. See John x. 10. Agreeable to this meaning is the paſſage in the Trinummo of Plautus, act II. ſc. ii. 41: *Benefacta benefactis aliis perteſito, ne perpluant.* Still follow up good actions with good actions heaped on each other. Literally, cover good actions with good actions, leſt it rain through. N. N.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

"THE odd-like hieroglyphick" on the antient ring, plate II. p. 200, of your laſt, appears to me to be TG in a cipher, encircling the, the well-known abbreviation of the name *Jeſus*, with the abbreviating character above it ſurmounted by a croſs.

Qu. Is not the ſtring of beads at the back of the letter intended to repreſent the roſary?

Your correſpondent S. W. (p. 217) conceives that he has corrected the ſenſe, and increaſed the elegance, of the prophet Iſaiah, by reading בפשך *of thine abundance*, for נפשך *thy ſoul*. Although the phraſe may be "unexampled," yet I confeſs that it never ſtruck me as "obſcure;" for, I have often conſidered it as one of the beautiful metaphors with which this prophecy, and many other parts of Scripture, abound. But, is it clearly manifeſt that the paſſage in queſtion abſolutely relates to the relieving the temporal wants of the diſtreſſed? As this duty had been inculcated in the 7th verſe, and the bleſſing conſequent on the performing it declared in the 8th, *then ſhall thy light break forth as the morning*, &c. may not the words, *and if thou draw out thy ſoul to the hungry, and ſatisfy the afflicted ſoul*, relate to the ſupplying the ſpiritual neceſſities of our brethren? For, as the word *ſoul* in the concluſion of the paſſage muſt be figurative if it relates to corporal wants, how inſtructive is the whole ſentence if it be applied to that poverty of ſpirit which is conſidered of great eſtimation in the ſight of God? For then, as ſpiritual bleſſings are of greater value than temporal ones can be, he that gives that inſtruction which "comes from the heart (or ſoul), and reaches the ſame," and is made the inſtrument of conveying conſolation and peace to the troubled ſoul, may expect a much greater bleſſing; which is really promiſed in the concluſion of the verſe: *then ſhall thy light riſe in obſcurity, and thy darkneſs be as the noon-day.* And that the paſſage does certainly relate to ſpiritual gifts, or that the word *ſoul* is uſed figuratively throughout the paragraph for the body and the faculties thereof, I think is manifeſt from the next verſe: *And the Lord ſhall guide thee continually, and ſatisfy thy ſoul in drought, and make fat thy bones*, &c.

Being an enemy to all interpolations, alterations of, and conjectures on, the original of the Holy Scriptures, when its preſent reading can be reconciled with the context, I hope this illuſtration of the paſſage may be found con-

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ſiſtent with the ſcope of the Sacred Writings. But, if this verſe muſt be reſtricted to the temporal neceſſities of mankind, may not the word *ſoul* be retained with a ſufficient degree of propriety, without ſtretching beyond the common licence of language? For, is not a covetous perſon univerſally conſidered to poſſeſs a *narrow, confined, reſtricted ſoul*; while the benevolent and charitable are as frequently ſaid to poſſeſs a *large, extended, compaſſionate mind?* Laſtly, if the text muſt be altered, perhaps nothing better than לחמך, *thy bread*, can be interpolated or ſubſtituted, as eight MSS. read it thus, and as the LXX have retained both expreſſions: τον αξλον εκ της ψυχης σου, *thy bread from thy ſoul.*

I ſhould be much obliged if any one of your biographical correſpondents would favour us with ſome particulars of the late Rev. John Lewes, vicar of Margate and Minſter, in the iſle of Thanet, and alſo of his publiſhed and unpubliſhed Works, which, I believe, were many, and valuable.

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F.S.M.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, March* 18.

PRAY communicate to S. W. p. 217, the tranſlation of Bp. Lowth of Iſaiah lviii. 10.

"If thou bring forth thy bread to the hungry,
And ſatisfy the afflicted ſoul;
Then ſhall thy light riſe in obſcurity,
And thy darkneſs ſhall be as the noon-day."

See his note on the paſſage.

In p. 212, it is enquired, why the family of *Trevelyan* bear in their arms a white horſe riſing from the ſea? The name proves their Corniſh extraction; and they have a very good eſtate in this country. Tradition ſays, that between Scilly and the Land's End ſtood a large town, called Llyans, which ſuddenly ſunk down, the ſea overflowed it, and one of the Trevelyans was ſaved on the back of a white horſe. It is certain that people now alive have, on a very low ebb and clear water, ſeen what they affirm to be walls of houſes in the place where this city is ſaid to have exiſted.

Yours, &c. T. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Caernarvon, April* 12.

THERE is a ſpot within four miles and an half of the town of Conway, in North Wales, on the great road leading from London to Holyhead *viâ* Shrewſbury, called Caerhûn, which was, I believe, undoubtedly the *Conovium* of the Romans, and exhibits many curious traces of antiquity. The ſite of the camp may eaſily be traced, and conſiſted of a ſquare fortification, ſtrengthened by four parallel walls one without the other, extending to a conſiderable diſtance from the main work, and is ſituated on an eminence, with the river Conway in front, and a woody ſwamp on each flank. At the foot of the hill, near the river, are the remains of a bath, the walls and pavement of which are very entire, and out of which, at different times, many valuable relicks have been taken. The preſent poſſeſſor of the place is occupied in clearing it ſtill more, and has already diſcovered the pillars which ſupported the apartment through the floor of which the heat aſcended from below.

The tiles, mentioned in Camden's *Britannia* as having been found here, with the mark of the 10th, or Antoninus's legion, which is ſuppoſed to have been ſtationed at this place, have hitherto eſcaped his ſearch; and I am inclined to ſuſpect that the learned tourift fell into an error with reſpect to theſe tiles, and that he either took the account of the place from ſome other perſon, or miſtook for a figure of *ten* the common practice obſerved by the Romans of running the trowel over the clay before it was burnt, in this manner ××××, which is found in all the tiles of this bath, and which I have myſelf obſerved in ſome Roman brick found at Biceſter, in Oxfordſhire. He has alſo taken up a great variety of broken vaſes, diſhes, and other culinary utenſils of earthen-ware, though none of them entire; ſome of them ſtamped with devices of men in armour, others with dogs in chace of the ſtag; ſome of a fine ſky-blue colour, others red, which is the moſt prevailing; and one in particular, the moſt perfect of them all, is a ſort of hollow diſh, or ſaucer, moſt beautifully gloſſed over its ſurface, and of a lively red colour, with the letters PATRICI very viſibly ſtamped in the centre of it. Its diameter is about 6, and circumference about 18 inches. He has alſo dug out of the ſame place ſome of the *glainau naidredd*, or adders eggs, and a quantity of greeniſh glaſs, or *vitrum*, both of which I conceive to be Britiſh antiquities; alſo, near the

ſame

ſame ſpot an old anvil and the head of a hammer, both very different from thoſe now in uſe. But the greateſt curioſity hitherto diſcovered by this gentleman is a brazen ſhield of a circular form, imboſſed moſt curiouſly, circle within circle (being ſeven in number), from the circumference to near the centre (with ſmall braſs ſtuds), where a ſharp piece of wrought-iron is fixed about four inches and an half in length, and tapering gradually to a point at the extremity. The inſide of this ſhield conſiſts of leather ſtuffed with hair, both which are very entire. The circumference is about 38, and the diameter 13 inches. He has alſo in his poſſeſſion a variety of Roman coins found chiefly in the neighbourhood, ſome of which are very ſcarce and valuable. And he has it now in contemplation to trench all the ground within the ſite of the camp a yard deep, in order to open a way to farther diſcoveries; and he will be happy to receive inſtructions from ſome of your numerous Antiquarian correſpondents how to proſecute his reſearches in the moſt effectual manner.

Any communication relative to the name, etymology, or antiquities, of this place, will oblige

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 16.

I TRUST the claim of compaſſion will obtain admittance for the following reply to the deſponding letter of J. M. p. 119, (ſee p. 184.) Probably among the many applications which he has tried without relief, *vinegar* may have been omitted; if ſo, I can ſtrongly recommend the uſe of it from the moſt ſucceſsful experience in an obſtinate caſe, apparently of ſimilar circumſtances, and equal malignity. If the excoriation of the ſkin has taken place, the vinegar in its fluid ſtate will be inſupportable; the afflicted parts muſt then only be expoſed to the vapour of it when taken boiling from the fire, and condenſed by covering them and the veſſel with a cloth. Let this treatment be repeated as often and as long as convenient, and as hot as can be borne; and, in a few days, its good effects will appear, if care be taken to protect the parts from the contact of the cold air for ſome time afterwards, by wearing gloves, or otherwiſe. But, if the ſkin be not excoriated, the moſt eaſy and advantageous mode will be, to rub the afflicted parts with the finger wetted with the vinegar as frequently as poſſible, which will ſoon diſpel the malady, particularly in its early ſtate.

The beſt double-diſtilled vinegar will be found preferable for uſe in the fluid ſtate, as the common ſort is apt to diſcolour the fingers; and, if impatience be not ſuffered to ſtop the application, a complete cure, even of the redneſs of the ſkin, may be reaſonably expected: and the reſult of a fair trial, I hope, he will communicate to you for the ſatisfaction of others, and particularly his well-wither, JUNIUS.

H. H. (of *Briſtol*) ſays, "For chilblains, make an ointment of bees-wax melted with a ſmall quantity of ſweet oil; add a little quantity of brandy; and apply it, on leather, to the part affected; or, ſcrape the entrails of fat chickens, and apply them."

A. B. found great relief from the early uſe of "Steers's Opodeldock."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

ON reading your Miſcellany for laſt month, from which Publication I have for many years received much information and pleaſure, I could not help feeling pity for J. M—'s afflicting malady, p. 119. Having this winter been told of a recipe which had great efficacy in one caſe I was witneſs to, in a young perſon who was greatly troubled with chilblains on his hands, I requeſt you will make it known to your correſpondent J. M. One ounce of ſalt-petre, half a pint of vinegar, and an equal quantity of water; bathe the hand every night at going to bed, either warmed or cold, and wrap them in flannel. In twice uſing this lotion it was wonderful to ſee what a good effect it had in abating the inflammation, and diſperſing the ſwelling. If I might be permitted to give farther advice, I would recommend J. M. to drink tar-water, as preſcribed in Dr. Berkeley's publication, which would moſt probably amend the blood, from which cauſe chilblains are ſuppoſed to originate.—I was greatly pleaſed with Viator's propoſed method of lighting fires, and immediately deſired my ſervant to adopt the plan; which, as ſhe is of a mild complying temper, like the good-humoured damſel mentioned by the Aged Matron,

ſhe readily obeyed; and I find my fire in a morning lights more quickly, and wants leſs ſtirring, than in the old-faſhioned method. M. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Feb.* 12.

VIATOR, LXVI. p. 1078, may be informed, that the ſkeleton diſcovered lately in the Exeter cathedral was a new diſcovery. The anatomical preparation of Grace Harris, uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers there, ſtill remains.

In my juvenile days I was almoſt tormented as bad as your correſpondent J. M. p. 139. The remedy applied, and which I found relief in, was the brine or tan liquor from a tan-pit uſed for tanning the ſkins of horſes (probably any other tan-liquor would anſwer the ſame purpoſe). This was uſed by boiling the liquor in an earthen pipkin, and bathing the afflicted part with it, as hot as could be ſuffered, once in 12 hours. J. LASKEY.

P. 211. The two lines of Gay's Gardener and the Hog were intended,

"Who fed not with the common herd;
Her Tray was to the *ball* prefer'd."

*** In anſwer to ſeveral Queriſts, we gladly ſtate that a Society for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor is actually eſtabliſhed under very reſpectable patronage; and that ſome general inſtructions, neceſſary to be attended to by the afflicted, will ſoon be publiſhed.—With equal ſatisfaction we learn that the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, for the relief of the Poor of London and its Environs, was opened laſt ſeaſon with ſeveral remarkable and ſucceſsful caſes.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

I HAVE been able to gain but few particulars reſpecting the pariſh-church of Greatham, although I have viſited it ſeveral times. The preſent building does not appear very antient, and it might have been erected, I imagine, about the fifteenth century. It conſiſts only of a ſingle body, with the chancel extending about a dozen feet beyond it. The ſimplicity of the ſtyle attracts our notice; and much may be ſaid in praiſe of its ſequeſtered and rural ſituation. On paſſing through an antient door-way, our attention is arreſted by the following groteſque denunciation in large letters over the wall:

Avoid, profane man, come not here;
None but the holy, pure, and clere,
Or he that grooeth to be ſo,
Into this porch but farther goe.

Adjoining to the pulpit, againſt the Southern wall, is placed the following inſcription on a very ſumptuous tomb:

"The memorie of Dame Margery Caryle, who having ſure confidence in the merits of our Saviour Jeſvs Chriſt, departed this life with great covrage and comfort the 11th daie of Maie, Anno D'n'i 1632, in the 40th yeeare of her age.

"This vertvovs ladie was the wife of Sir Richard Caryle, of Harting, knight, with whome ſhe lived ſeven yeeres; and, after his death, continued his widowe all the time of her life, beinge the ſpace of 16 yeeres.

"Thoy marble tombe, thovgh long tv mayſt endvre,
And doſt within an honor'd corps inmvre,
Yet raiſ'd and freed thy priſn'r God ſhall ſee
When thov for ever ſhalt demoliſh'd bee:
A jewell then of price thou doſt containe,
Which, thov conſumed, for ever ſhall remaine.
Johannes Love, cognatvs devotiſſimvs."

On the oppoſite wall is the following inſcription to the memory of a pious and excellent clergyman, who always proved himſelf ſincere in the cauſe of religion, and warm with ſentiments of Humanity:

"Near this place
are interred the remains
of the Rev. Richard Newlyn,
bachelor of civil law,
and vicar of the pariſhes
of Rogate and Empſhott.
As a divine,
he adorned his ſtation
with undeviating integrity
and unaffected piety;
in ſocial life,
with purity of manners.
He happily connected
a propriety of expreſſion
with pleaſing affability.
His actions,
the reſult of a conſiderate mind,
exactly correſponded with
the juſtneſs of his ſentiments.
He died May 25, 1772,
Aged 74.
In the adjoining grave
are depoſited the remains
of Beata, the wife
of Richard Newlin,
who died the 24 of July, 1778,
aged 69."

The yew-tree in the church-yard, which is extremely large, and extends its ſable branches over the mouldering graves, has long withſtood the fury of the winter's blaſt, and remains a pleaſing monument of Antiquity.

Yours, &c. FATHER PAUL.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

AS the veracity of Meſſrs. Lloyd and Kilvington has been impugned in your Magazine, I think you will not refuſe to inſert the following vindication, faithfully extracted from Mr. Beverley's account of the trial. Mr. Beverley was proctor of the vice-chancellor's court.

"*Cambridge, June* 1, 1793.

"We the underwritten expreſs our deteſtation of the ſcandalous and unfounded imputations which were attempted to be thrown upon the characters of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Kilvington at the late trial of Mr. Frend.

T. Kipling,	R. Boon,
J. Jowett,	J. Dudley,
R. C. Glynn,	W. Pugh,
W. L. Manſel,	C. Simeon,
J. Mainwaring,	A. Mainwaring,
R. T. Belward,	E. Wigley,
G. Whitmore,	W. Millers,
W. Walford,	J. Watſon,
J. Oldershaw,	T. Caſtley,
W. Wade,	J. King,
W. Mathew,	P. Douglas,
J. Smith,	E. Edwards,
J. Wood,	J. Broadſhaw,
W. Wilſon,	W. Walker,
H. Greene,	J. Fawcett,
R. Ramſden,	R. Tillard,
A. Frampton,	W. Eaſton,
E. Outram,	H. Jowett."

To this moſt ſatisfactory declaration I beg leave to ſubjoin the ſtill more pointed aſſertion of M. Fariſh.

"The teſtimony given by Mr. Kilvington, during the trial of Mr. Frend, having been openly contradicted by the latter; and an idea having prevailed that certain letters, written by Mr. Kilvington to Mr. Frend, contained a proof that the teſtimony was untrue; I think myſelf called upon to declare publicly, in vindication of Mr. Kilvington's character, that, ſince the trial in the vice-chancellor's court, Mr. Frend, on application made to him by Mr. Kilvington's deſire, ſhewed me thoſe letters; and that there was nothing in them which appeared to me in the ſmalleſt degree to invalidate that teſtimony. The ſubſtance of the letters was an application for college-teſtimonials, and they contained general expreſſions of gratitude to Mr. Frend for favours received; which, according to Mr. Frend's explanation, conſiſted in attentions ſhewn to Mr. Kilvington when at Jeſus-college, and the ſupplying him occaſionally with books from the library.

"W. FARISH,
"ſenior proctor of the univerſity.
Magdalen-college, July 1, 1793."

I truſt we ſhall no longer be peſtered with the malignant *crambe repetita* of Infidelity. NO PROSELYTE.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

THE Court Calendar for 1788 and ſome preceding years ſtates the royal family of Portugal thus:

Maria Frances Iſabella, queen of Portugal, born Dec. 17, 1734, married June 6, 1760, to her uncle Don Pedro, born July 5, 1717, died May 25, 1786; by whom ſhe has iſſue Joſeph Francis Xavier, prince of Brazil, born Aug. 21, 1761, and married Feb. 21, 1777, to his aunt Maria Franciſca Benedictina, born July 24, 1748, and two other ſons and two daughters.

In 1789, the iſſue of Maria, &c. and her uncle, the late king, is ſtated to be John-Maria-Joſeph-Lewis, prince of Brazil, born May 13, 1767, married to Charlotte Jaquina, daughter of the prince of Aſturias, born April 25, 1775; Marianna Victoria, born Dec. 15, 1768, married to Gabriel Anthony, third ſon to the king of Spain. So that Joſeph, &c. her elder ſon, muſt have died in 1788 or 9, unrecorded in your Obituary, any more than the death of his brother John in 1777, when his relict was proclaimed queen (XLVII. 494); and retiring, on what occaſion is not ſaid, to Spain, her native country, died there 1781. How could ſhe be born 1775, as the Court Calendar ſays? You tell us a king of Portugal died, and a queen ſucceeded, in 1777 (vol. XLVII. 146, 147); but your hiſtorical verity fails, in not adding whether it was Joſeph whoſe life was attempted 1758, the date of whoſe death I wiſh to aſcertain, or whether the queen was his daughter Maria, who married her uncle Don Pedro that year. You call her the new ſovereign, p. 146; and tell us ſhe was proclaimed (p. 294); and yet you mention the dowager taking leave of the *king*, queen, and royal family, when ſhe went to Madrid, where ſhe died 1781 (LI. 94). Was this dowager the relict of Joſeph?

All you tell us of the affairs of Portugal from this time is the birth of the *youngeſt* princeſs, April 29, 1793, and the queen's ill ſtate of health.

It is hoped ſome of your correſpondents will remove this genealogical obſcurity from the throne of Portugal.

Is not the Iriſh primate, deſcribed p. 140, the ſame of whom Dr. Johnſon, "ſpeaking

"speaking of a certain prelate who exerted himself very laudably in building churches and parsonage-houses, however (said he) I do not find that he is esteemed a man of much professional learning, or a liberal patron of it; yet it is well where a man possesses any strong positive excellence. Few have all kinds of merit belonging to their character." Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. I. viii*. 8vo.

Whatever *Johnson* was by way of bookseller at Lichfield, his fame is certainly not eclipsed by his successor *Jackson*, if a pun may be admitted on the name of the historian of that city. See vol. LVI. p. 293. D. H.

Z. A. asks, whether there was a *Sir Thomas Smith* attainted of *High Treason*, as a follower of James the Second's abdication?

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796-7.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 17.

THE *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the following message from his Majesty:

"GEORGE *R.*

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he is at present engaged in concerting measures with his allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war, if the failure of his Majesty's earnest endeavours to effect a general peace on secure and honourable terms should unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable: and his Majesty will not fail to take the first opportunity to communicate the result of these discussions to the House. In the interval, his Majesty conceives that it may be of the greatest importance to the common cause, that his Majesty should be enabled to continue such temporary advances for the service of the Emperor as may be indispensably necessary, with a view to military operations being prosecuted with vigour and effect at an early period; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to consider of making such provision as may appear to them to be most expedient for this purpose. G. R."

He then moved, that his Majesty's message should be taken into consideration on Monday. Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

December 19.

The *Lord Chancellor* presented a message to the King, similar to that sent to the House of Commons on Saturday. After it was read by the clerk, his lordship moved, that it be taken into consideration on the morrow, and that the House be summoned. Ordered.

The bills on the table were read.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day being read, for taking his Majesty's message into consideration; Mr. *Pitt* said, whether gentlemen considered the message with a view to the general interests of Europe, to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, or to the restoration of a solid and honourable peace, he was sanguine enough to suppose that the motion he intended to submit would meet with the unanimous concurrence of the House. What he now proposed was only a vote of thanks for his Majesty's most gracious communication. He concluded by intimating, that, if the motion for the address was carried, he should move, in a Committee of Supply, that the sum of 50,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to make a temporary advance to his Imperial Majesty. He then moved the address of thanks; which being carried, he moved the grant to his Imperial Majesty; which was also carried.

H. OF LORDS.

December 20.

The order of the day being read, that all the Lords should be summoned; Lord *Grenville* moved, that his Majesty's message should be read; and, the message being read, he moved, that an humble address should be presented, promising to assist his Majesty, conformable to the purport of that address. The noble Lord said a few words on the propriety of assisting the Emperor with a loan.

The Duke of *Bedford* allowed the necessity of such a loan, as it might be conducive to peace; but he reprobated the idea of a minister sending money to a foreign prince without the consent of Parliament; and this matter, he said, he should bring before the House after the Christmas recess.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a petition was preſented from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the city of London, againſt the conſtruction of wet-docks in the port of London. Received, and counſel ordered to be heard in behalf of the petitioners.

On the order of the day, for receiving the report of the Committee reſpecting the temporary advance to the Emperor of 500,000l. by way of loan, Mr. *Nicholl* objected to the motion until the governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England ſhould ſtate at the bar whether the country could do it with ſafety. The meaſure he conſidered as the commencement of a ſyſtem which might drain this country of all its ſpecie, and involve it in inevitable ruin. He then moved accordingly.

The amendment was negatived, and the reſolution read the firſt time.

On the queſtion for the ſecond reading, Gen. *Tarleton* roſe, and took a general review of the laſt campaign, and entered into a comparative ſtatement of the preſent ſituation of the belligerent powers, to convince the Houſe of the inefficacy of perſevering in the ſubſidizing ſyſtem

The reſolution was then read, and paſſed.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* began by taking a view of the advantages to be derived from the poſſeſſion of the Cape of Good Hope, and which might continue to be enjoyed by us without injuring the intereſts of any other nation who uſually trade to that country. With that view he moved, agreeably to the Navigation Act, that the Houſe reſolve itſelf immediately into a Committee, to conſider of the ſtate of commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

After a few objections from Sir *Francis Baring*, the motion was agreed to; and the Houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee, in which leave was given to bring in a bill purſuant to the ſame.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* hoped to comprize the buſineſs he had now to ſtate to the Houſe in a narrower compaſs than he was uſually obliged to do. This object was obtained by the accuracy lately introduced into the accounts on this ſubject. He then proceeded to ſtate the eſtimates of the different eſtabliſhments; and proved that the revenues of each and all of them were conſiderably on the increaſe, and that their joint-revenue exhibited a ſurplus of nearly one million and an half: all his former ſtatements and prophecies were, therefore, found to be accurate, and exactly fulfilled. He moreover congratulated the Houſe, and the publick at large, on the proſpect of ſtill greater revenue in future, and enumerated the many advantages gained during the war, but particularly the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the iſland of Ceylon. He alſo touched on the regulations lately ſent out to India; which, he truſted, would completely remedy all the grievances that had been complained of by the India armies, and fill them with gratitude for the great exertions made in their favour.

Mr. *Biddulph*, Sir *F. Baring*, Mr. *D. Scott*, and Mr. *Huſſey*, offered a few obſervations; after which, Mr. *Dundas* moved a ſtring of reſolutions founded on his various ſtatements; which were agreed to.

The orders of the day were then taken into conſideration; during which Mr. *Roſe* propoſed to take off the new duty on coffee; which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 21.

The Marquis of *Bute* was introduced by the Marquiſſes of Bath and Hertford, and took his oaths and ſeat.

The order of the day being read, for the commitment of the loan-bill, the Duke of *Norfolk* ſaid, he reproached himſelf for ſuffering the bill to proceed ſo far without ſome comment on the conduct of Miniſters, who had not even thought it neceſſary to communicate to the Houſe a ſingle ſyllable on a bill which added eighteen millions to the debt of the nation. In his opinion, the terms of the loan were diſadvantageous to the publick; and he had heard, that large ſums had been ſubſcribed under circumſtances which, he thought, ought to induce their Lordſhips to call for the production of a liſt of the ſubſcribers before they proceeded farther in the bill.

Lord Grenville not being preſent, the *Lord Chancellor* moved, that the farther conſideration of the bill be poſtponed till to-morrow. Ordered.

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In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Stopford* reported his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs.

The Hon. *Edward James Eliot* brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election. The report comprized five reſolutions: 1ſt, that George Woodford Thelluſſon, eſq. was not duly elected member for the ſaid borough; 2d, that the ſaid George Woodford Thelluſſon was not eligible, and therefore that the petitioner, Geo. Tiernay, eſq. ought to have been returned in his ſtead; 3d, that the ſaid Geo. Tiernay was duly elected member for the borough of Southwark; 4th and 5th, that neither the petition, nor the oppoſition which had been made to it, were frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. *S. Douglas* brought up the report on the India budget; which was read, and the reſolutions contained in it were agreed to.

Mr. *Roſe* brought up a clauſe as a ryder to the Scotch diſtillery-bill, enabling the diſtillers, who were unwilling to pay the new duties, to claim a drawback of the duties paid on ſuch of their ſtills as they ſhould diſcontinue to work.

H. OF LORDS.
December 22.

On the motion for the commitment of the new loan-bill, the Duke of *Norfolk* moved an inſtruction to the Committee, to empower the Lords of the Treaſury to poſtpone the payment of the loan till the 3 *per cents.* were 75.

It was oppoſed by Lord *Grenville*; and negatived.

On the third reading of the bill, the Duke of *Norfolk* propoſed a clauſe, to empower the caſhiers of the Bank of England, to pay to ſuch ſubſcribers to the loan as choſe to accept of it, the principal ſum ſubſcribed, with the legal intereſt only; which was alſo negatived without a diviſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, agreeably to the report made to the Houſe in favour of Mr. *Tiernay*, by the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election petition, that gentleman took the oaths and his ſeat.

Mr. *Biddulph* moved, that certain papers relating to the criminal juriſprudence of India be preſented to the Houſe. He complained that ſeveral modes of criminal juſtice in that part of the Britiſh dominions had been eſtabliſhed, which claimed the interference of Parliament. He concluded by moving, that copies or extracts of the correſpondence of the governor-general of Bengal and the India Company, reſpecting the criminal judicature eſtabliſhed at Bengal, &c. be laid before the Houſe.

After ſome converſation, the motion was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, he roſe agreeably to notice, to bring forward his plan for the relief and maintenance of the poor. His plan did not differ from that which he propoſed laſt year. It was his intention to have the bill committed before the receſs, in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity of conſidering of the meaſure during that time. He then moved the introduction of the Bill. (See p. 284.)

Mr. *Sheridan* approved of the meaſure; and hoped, as he had taken the plan out of the hands of an hon. gentleman (Mr. *Whitbread*), laſt ſeſſions, who would have expedited it, that the bill would not meet with any farther delay. The meaſure met his hearty concurrence; and he hoped that the Houſe would warmly adopt it.

Upon the bringing up of the report of the amended militia-bill, a long converſation took place; in which Lord *Stanley*, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Sheridan*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, took each a part. Some clauſes were received; the principal of which were, one for excepting any perſon from the old militia for five years, who ſhould either ſerve perſonally, or find a ſubſtitute, for the new militia. The ſecond clauſe in the bill is for omitting the words "I am a Proteſtant" in the oath, ſhould any perſon object to it.

The latter clauſe produced a converſation between Mr. *Sheridan* and Mr. *Pitt*; the former of whom expreſſed his ſatisfaction, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had profited by his ſuggeſtion in reſpect to the Roman Catholicks; and he gave notice, that he ſhould, after Chriſtmas, bring forward a motion on the general principle of the meaſure.

H. OF LORDS.
December 23.

His Majeſty's aſſent was given, by commiſſion,

ſion, to the loan-bill, the in-
-bill, the bill for allowing the
tion of goods in neutral bot-
nd to ſeveral naturalization and
rivate bills. The lords com-
ers were, the Lord Chancellor,
chbiſhop of Canterbury, and
encer.

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e Commons, the ſame day, on
ion that the ſupplemental mi-
l be read the third time,
Jolliffe could not help expreſ-
diſapprobation both of this and
alry-bill before they paſſed into
ey were both dangerous mea-
and, at beſt, would be found
y; and he would move to re-
em, as they contained a clauſe
permitted them to be amended
ion.
e third reading the cavalry-bill,
Alderman *Luſhington* was deſi-
introduce a clauſe for exempt-
l-maſters from contributing for
rſes as they kept ſolely for hire.
uſe was not yet ready; but he
it would not be too late next

Pitt made no objection to the
being preſented; but did not
his aſſent to the principle of it.
Wigley ſaid a few words; after
the bill was read the third time.

(To be continued.)

URBAN, *April* 2.

MIT me to ſay a few words
ncerning the *Tremella noſtoc*, or
ly, ſo often ment oned in your
ine, and again, lately, p. 94.
bſtance intended by the Linnæ-
ne is certainly not an animal
tion in any ſenſe of the word.
rwin, Mr. Pennant, and others,
ink it proceeds from herons,
or frogs, are either in an error,
y muſt mean ſome other ſub-
of ſimilar appearance, but dif-
quality. The true *Tremella*
s a real vegetable, a ſpecies of
erous *genus*, of which many
reſemble it in habit, if not in
, as *Tremella meſenterica*, *Tre-
rborea*, &c. of Gmelin's *Syſte-
ræ*, and Withering's Arrange-

If it were of animal origin, it
eventually corrupt and putrify,
other gelatinous animal matter;
s will ſpontaneouſly dry up to a
membrane, and thus remain
without any ſuch tendency. Fire alſo
is an unerring teſt of theſe ſubſtances,
which may ſeem of doubtful nature;
whilſt burning, the animal origin, if
real, would ſoon betray itſelf by a
ſtrong empyreumatic ſmell, like that
which proceeds from conſuming hair,
feathers, bones, horn, or ſponge; but
the *Tremella noſtoc* undergoes this trial
without any ſuch indication; a teſt,
that conſtitutes one of the principal
reaſons for transferring the ſponges from
the vegetable to the animal kingdom,
where they now ſtand, under the claſs
of *Vermes*, in the *Syſtema Naturæ*.

Yours, &c. JUNIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

IT is a very reproachful truth that,
in the preſent enlightened ſtate of
human attainments, a ſcience, above
all others more immediately ſubſer-
vient to our exiſtence, ſhould be com-
paratively only in a ſtate of infancy;
that, notwithſtanding the active and
ſpirited exertions of ſeveral very re-
ſpectable ſocieties, eſtabliſhed for the
ſole purpoſe of promoting its advance-
ment, it ſhould ſtill labour under the
moſt embarraſſing obſtacles. You will
readily perceive that I allude to the
ſcience of Agriculture; a ſcience
which, notwithſtanding its preſent im-
perfections, has been practically culti-
vated from the earlieſt ages, and which
contributes to the ſupport and happi-
neſs of civilized ſtates in a more eſſen-
tial degree than any other whatever.
In theſe, indeed, it is the very baſis
and primary cauſe of the importance
they enjoy. Hence it is particularly
ſurprizing that no path has ever been
ſtruck out by which the means of cul-
tivating it might be rendered more ex-
peditious, and fixed on more natural
and permanent principles. The firſt
ſtep to promote ſo deſirable an end
would be to inveſtigate its nature, and
the connexion it holds with the various
other purſuits of life. Such an en-
quiry would obviouſly point out the
moſt rational means of reducing it to
an eaſy and natural ſyſtem. Experience
has already furniſhed ſo many and im-
portant facts and obſervations in agri-
culture, that, except they are ſoon ar-
ranged under ſome general ſyſtem,
there is conſiderable danger leſt the
perfection of the ſcience ſhould be ra-
ther retarded than advanced, from the
immenſe number of particulars the

agriculturiſt

agriculturiſt muſt neceſſarily retain in his memory. The ſocieties which have been inſtituted for the promotion of agricultural knowledge, and which are now eſtabliſhing in different provincial towns, have held out rewards only for practical improvements and diſcoveries; not conſidering that, when a variety of facts has been obtained relative to any ſcience, they ſhould be arranged according to the reſemblance in their operations and effects, from which compariſons ſuch general concluſions are to be derived as will ſerve to form a theory to which all the caſes may be referred for explanation. An accurate and judicious inveſtigation will convince any perſon that the principles of agricu ture are primarily chemical. The various ſoils of our country originate in a mixture of primitive earths and the remains of dead organized bodies. Theſe differ ſo widely from each other, that ſome of them afford, with a trifling cultivation, the moſt abundant crops; while others, by the moſt laborious cultivation, will ſcarcely produce any at all. It appears, from the moſt authenticated experiments, that a particular grain requires an appropriate ſoil; and it would be eaſy, by means of chemical proceſſes, to aſcertain the proportion of ingredients which form ſuch ſoils. From experiments of this nature we might deduce permanent principles upon which a regular ſyſtem might be eſtabliſhed. How far theſe principles will conduce to the formation of ſuch a ſyſtem, Lord Dundonald has evinced in a very elaborate and learned treatiſe, ſhewing the connexion that ſubſiſts between agriculture and chemiſtry. To this ample work I beg leave to refer thoſe who wiſh to purſue this important and intereſting ſubject, which I now cloſe with the remarks already before them; and, ſhould they meet their approbation, will, at a future period, expatiate on ſome other means neceſſary to facilitate and promote the knowledge and practice of agriculture. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

IN the moſt perfect productions of human ingenuity there is much to correct, and ſtill more to improve. Although I am an admirer of the Linnean ſyſtem of vegetables, yet I am not ſo blind to its defects but that I think this law particularly applicable to it. The diſcovery of the ſexes of plants was one which threw great light on the theory of vegetation. Conſidered in this view, it was a diſcovery of the greateſt importance. But, though the ſagacity and induſtry of a Linneus made it ſubſervient to the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtematic arrangement of plants, yet I cannot think it a circumſtance ſo invariable and uniform, for ſuch a purpoſe, as that which in a partial degree formed the baſis of many preceding ſyſtems, *viz.* the fructification*.

Linneus, indeed, ſaw the propriety of founding a natural ſyſtem, and was, therefore, aware of the importance of diſcovering the method exiſting in the order of Nature; and his moſt accurate reſearches were directed to this object. The reſult of them he has left as a legacy for the uſe and guidance of thoſe who may embark in the ſame purſuit. Conſidering, however, the narrowneſs at beſt of our knowledge of the œconomy of Providence in the conſtitution and regulation of the univerſe, we cannot expect at preſent to become acquainted with that link of the chain of Nature which comprizes the vegetable creation. We muſt, therefore, remain contented with that ſyſtem which our experience and convenience point out to us as the moſt perfect: but, we ſhould always endeavour, as far as we are able, to keep in view the order of Nature; for, in proportion to the extent of our deviation from that, will the imperfection of our works be augmented. The enquiry then here is, has Linneus, in adopting the precarious principles drawn from the ſexes of plants, eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem as natural as our knowledge of the vegetable œconomy will admit? Moſt aſſuredly not. His ſyſtem, though more complete and convenient than any which preceded it, has moſt cruelly cruciated Nature, ſeparating things that ought never to be ſeparated, and uniting ſuch as agree only in the individual circumſtance which is the foundation of his method. A few inſtances will amply prove the juſtice of this aſſertion.

In the claſs *Diandria* there are *genera* which evidently belong to the na-

* Linneus has defined the fructification to be *vegetabilium pars temporaria generationi dicata*; but, for convenience, I muſt beg permiſſion in this eſſay to ſignify by it only the ſeminal parts of vegetables.

tural

tural order contained in the 14th claſs, and are united with it by every tie of conſanguinity; and theſe Linnæus has ſeparated, e. g. *Salvia*, *Roſmarina*, &c. &c. The ſecond order of the third claſs contains the greater part of the graſſes; but ſome *genera* are neceſſarily diſunited by the principles of the ſexual ſyſtem, as *Anthoxanthum*, *Carex*, &c. &c. The fifth claſs contains an aſſemblage of natural orders which never ought to be arranged in one; as the *Aſperifoliæ* in the firſt order, and the *Umbellatæ* in the ſecond. The two orders of the claſs *Didynamia* are too ſtrongly marked with circumſtances peculiar to themſelves, and too widely different from each other to admit their union. The four claſſes, *Gynandria*, *Monœcia*, *Diœcia*, *Polygamia*, are ſo replete with difficulties, and occaſion ſuch embarraſſment to the ſtudent of botany, that they ought not to have formed a part of an arrangement deſigned to facilitate the ſtudy of this ſcience. Several ingenious modern botaniſts have adopted a ſimplification of the Linnean ſyſtem, which diſcards theſe claſſes. This has cleared it of ſome of its incumbrances. Much, however, yet remains to be done before it can be diveſted of thoſe obſcurities which abound in the laſt claſs. Such is the nature of Cryptogamous plants, that they will fall under no arrangement. Some perſons of late have wiſhed to reject a great part of them from the vegetable kingdom, while others have propoſed to retain them in an appendix to the ſexual ſyſtem. Whatever be their ſtructure, it is plain that a very large part of them are furniſhed with ſeeds and ſeed-veſſels; and this circumſtance affords a preſumptive argument, that a ſyſtem, entirely founded on the fructification, would not only naturally include a larger part of the vegetable world, but produce an eaſier and more uniform claſſification of it than any yet invented.

Should it be objected, that this plan has already been adopted without this ſucceſs by very able and learned botaniſts, *viz.* Cæſalpinus, Moriſon, Herman, Ray, &c. I anſwer, that they only made it a circumſtance for the foundation of particular claſſes, and not the baſis of their whole ſyſtems. In the conſtruction of any ſyſtem, poſitive laws ſhould be laid down, and the arrangement uniformly and invariably eſtabliſhed upon them. To form ſuch a ſyſtem, is no eaſy taſk; it requires the efforts of moſt experienced and active Naturaliſts. But, in the preſent improving ſtate of botanical knowledge, and with the advantages derivable from the labours and reſearches of all who have dedicated their lives to this ſcience, ſurely it is not impoſſible that an uniform ſyſtem, founded on the fructification, i. e. the ſeminal parts of plants, might be formed. Did it not ſavour of pedantic oſtentation, I would venture to add the ſchedule of a plan for one; but, when I conſider the reſpectable number of learned and intelligent botaniſts who are daily enriching the ſcience with the moſt valuable diſcoveries, and extending its limits beyond the moſt unwearied reſearches into the obſcureſt receſſes of vegetative nature, a conviction of my own inability and inexperience ariſes on my mind, which prudence induces me to conſtrue into a monitor of caution and ſilence. From ſuch men only the attempt could come with an appropriate ſanction; and, if any of them could dedicate a ſmall portion of their labours to it, whatever might be the reſult of their enquiries, they would aſſuredly deſerve, and obtain, the thanks of all who are engaged in the ſtudy of this intereſting ſcience.

Should any objections to what I have here advanced, or reaſons why the plan is impracticable, ſtrike any perſon who may read this letter, I ſhall be obliged to him for the communication of them, as they may have the happy effect of correcting errors I am unconſcious of, or ſuggeſting improvements I have not been aware of. Or, ſhould my motives in propoſing this deſign not be ſufficiently obvious, I will avail myſelf of a future opportunity of explaining them in a clearer manner, and on a more enlarged ſcale.

Yours, &c. FRUCTISTA.

MR. URBAN, *Clapham, April* 4.

MUCH as I was pleaſed at the ſuggeſtion of J. S. to publiſh a Pocket-*Flora*, I cannot, however, ſuffer your next month's Magazine to be cloſed without offering a few remarks upon the ſubject. That ſuch a work is wanted, daily experience evinceth; and the utility of this publication cannot be more ſtrongly inculcated than by the ſanction of all the moſt eminent botaniſts

botaniſts in the kingdom, who have long thought the like treatiſe to contribute much to the improvement of the ſcience, and add no inconſiderable encouragement for the lovers of botany to purſue their ſtudies with encreaſing zeal and diligence. The plan of the work, and the method which J. S. is pleaſed to adopt, muſt meet the approbation of all thoſe who are either adepts in the ſcience, or have but a partial knowledge of the ſubject.

Yours, &c. P——r.

Mr. URBAN, *Sobo, April* 10.

I AM one of the many who find the ſcience of botany an infinite ſcource of delight; but, my time is ſo much occupied by other purſuits, I have very little to ſpare for my pleaſure, and therefore eagerly ſnatch at any thing which facilitates the road to my favourite ſtudy. The firſt propoſal in your Magazine for a Pocket-*Flora* of courſe caught my attention. Emendator began by "wiſhing to promote the ſcience of botany:" but, when I found he meant to publiſh it in *Latin*, I could not help ſaying that, however he might *promote* it, he certainly would not much *extend* it. However, Sir, I am happy to perceive that, by the ſubſequent attention of your correſpondents, ſomething is likely to be done, and I hope too in *Engliſh*.

That ſuch a book is much wanted, ſeems agreed on all hands; and, ſurely, it will not be leſs uſeful to the learned if the unlearned underſtand it.

It is true, from the labours of the former the work muſt be furniſhed; but the ſuggeſtions of the latter, as knowing their own wants beſt, may give a clue to be followed to advantage.

Feeling the want of ſuch a work as would lead me to the knowledge of a plant wherever and whenever I found it, I had endeavoured to ſupply myſelf, by making the moſt conciſe extracts I poſſibly could, and placing them in ſuch a manner as to be applied to *ſur le champ*.

Imperfect as they are, if likely to be of uſe to any one of your correſpondents, who ſeriouſly takes up the matter for publication, they are much at his ſervice.

The method I have obſerved, and which occurred to me as ſhorteſt and moſt ſerviceable, is as follows.

I have ruled my paper in columns. The firſt contains the names; the other columns are titled at the top, with *time of flowering, colour of flower, deſcription of ſeeds or fruits.* Then follow the different places of growth, which are pointed out by a daſh of the pen under the titles *paſtures, wayſides, ditches, woods, heaths, &c.*

I muſt own, Sir, this is only a beginning of what I intended hereafter to digeſt and arrange in a better way; but which, I hope, will now be ſuperſeded by the labours of ſome of your correſpondents, who, I truſt, will produce a book to be applied to on the moment of finding any plant.

As, for inſtance; are we upon a heath in the month of July, and find a plant in flower, and another in ſeed, let the work be ſo arranged as, under the column *heath*, we may be led by the colour and number of petals, or by the form of the ſeed-veſſel, &c. to a knowledge of their names.

In ſhort, Sir, this work I conceive to be quite contrary to thoſe already publiſhed, they being generally deſcriptions of plants affixed to their names; but, the work now wanted is one that may lead to the name from the deſcription you then are able to make of it, when holding the plant in your hand, or viewing it in its place of growth. B. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

AMONG all the plans of a Pocket-*Flora* lately propoſed in your valuable Magazine, I do not ſee one that appears to me likely to anſwer the intention; which I take to be that of affording a portable guide in the field, or on a journey, where it would be inconvenient to carry about a more voluminous work. I conſider the greater number of the propoſed plans as little more than catalogues more or leſs deſcriptive, but very inadequate to the purpoſe of enabling the ſtudent, in a great number of inſtances at leaſt, to aſcertain preciſely the plants he may meet with. My reaſons will more fully appear, on conſidering what are the eſſential requiſites of a ſyſtematic work, by the help of which any perſon, with a moderate ſhare of attention, ſhall be able to determine plants before unknown to him; and we will then ſee whether a book, containing thoſe requiſites, can be comprized in a portable ſize. I ſhall ſuppoſe the ſtudent to be well grounded in the firſt principles

principles of the Linnæan ſyſtem; which, it is obvious, he muſt acquire previouſly to his practiſing as a botaniſt, and that he has no difficulty in underſtanding the names and diſtinctions of the claſſes and orders. The firſt thing, then, after determining the claſs and order of a plant he is unacquainted with, will certainly be to diſcover the *genus*; and that can only be done by having the *whole* of the generic character before him. This, as the ſolid foundation of practical knowledge, is an indiſpenſable requiſite; and any plan that does not embrace this object muſt neceſſarily be defective. I truſt there need no arguments to prove the truth of this propoſition. The ſpecific character next follows, another requiſite; but, in many of the *genera*, the ſpecies are ſo numerous, and ſo cloſely allied, that it is too often no eaſy taſk to diſtinguiſh them, unleſs directed by a particular deſcription, and more eſpecially by ſome characteriſtic marks, which, when they occur, often afford a more eaſy diſtinction than even a laboured deſcription. In this part of the work the chief difficulty of the plan will conſiſt in avoiding the extremes of prolixity and obſcure brevity; and it will, therefore, call for the knowledge of an experienced botaniſt to execute it well. This plan, then, will include the generic and eſſential characters, the ſpecific character, and a judiciouſly-abridged deſcription with the characteriſtic marks, including alſo place of growth, duration, time of flowering, colour of flowers, common Engliſh names, and varieties. In this manner the perfect plants (including alſo the ferns) may be, I think, compriſed in one pocket-volume of thin writing-paper, not exceeding 400 pages, with a ſmall, but diſtinct, type. The remainder of the *Cryptogamia* will not admit of abridgement. I believe it will be found ſufficiently difficult to diſcriminate many of the ſpecies, even with the help of Dr. Withering's copious explanations. The 3d volume of his work (2d edition) muſt, for the preſent, be a ſubſtitute: at any rate I am ſure the claſs *Cryptogamia* can never be included in the ſame pocket-volume with the other claſſes without rendering the whole too conciſe to be of any uſe. It need not be remarked, that this plan muſt contain the deſcriptive part of an Engliſh *Flora* only; every thing foreign to that purpoſe, though proper in a larger work, muſt be here omitted. I ſuppoſe that, by neceſſary abbreviations and attention to the mode of printing, at leaſt 4 plants may be included in each page. As the whole number of plants to be deſcribed will not exceed 1300, conſequently they may be compriſed in little more than 300 pages; the remainder may be occupied by the generic characters; and ſynoptic tables, with the artificial character, ſhould, if poſſible, be added at the head of each claſs. The price of the volume may be 8 or 10 ſhillings. It is ſurely unneceſſary to obſerve that, if it be intended to be generally uſeful to natives, it *muſt* be in *Engliſh*.

One word more, Mr. Urban, now we are on the ſubject of botany, whilſt I ſtate an obſervation, which, I hope, ſome of your readers, who may have an opportunity of examining the living plant, will be kind enough to correct, if I have fallen into error. In the generic character of *Sanicula*, "the flowers of the center" are ſaid to be "abortive." In our Engliſh ſpecies, *Sanicula Europæa*, common or wood Sanicle, the florets are collected into ſmall globular heads, in the center of which, extending quite through from ſide to ſide, are the fertile or female florets, compoſed of a large calyx including the ſeeds; divided into five ſegments; and beſet on the outſide with ſoft briſtles hooked at the end, and of a red colour, and not much unlike a head of the bur-dock in miniature, giving the whole head of flowers a reddiſh hue. There are no petals or ſtamina, but, in the center of the floret, a large glandular ſubſtance through which iſſue too long divaricating ſtyles. On each ſide of theſe florets, in two patches filling up the globular head, are the barren or male florets, very different from the others, conſiſting of a very ſmall calyx, five large white petals bent about the middle and turned inwards, five white filaments ſupporting the ſame number of white anthers; no germen. I could diſcover no hermaphrodite flowers.

It will immediately appear how different this deſcription is from that of Dr. Withering in Botanical Arrangements, 2d edition, p. 266; and Dr. Smith, in Engliſh Botany, p. 98; and alſo how ill it agrees with the generic character of *Sanicula*.

B.

So. Phi-

8o. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London, *for* 1795*. *Part I. and II.*

THIS volume opens and concludes, as uſual, with the Croonian lecture on muſcular motion, by Everard Home, eſq. F.R.S.

ART. II. is the Bakerian lecture. Obſervations on the theory of the motion and reſiſtance of fluids, with a deſcription of the conſtruction of experiments in order to obtain ſome fundamental principles. By the Rev. Sam. Vince.

III. On the nature and conſtruction of the ſun and fixed ſtars, by Dr. Herſchel. After reciting the various well-known opinions reſpecting the ſun, Dr. H. propoſes his own; that the ſpots are the parts of the diſk which are ſeen with few or no clouds hanging over them; that the ſun has an atmoſphere in which the matter of light is floating, which, when in great maſſes, will intercept entirely the view of the ſun's body, and, as it is leſs denſe, will afford better means of obſerving the body. From the greater inequalities in the ſun's ſurface, the various appearances in the ſpots are accounted for; and the ſolar clouds are compared to the luminary decompoſitions which take place in our *aurora borealis*, or luminous arches, which extend much farther than the cloudy regions. He conſiders the body of the ſun as analogous to the planets and fixed ſtars, and like them capable of receiving inhabitants.

IV. An account of the late eruption of Mount Veſuvius, in a letter from Sir W. Hamilton. Previous to this great erruption, 1794, a thick vapour ſurrounded the mount, the water of the great fountain at Torre del Greco began to decreaſe, ſome of the wells in the town became dry, and it was neceſſary to lengthen the bucket-ropes in the town and neighbourhood. The atmoſphere was obſerved to be charged in exceſs with the electric fluid; and on June 12, after a violent rain, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Naples, and places above thirty miles diſtant from that city. On the 15th, ſoon after ten o' clock at night, another ſhock, not ſo violent, was felt, and ſoon after the dreadful eruption took place. 'Fountains of flame and maſſes of aſhes burſt from different parts with thundering noiſes. Immenſe ſtones were thrown out, ſome of which were ſaid to be 10 f. high and 30 f. round. Naples ſhook, and was involved in darkneſs. The black ſmoke of the mountain was interſperſed with zigzag lightning, and appeared replete with electric fire, as in 1767 and 1779. The eruption began on the 16th, and continued about ten days, being moſt violent at the break of day, at noon, and at midnight. The torrent of lava, which deſtroyed great part of the town of Torre del Greco, reached the ſea about 6 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, into which it ruſhed to the diſtance of 626 feet, its depth under water being 12 feet, its height above water the ſame, and its breadth 1204 feet. Sir William went in a boat within 100 yards of it the next day; but was obliged to haſten to land, as the *wonderful* heat of the water began to melt the pitch on the boat. Of the inhabitants only the aged and infirm periſhed, and ſeveral, who were ſurprized in their houſes, eſcaped over the tops of them, or walked over the ſcoriæ or the ſurface of the red-hot lava, which to us, who never were on the ſpot, and ſuppoſed lava to be burning metal with a heat ſufficient to make the ſea boil when it run into it, ſeems wonderful, as well as the following anecdote: five or ſix old nuns were taken out of a convent in this manner, and carried over the lava, as I was informed by the friar who aſſiſted them, and who told me, that their ſtupidity was ſuch as not to have been alarmed or ſenſible of their danger; he found one upwards of ninety years of age actually warming herſelf at a remnant of *red-hot* lava, which touched the window of her cell, and which ſhe ſaid was very comfortable, and, though now apprized of their danger, they were ſtill very unwilling to leave the convent in which they had been ſhut up almoſt from their infancy, their ideas being as limited as the ſpace they inhabited. Having deſired them to pack up whatever they had that was moſt valuable, they all loaded themſelves with biſcuits and ſweetmeats; and it was but by accident that the friar diſcovered that they left a ſum of money behind them, which he recovered for them; and theſe nuns are now in a convent at Naples." Thoſe inhabitants who returned to their ſurviving houſes found them broken open and completely gutted of every thing valuable; no part of the cathedral remained above the lava, except the

* By ſome unaccountable omiſſion, the review of this volume eſcaped us in its proper place.

the upper part of the ſquare bell tower, and, though the bells were unburnt, they had loſt their tone as much as if they had been cracked, which Sir W. Hamilton ſuppoſed was by the action of the acid and vitriolic vapour of the lava, which over the cathedral and in other parts of the town was upwards of 40 feet thick; the general height during its whole courſe is about 12 feet, and in ſome parts a mile broad. On the 18th, the wind cleared away the thick cloud on the top of Veſuvius, and it appeared that great part of its crater had fallen in. In compariſon of the column of ſmoke, which is conjectured to be not leſs than 25 miles high, the mountain, though 3600 feet high, appeared very ſmall. The damage to the country was occaſioned not only by lava and aſhes, but by great inundations from clouds breaking as brought up by the attraction of the mountain near to its vortex. On the 30th, the writer ventured up the mountain, but could not reach the top of the crater, and was obliged to put a double handkerchief over his mouth and noſtrils to prevent the fatal effect of the vitriolic fume. Immenſe chaſms and new mountains were produced during the eruption. The darkneſs occaſioned by the fall of the aſhes varied according to the prevailing winds. On June 19, the inhabitants of Caſerta, 15 miles from Naples, were obliged to light candles at mid-day; and in one day the darkneſs extended to Benevento, thirty miles from Veſuvius, where and at Ariano, in Puglia, at a greater diſtance, the ſhocks had been felt; the aſhes involved the town of Taranto, 150 miles from Naples, in a thick cloud, and ſtones upwards of 5 lb. weight fell, on the 15th, in the territory of Sienna, above 250 miles from Veſuvius, of which the biſhop of Derry wrote an account to Sir William Hamilton. Theſe are the ſtones which profeſſor Soldani proved to have been generated in the air, independent of volcanic aſſiſtance *. This dreadful eruption is however ſuppoſed to be leſs violent than thoſe of 1631 and 1779. From the minute deſcription of this we may form a better idea of that deſcribed by Pliny; and it is illuſtrated by ſix plates, repreſenting the appearance of the eruption and the courſe of the lava, and a plate of Torre del Greco, of which it overran ſo large a part; but in this plan references to the buildings are wanting.

V. New obſervations in farther proof of the mountainous inequalities, rotation, atmoſphere, and twilight, of the planet Venus, by John Jeroine Schroeter, eſq. Mr. S. complains of Dr. Herſchel, for controverting, and even denying, his obſervations on this planet through a better glaſs than his.

VI. Experiments on the nerves, particularly on their reproduction, and on the ſpinal marrow of living animals, by William Cruikſhank, eſq. From theſe experiments on the *par vagum* and intercoſtal, it appears that the nerves are ſuſceptible of regeneration, and that reſpiration is the principal mover of the animal machine.

In the following article, Dr. John Houghton calls this regeneration in queſtion; and from experiments aſſerts, that nerves are not only capable of being united when divided, but that the new-formed ſubſtance is really and truly nerve.

Meteorological journal kept at the ſecretary's apartments.

PART II. ART. IX. Some obſervations on the mode of generation of the Kangaroo, with a particular deſcription of the organs themſelves, by Everard Home, eſq. Mr. H. determines this animal, which is of the opoſſum kind, to be a link between the animals whoſe young are nouriſhed by means of a connection with the uterus and thoſe that are nouriſhed independent of it.—"The falſe belly has muſcles to bring its mouth as nearly as poſſible to the opening of the vulva, which does not appear neceſſary for any other purpoſe than that of receiving the fœtus. The bones belonging to the mammæ and falſe belly have muſcles, which by their action will bring down both theſe parts, and theſe parts are ſo much detached from the abdominal muſcles, that this effect can be produced during their action to expel the fœtus from the uterus. The vulva has naturally an inner projection, and the margin of the pelvis immediately before it is rounded and ſmooth, ſo as to admit of its moving eaſily in that direction; add to this, the action of opening the mouth of the falſe belly will bring down the ſkin, and allow the external orifice of the vagina to be thrown ſtill farther out, ſo as to project more directly over the mouth of the falſe belly in

* On theſe ſee Mr. King's hypotheſis in our vol. LXVI. p. 844.

in which the uterus is to be depoſited?" There is a paſſage between the uterus and the vagina.

X. On the converſion of animal ſubſtances into fatty matter, much reſembling ſpermaceti, by George-Smith Gibbes, B. A. From the experiments here continued may be derived ſome important truths in ſcience, and many advantageous articles in agriculture and commerce. Directions are here given for a proceſs towards whitening the ſubſtance procured from the dead animal by laying it in water.

XI. Obſervations on the influence which incites the muſcles of animals to contract, in Mr. Galvani's experiments, by Dr. William-Charles Wells. The queſtions here anſwered admit of farther inveſtigation.

XII. Obſervations on the ſtructure of the eyes of birds, by Mr. Pierce Smith, ſtudent of phyſic. In 1792, the author obſerved an irregular appearance of the ſclerotica, in that part of it which immediately ſurrounds the cornea, and which in birds is generally flat. On more minute examination this appeared to be ſcales lying over each other, and capable of motion on each other, harder than any other part of the ſclerotica; and over them tendinous fibres were detected ſpreading and terminating at laſt in forming the four rectangular muſcles belonging to the eye, ſo that, on contraction of theſe muſcles, motion of the ſcales would be produced over each other, and thus the circle of the ſclerotica will be diminiſhed, and of courſe the cornea will be preſſed forward or rendered more convex, and thus the form of the eye becomes altered and its axis elongated, and ſmall objects near the animal rendered more diſtinct.

XIII. Obſervations on the beſt methods of producing artificial cold, by Mr. Richard Walker. Of the various mixtures herein employed a table is given.

XIV. Obſervations on the graſting of trees. *Graſts ſhould not be taken from old and worn-out trees*, as they will never be healthy; and ſeeds from young trees of two or three years old will produce no fruit. Does this require the exertion of an F. R. S. to find out, or the patronage of the Royal Society to circulate?

XV. On welding caſt-ſteel, by Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. "Caſt-ſteel, in a white heat, and iron, in a welding heat, unite completely." When it is propoſed to unite the caſt-ſteel and iron, they muſt "be heated ſeparately, and the union of the parts propoſed to be joined muſt be effected in a ſingle heat."

XVI. The binomial theorem demonſtrated by the principle of multiplication, by Abraham Robinſon, A. M. of Chriſt Church, Oxford. Various proofs have been given of the binomial theorem, which are in general ſatisfactory, when the power to which a computed number is to be raiſed is a whole number. The writer of this article has endeavoured to give a demonſtration of this theorem when the index is a fraction.

XVII. Experiments and obſervations on the nature of a kind of ſteel manufacturing at Bombay, and there called *Wootz*, with remarks on the properties and compoſition of the different ſtates of iron, by George Pearſon, M.D. Wootz is proved to be principally iron, but approaches nearer to the ſtate of ſteel; that of raw iron is made directly from the ore, and has never been in the ſtate of wrought iron.

XVIII. Deſcription of a 40 feet reflecting teleſcope, by Dr. Herſchel. The long detail of carpenters' and blackſmiths' operations towards the formation of this great machine would lead ſome to ſuſpect the Royal Society had nothing better to fill up 52 pages of their Tranſactions with; and we really have not room even to abridge the deſcription.

XIX. Abſtract of a regiſter of a barometer, thermometer, and rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland, 1794, by Thomas Barker, eſq.

XX. Account of the Trigonometrical Survey carried on in the years 1791, 2, 3, 4, by order of the Duke of Richmond, late Maſter of the Ordnance, by Lieutenant-colonel Edward Williams and Captain William Mudge of the Royal Artillery, and Mr. Iſaac Dalby. We have here a long minute detail of the proceedings in this ſurvey, and deſcription of the inſtruments uſed for it. A ſmall inſtrument for ſurveying the interior parts of the country being now completed on the ſame plan with the large one, the ſurvey will be continued, and publiſhed in theſe Tranſactions, as a continuation of the meaſurement of a baſe on Hounſlow Heath, 1791, inſtituted with a view to aſcertain the difference between the meridians of Paris and London. When the whole is completed, we ſhall be glad to ſee the reſult given to the public in a ſeparate work, more eaſily to be come at than in detached numbers

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of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. A general ſurvey of the iſland of Great Britain, at the public expence, was, as we learn from Vol. LXXV. under the contemplation of Government ſo early as 1763, under the conduct of Major General Roy, who lived only to go through the ſeveral operations pointed out in a memoir preſented in 1783 by the late M. Caſſine de Fleury to the French ambaſſador at London, which, being laid before our Sovereign, was by him recommended to Sir Joſeph Banks, with ſuch marks of royal munificence as ſpeedily obtained all the valuable inſtruments and apparatus neceſſary for carrying the deſign into immediate execution. A conſiderable time elapſed after the death of General Roy till the Duke of Richmond had a caſual opportunity of purchaſing a very fine portable tranſit-inſtrument made by Ramſden, of ſimilar conſtruction to that invented by the General, but with ſome improvement, and alſo two new ſteel chains of 100 feet each by the ſame incomparable artiſt. With theſe the baſe on Hounſlow Heath was re-meaſured, and found to differ only three inches on a baſe of 100 nicks. This inſtrument is here engraved and deſcribed. A relation is given of the progreſs in the ſurveys of 1792, 3, 4, and the angles taken in thoſe years.

81. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London, *for* 1796. *Part II. (Continued from vol. LXVI. p.* 1020.)

XI. ON the influence of cold on the health of the inhabitants of London, by William Heberden, jun. M D. January, 1795, was the coldeſt, and January, 1796, the warmeſt winter of which any regular account has ever been kept in this country. "The exceſs of the mortality in January, 1795, above that of January, 1796, was not leſs than 1352, a number ſufficient ſurely to awaken the attention of the moſt prejudiced admirers of a froſty winter. A prejudice concerning putrid diſeaſes ſeems to have made people more and more apprehenſive of them, as the danger has been growing leſs. It muſt in a great meaſure be attributed to this, that the conſumption of Peruvian bark in this country has within the laſt 50 years increaſed from 14,000 to above 100,000 lb. annually; and the ſame cauſe has probably contributed from a miſtaken mode of reaſoning to prepoſſeſs people with the idea of the wholeſomeneſs of a hard froſt. But Dr. Hunter, in his Obſervations on the Jail-Fever, (Med. Tranſ. vol. III.) has very ably demonſtrated that a long froſt is eventually productive of the worſt putrid fevers that are at this time known in London, and that heat does in fact prove a real preventative againſt that diſeaſe. And, though this may be ſaid to be a very remote effect of the cold, it is not therefore the leſs real in its influence upon the mortality of London. Nearly twice as many perſons died of fevers in January, 1795, as did in the correſponding month of this year. I might go on to obſerve, that the true ſcurvy was laſt year generated in the metropolis from the ſame cauſes extended to an unuſual length. But theſe are by no means the only ways, nor indeed do they ſeem to be the principal, in which a froſt operates to the deſtruction of great numbers of people. The poor, as they are worſe protected from the weather, ſo are they of courſe the greateſt ſufferers by its inclemency. Every phyſician and apothecary in London can add his teſtimony, that their buſineſs, among all ranks of people, never fails to increaſe and to decreaſe with the froſt. For, if there be any whoſe lungs are tender, any whoſe conſtitution has been impaired by age or interrupted by diſeaſe, he will be very liable to have all his infirmities aggravated by ſuch a ſeaſon. Nor muſt the young and active themſelves be quite ſecure, or fancy their health will be confirmed by imprudently expoſing themſelves. The ſtouteſt man may meet with impediments to his recovery from accidents otherwiſe inconſiderable, or may contract inflammations or coughs, and lay the foundation of the ſevereſt ills. In a country where the prevailing complaints among all orders of people are colds, coughs, conſumptions, and rheumatiſms, no prudent man can ſurely ſuppoſe that unneceſſary expoſure to an inclement ſky, priding oneſelf upon going without an additional cloathing in the ſevereſt winter, inuring oneſelf to be hardy at a time that demands our cheriſhing the firmeſt conſtitution leſt it ſuffer, braving the winds and challenging the rudeſt efforts of the ſeaſon, can ever be generally uſeful to Engliſhmen. But if generally, and upon the whole, it be inexpedient, then ought every one for himſelf to take care that he be not the ſufferer. For, many doctrines, very importantly erroneous, many remedies, either vain

or

or even noxious, are daily impoſed upon the world, for want of attention to this great truth, that it is from general effects only, and thoſe founded upon extenſive experience, that any maxims, to which each individual may with confidence refer, can poſſibly be eſtabliſhed."

XII. An analyſis of the Carinthian molybdate of lead, with experiments on the molybdic acid. To which are added ſome experiments and obſervations on the decompoſition of the ſulphate of ammoniac. By Charles Hatchett, eſq. Scheele informed the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, that the mineral called *Molybdæna* was compoſed of ſulphur and a peculiar metallic ſubſtance; and ſucceeding experiments confirmed his diſcovery. The metallic ſubſtance was indubitably proved to be an ore of lead, but the mineralizing principle of it remained unknown. Mr. Klaproth and the preſent writer ſhew it to be a molybdate of lead.

XIII. Obſervations of the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, at Fort Marlborough, in the iſland of Sumatra, by John Macdonald, eſq. "It has been remarked, that heat weakens the magnetic virtue, and cold ſtrengthens it." Suppoſing with the great Halley the exiſtence of four magnetic poles, by blending this ſuppoſition with the above principle well-aſcertained, attempts have been made to account for the diurnal variation of the variation. Mr. Canton in 1756 firſt in Europe obſerved that this diurnal variation of the variation is greater in ſummer than in winter; and the reſults of the foregoing obſervation being diametrically oppoſite to his, with ſimilar effects, afford not a ſmall confirmation of the eſſential part of Halley's theory. The ſciences of Electricity and Magnetiſm are, in Mr. M's opinion, yet in their infancy. From the greatneſs of the angles of the dip of the needle, he is led to ſuppoſe that the magnetic poles are fixed within the magnetic nucleus, or within the earth's ſurface, and that ſome of theſe poles are more powerful in their action than others, from the variation obſerved in various places in the globe.

XIV. Particulars of the diſcovery of ſome very ſingular balls of ſtone found in the works of Huddersfield canal. By Mr. Benjamin Outram, engineer to that canal company. At a *fault*, *break*, or *ſhale*, of the ſtrata in the direction of the tunnel was a rib of limeſtone, near 4 feet thick in the bottom but not quite ſo thick on the top of the tunnel, and, on each ſide this rib, balls (not perfectly globular, but flattened a little on the oppoſite ſide) of limeſtone promiſcuouſly ſcattered, and of various ſizes, from 1 oz. to upwards of 100 lb. weight, mixed with a kind of pyrites in ſmall particles near the outward edges. There is no limeſtone within twenty miles of the place.

XV. Account of the Earthquake felt in various parts of England, November 18, 1795, with ſome obſervations thereon, by Edward-Whitaker Gray, M. D. About 11 o'clock at night the ſhock was felt as far Northward as Leeds, Southward as Briſtol, Eaſtward as Norwich, and Weſtward as Liverpool, in a ſquare formed by lines drawn to theſe points. In Derby and Nottingham it was felt moſt ſeverely; in the latter more than one ſhock and luminous electric appearances in the ſky. It was preceded by wind and rain, and followed by ſnow. The ſhock was in one uniform direction, and of greater extent than thoſe of 1750, 1777, or 1792. What ſhare the electric fluid had in it is here examined.

XVI. Newton's binomial theorem legally determined by algebra, by the Rev. William Sewell, A. M.

XVII. A deſcription of the anatomy of the Sea-otter, from a diſſection made in November, 1795, by Everard Home, eſq. and Mr. Archibald Menzies, ſurgeon and naturaliſt in the expedition for diſcoveries under Capt. Vancouver. The animal, 4 feet long, is from Queen Charlotte's iſlands on the Weſt coaſt of America, and plates of the ſcull, thoracic duct, and penis, are given.

XVIII. Obſervations on ſome antient arms and utenſils, with experiments to determine their compoſition, by Dr. George Pearſon. The articles were found in the bed of the river Witham, in Lincolnſhire. The braſs inſtruments were allays of copper by tin, and the iron ones were found to be ſteel. They were a *lituus*, the only one known to be in any cabinet in Europe, a ſpear-head, a ſaucepan (exactly like one in Archæol. XI. pl. viii. p. 105), with the letters CARAI ſtamped on the handle (not expreſſed in the plate), and had been tinned, which Pliny, xxiv. 17. ſays was done to braſs veſſels, to give a more agreable taſte, and to counteract the effect of ruſt; a braſs ſcabbard, with a ſword of iron in it, ſuppoſed Saxon or Daniſh, and found in the ſame river

river near Bardney abbey; and three coins from different places. For the process of the examination, specific gravities, experiments by fire, nitric acid, synthetical observations and experiments, conclusions and remarks, we must refer to this very curious and interesting paper, which consists of 56 pages. Dr. P. shews that "tin was infinitely more valuable to the antients than to the moderns." Without this metal it is not easy to conceive how they could have carried on the practice, and invented the greater part, of the useful arts. Tin was even of more importance to the antients than steel and iron are to the moderns; because allays of copper by tin would afford better substitutes for steel and iron than any substitute which the antients in all probability could procure for allays of copper by tin. We see also the importance of Britain in times more remote than those of which we have any record or tradition; being, in all probability, the only country which furnished the metal so necessary to the progress of civilization. In the barbarous state of its inhabitants, this island was known to the civilized nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and denominated in two of the most antient languages, the Phœnician and Greek, by terms which denote the *land of tin*. I do not mean to represent the antients as not acquainted with the art of manufacturing iron or steel till long after the common use of copper, or that they did not know the superior properties of iron and steel; but steel was got antiently from those ores which yield it only in a malleable state, as it is probably obtained at this day in India, and called *wootz*; and as it is also obtained in the Northern circars, and by the Hottentots. As steel was the only state of iron antiently manufactured, it was too scarce, and much too dear, for general use; and hence the extensive use of allays of copper by tin, the best substitute for the malleable state of iron and steel.—The steel instruments are two swords, a dagger, and an axe.

XIX. Dr. Herschel on the periodical star, α Hercules, with remarks tending to establish the rotatory motion of the stars on their axes; to which is added a second catalogue of the comparative brightness of the stars.

XX. Mr. Barker's register of the barometer, thermometer, and rain, at Lyndon, in the county of Rutland, 1795.

XXI. Mr. Home's observations on the changes which blood undergoes when extravasated into the urinary bladder, and retained for some time in that viscus, mixed with blood. "That the blood is capable of uniting with a quantity of urine equal to itself, so as to form a firm coagulation, that the red globules do not dissolve in a coagulum so formed, that an admixture of urine prevents the blood from becoming putrid, and that the coagulated lymph breaks down into parts almost resembling a soft powder, are facts which I believe to be new; they may, however, have been before ascertained, though I have not been acquainted with them. They are certainly not generally known, and the object of the present paper is to communicate them to others. These facts, considered abstractedly, may not appear of much importance; but, when compared with what takes place in the human body, and found to agree with the process the blood undergoes in the urinary bladder, they become of no small value, since they enable us to account for the symptoms that occur in that disease, and lead to the most simple and effectual mode of relieving them."

XXII. On the fructification of the submersed Algæ, by Mr. Correâ de Serra: shewing that, instead of *pollen* or *farina*, these plants are furnished with a *mucus*, and with *vesicles* instead of *antheræ*.

The volume concludes with a list of donations, and an index.

82. *A Dissertation on Virgil's Æneid, I.* 37, *containing Reasons for questioning its Authenticity.*

THE dissertator supposes the example of Epiphonema, cited by Quintilian, VIII. 5, and later critics,

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem,

to be *spurious*, because, as he judges, *premature*. To us it appears not out of place in the *outset* of events, which led to one so great and interesting. Our critic tries it by the drawling measure more like that of some poetaster, and by the paucity of sententious reflections or exclamations in Virgil, the application of *Moles* to a far less work of Ovid, and the bad Latinity of applying *condere* to *gens* as well as *murus*. Quintilian, in quoting the line as an instance of *rei narratæ vel probatæ summa acclamatio*, insinuates no doubts of its genuineness.

83. A

83. *A Letter to his Grace the Duke of* Portland, *in Defence of the Conduct of his Majesty's Miniſters in ſending an Ambaſſador to treat for Peace with the* French *Directory, againſt the Attack upon that Meaſure by the Right Hon* Edmund Burke; *and an Endeavour to prove that the preſent Eſtabliſhment of the* French *Republic is compatible with the religious and political Syſtems of* Europe. *By* James Workman, *Eſq. of the* Middle Temple.

ALL the arguments of this writer will never do away the infamy of the conduct of the French Directory to the perſon ſent by his Majeſty to negociate a peace on equitable terms. They waited an opportunity for their deſperate attack on Ireland, till they had turned him out of the kingdom; and they meditated a blow upon Great Britain, who has offered them equal terms. Where then is the change in the principle of the French Government, or the confidence to be placed therein? The beſt defence of the conduct of miniſtry, in ſending to treat for peace, is, that they have brought the French Directory to a categorical anſwer; which anſwer ought to convince the diſpaſſionate in Europe, that the French Republic is incompatible with the religious and political ſyſtem, the peace and happineſs, of Europe.

84. *The Compaſſion and Beneficence of the Deity. A Sermon, preached before the Society incorporated by Royal Charter for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church of* Scotland, *in the* Tron *Church of* Edinburgh, May 20, 1796. *By* Hugh Blair, *D. D. F. R. S. one of the Miniſters of the High Church, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the Univerſity of* Edinburgh; *to which is added, an Account of the Object and Conſtitution of the Society. Publiſhed by Deſire of the Society.*

FROM Jerem. xlix. 11. the Doctor takes occaſion to inculcate the obligation to provide for the diſtreſſed families of the Miniſters of Religion. The ſociety, inſtituted for that purpoſe in 1790, has already collected 4,769 l. including a liberal donation of 2,000 l. from his Majeſty. How different are the principles of this ſermon, applied to the Deity, from the principles of thoſe who abuſe his Compaſſion and Beneficence, to an unlimited degree of Mercy to unworthy impenitent ſinners, who "treaſure up to themſelves wrath againſt the day of wrath, and revelation of the righteous judgement of God!"

85. *Obſervations on the late Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates. In four Letters to a Friend. By* Euſebius, *Vicar of* Lilliput.

THESE letters were firſt printed in our Miſcellany (vol. LXVI. pp. 723, 837, 902, 1087), in anſwer to writers on the Curates' Act in the ſame. They plead the cauſe of poor Vicars and Rectors with great energy, and we hope will lead our excellent rulers to a proper diſcrimination.

86. *An Eſſay on the Cauſes and Viciſſitudes of the* French *Revolution; including a Vindication of General* La Fayette's *Character. Tranſlated from the* French, *by a Citizen of* France.

THOSE who conſider this as the beſt anſwer to Mr. Windham's *virulent Philipic*, as it is here called, *againſt innocence in chains*, may hug the chains which La Fayette would ultimately have forged for them. We refer our readers to a character of him in our vol. LVII. 606, from "Remarks on Chaſtellux's Travels in America." We have already given our opinion of La Fayette; and as to the cauſes and viciſſitudes of France, they are too palpable and public to need a freſh inveſtigation.

87. *Further Conſiderations on the ſecond Advent of* Chriſt, *ſhewing that, 1. it was not the deſtruction of* Jeruſalem, *2. that it is to be the Eſtabliſhment of that Kingdom which* Daniel *foretold the God of Heaven would ſet up, c. 1 and 7. By the Author of* Antichriſt *in the* French *Convention, and an Inquiry into the ſecond Coming of* Chriſt.

THE firſt of the tracts by this reſpectable author we reviewed LXV. 141, the ſecond LXVI. 499. His ſpeculations may be conſidered with equal comfort and advantage, being modeſtly and not dogmatically ſtated. Some of his poſitions appear to be rendered probable by his ſtatement of them. The Coming of Chriſt to deſtroy Jeruſalem is uſually conſidered as only a figurative Advent; and his ſecond Advent, properly ſo called, is ſtill expected; nor is the Millenium, however the learned have been divided on it, a queſtion that cannot be held without giving offence.

88. *The Bloody Buoy, thrown out as a Warning to the political Pilots of* America; *or a faithful Relation of a Multitude of Acts of horrid Barbarity, ſuch as the Eye never witneſſed, the Tongue never expreſſed, or the Imagination conceived, until the Commencement of the* French *Revolution. To which is added an attractive*

instructive Eſſay, tracing theſe dreadful Effects to their real Cauſes. By Peter Porcupine.

THIS title alludes to a ſentence in a ſpeech of the Abbé Maury, cited as a motto in the title-page, wherein he ſays, "You will plunge your country into an abyſs of eternal deteſtation and infamy; and the annals of your boaſted revolution will ſerve as a *bloody buoy*, warning the nations of the earth to keep aloof from the mighty ruin." After a feeling enumeration of the atrocities of the French revolution, which its warmeſt partizans are now aſhamed of, and with which we ſhall not wound the feelings of our readers; we ſhall ſet before them the author's reply to the hackneyed but ſhameleſs arguments of Revolutioniſts, that the atrocities committed were occaſioned by the attacks of the coaleſced powers, and by the gold of England.

"It has been aſſerted, again and again, by the partizans of the French revolution, that all the crimes which have diſgraced it are to be aſcribed to the hoſtile operations of their enemies. They have told us, that, had not the Auſtrians and Pruſſians been on their march to Paris, the priſoners would not have been maſſacred on the 2d and 3d of September, 1792. But, can we poſſibly conceive how the murder of 8000 poor priſoners, locked up and bound, could be neceſſary to the defence of a capital, containing a million of inhabitants? Can we believe that the ſabres of the aſſaſſins would not have been more effectually employed againſt the invaders, than againſt defenceleſs prieſts and women? The deluded populace were told, not "to leave the wolves in the fold while they went to attack thoſe that were without." But theſe wolves, if they were ſuch, were in priſon; were under a guard, an hundred thouſand times as ſtrong as themſelves, and could have been deſtroyed at a moment's warning. There is ſomething ſo abominably cowardly in this juſtification, that it is even more baſe than the crime. Suppoſe that an hundred thouſand men had marched from Paris, to make head againſt the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, there were yet nine hundred thouſand left to guard the unhappy wretches that were tied hand and foot. Where could be the neceſſity of maſſacring them? Where could be the neceſſity of hacking them to pieces, tearing out their bowels, and biting their hearts?

"Subſequent events have fully proved, that it was danger that produced theſe bloody meaſures; for, we have ever ſeen the revolutioniſts moſt cruel in times of the greateſt ſecurity. Their butcheries at Lyons, and in its neighbourhood, did not begin till they were completely triumphant. It was then, at the moment when they had no retaliation to fear, that they commenced their bloody work. Carrier, lolling at his eaſe, ſent the victims to death by hundreds. The blood never flowed from the guillotine in ſuch torrents as at the very time when their armies were driving their enemies before them in every direction."

89. *L'Argonautica di* Apollonio Rodio *tradotta et illuſtrata dal Cardinal* Ludov. Flangini. T. II. Rome, 1791—4.

THE text is in this impreſſion chiefly formed from Brunck's edition, though to the ſecond volume are prefixed various readings from ſeveral MSS in the Vatican. It is illuſtrated by ſhort notes under the text, and others more extenſive at the end. We underſtand that Profeſſor Beck, of Leipzig, has availed himſelf of whatever is valuable in this work, to improve his own new edition of Apollonius, which is ſoon to appear.

90. *The Goſpel Treaſure in Veſſels of Clay. A Sermon occaſioned by the Death of the Hon. and Rev.* William Bromley Cadogan, *A. M. Rector of St.* Luke's, Chelſea, *and Vicar of St.* Giles's, Reading; *preached in the Pariſh-Churches of St.* Andrew Ward; robe, *and St.* Anne, Blackfriars, London, *on* Sunday, January 22, 1797. *By* William Goode, *A. M. Rector of the ſaid Church, and Lecturer of St.* John's, Wapping.

FROM 2 Cor. iv 7. Mr. G. takes occaſion to conſider the *Goſpel as a treaſure, its miniſters as earthen veſſels*, and the excellency of the *power of God*. That the Goſpel is a treaſure, no Chriſtian can doubt; that its miniſters are too frequently *iumos of clay*, is a little doubted; and that the excellency of the power of God is too frequently miſconſtrued and abuſed for the principles of enthuſiaſm, is ſtill leſs doubted. That the Church of God loſt an *able*, however faithful, miniſter of the word of life, thoſe who read his *printed* ſermons, reviewed by us in vol. LXIII. p. 247, may better judge than we can; and, as we would candidly hope he *preached* many better, we ſhould be ſorry to aſſume theſe as deciſive ſpecimens. Mr. G. conſiders *his* as a *plain* ſermon; and tells us, ſo little is ſaid of the life of the deceaſed from the difficulty of attaining farther information. We cannot help ſaying, our readers will learn more of Mr. C's biography from our Obituary (p. 166); but his ſpiritual, more than his natural, life is the object of ſuch biographers as Mr. G.

91.

91. *The Glory of* Christ. *A Sermon on occasion of the Hon. and Rev.* William Bromley Cadogan, *preached in St.* Giles's *Church,* Reading, Jan. 29, 1797; *and since enlarged; to which is added, a brief Account of his Death. By the Rev.* Charles Simeon, *M. A. Fellow of* King's *College,* Cambridge.

MR. S. is one of the *evangelical* preachers of the University of Cambridge; but this discourse, from Heb. iii. 8. tells us nothing that we have not read in such discourses before, and, perhaps, its only merit may have been the manner of delivering it to the people of Reading. All it says of Mr. C. is, that he died, in his 46th year, of an inflammation in his bowels, with texts of scripture in his mouth.

92. *An Elegy occasioned by the Death of the Hon. and Rev.* William Bromley Cadogan, *A. M. late Rector of St.* Luke's Chelsea, *Vicar of St.* Giles's, Reading, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord* Cadogan; *who died Jan.* 18, 1797. *By* Thomas F. Bidduph, *A. M.* Bath, 1797.

WE have read better poetry by the same writer, who promises "Original Poems on Sacred Subjects."

93. *Antique Remains from the Parish-Church of St* Martin Outwich, London; *humbly dedicated to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, of the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Tailors, Patrons of the said Church. By* Robert Wilkinson. 4to.

THE church in question being lately taken down, in order to be rebuilt, Mr. W. who is a print-seller near St. Peter's church in Cornhill, very laudably engaged an able artist (G. R. Ryley) to make drawings of the old building and its monuments. These are very neatly engraved, and a plan of the parish in 1599, in 13 plates, accompanied with particulars of the church and parish, and a list of the rectors from Newcourt to the present time. We cannot enough commend the design and execution of this little work; and wish success to it, and that every parish-church of equal antiquity, in the metropolis, and in the kingdom at large, might find such an artist to describe it.

94. *A Sermon preached in the Parish-Church of St.* Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council, of* London, *on the 8th of* January, 1797, *being the first* Sunday *after the* Epiphany. *By the Rev.* Stephen Townley, *A M. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

FROM Malach. iii. 1. Mr. T. illustrates the Coming of the Messiah from antient prophecies, from passages in prophetic writers, and from the present concurrent expectation of the Jews: and he comments on the person and office of Christ as the true Messiah.

95. *Plan of Defence against Invasion, proposed by Capt.* James Burney, *of his Majesty's Navy.*

WHILE Providence favours our navy with such brilliant success as that it has lately had against the fleet of Spain, we may hope Invasion will be kept from our coast. The directions, however, here given, are easy and practicable, and reflect honour on the British officer who suggests them.

96. Zachariah, *a new Translation, with Notes, critical, philosophical, and explanatory: and an Appendix in reply to Dr.* Eveleigh's *Sermon on* Zech. ii. 8–11. *to which is added, (a new Edition, with Alterations,) a Dissertation on* Daniel ix. 20 *to the end. By* Benjamin Blayney, *D. D. Regius Professor of* Hebrew, *and Canon of* Christ Church, Oxford.

THIS learned Divine, so well known by his Commentaries on the Writings of Jeremiah and Daniel, here undertakes to illustrate a minor prophet, whose book has been generally understood to contain in it many things hard to be understood. The good and learned Archbishop of Armagh had included it in his Commentary on the rest of the Minor Prophets, 1785, 4to; and his friend acknowledges great obligations to him, and inscribes his translation to him. He pays a proper compliment to Dr. Holmes's labours on the Septuagint; and vindicates Drs. Lowth and Kennicott from the hard censures of an amiable prelate now living, already noticed by us. On these united endeavours to ascertain the purity of the Hebrew original, and Greek version, Dr. B. observes: "Well may we think ourselves happy to live in an age in which such helps are at hand as in former times were not even within the thoughts of learned men, much less within their hopes of attainment. Let us prize them as we ought, and, uninfluenced by groundless doubts and prejudices, studiously set ourselves to make the best use and improvement of them. So may we reasonably indulge ourselves in the pleasing prospect of a daily increase in all knowledge and spiritual understanding, till, at length, the dark mists of error

ror being gradually done away, the bleſſed rays of revealed truth beam forth in full ſplendour upon us."

"A notion has been entertained that the angel who talked with Zachariah, and interpreted to him, ii. 3, was no other than Jehovah himſelf, *the ſecond perſon in the bleſſed Trinity*. In examining ſome paſſages which follow, I think it will appear without foundation. In the mean time let me obſerve, that here he is not only ſimply called an *angel*, (that is, a "miniſtering ſpirit," as the Apoſtle to the Hebrews explains the term, expreſſly contraſting it with "the Son." Heb. i. 14.) but he is addreſſed by the other angel, not as a ſuperior, but as a fellow ſervant, to whom he delivers orders as from a common maſter; "run, ſpeak to that young man, ſaying, &c." This is farther illuſtrated in an appendix, profeſſedly on the ſubject, where it is ſhewn, that no paſſages in this prophecy, or in Jeremiah, can poſſibly be underſtood as by Dr. E. on the authorities of antient fathers and commentators; and with equal moderation and warmth Dr. B. expoſtulates with the provoſt of Oriel on his want of candour to him, and of prudence in reſpect to himſelf, in bringing this controverſy before the publick in the pulpit.

On chap. vi. the Doctor does away the doubts whether the ſix laſt chapters were written by Zachariah, and obſerves, that, though it may be doubted whether any more than a ſmall part of the foregoing chapter be *metrical*, it is very evident that all that follow are ſo altogether.

The citing of Zachariah by the name of *Jeremiah*, by St. Matthew, xxvii. 9. is explained pp. 35 and 56.

The "Diſſertation, by way of enquiry into the true import and application of the viſion related Dan ix. 24 to the end, uſually called Daniel's prophecy of 70 weeks, with ſome occaſional remarks on the very learned profeſſor J. D. Michaelis's letters to Sir J. Pringle," is a ſecond edition, with alterations, of what was firſt publiſhed in 1775, grounded on the MS. of the Septuagint verſion of Daniel, publiſhed from the Chigi Palace at Rome, aſcertaining the time to be 77 weeks and 62 *years*, inſtead of the common reading, *ſeven* weeks and 62 *weeks*, and thus correctly aſcertaining the period from the decree of Cyrus for the return of the Jews from their captivity at Babylon, to the utter ſubverſion of the city and temple by the Meſſiah at his coming, without any prediction of the Meſſiah's own death; which hypotheſis is confirmed by Profeſſor Dathi, in his firſt edition of his verſion and notes on the greater prophets, 1779. But, for a more particular detail of the arguments, we muſt refer to Dr. Blayney's republication of his diſſertation.

97. *A Plurality of Perſons in the Godhead proved, and the Bible-tranſlation of three important Paſſages in* Zachariah *vindicated. A Sermon preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *on* Sunday, Nov. 27, 1796. *By* John Eveleigh, *Provoſt of* Oriel *College, and Prebendary of* Rocheſter.

THESE paſſages are the text, Zach. ii. 8—11. iii. 2. xiii. 7. What Dr. B. has ſaid in anſwer to this ſermon has been ſtated in the preceding article.

98. *Sixteen Sermons on various Subjects. By the Rev. Dr.* Henry Owen, *late Rector of St.* Olave, Hart-ſtreet, *and many Years Vicar of* Edmonton, Middleſex.

A VERY ample liſt of ſubſcribers, amounting to near 1800, ſeveral of them for *ten* copies, would recommend this publication, while it marks the benevolence which prompted this relief for the preacher's five *unprovided* daughters, whoſe gratitude is feelingly expreſſed by their brother. But theſe diſcourſes of a learned and too indulgent parent (who was ſo ill adapted for the cares of a family, that he ought to have preferred literary retirement and eaſe to every thing in the world) have intrinſic merit to recommend them; they are practical and plain, addreſſed to the heart; and we have only to regret that we are not likely to enjoy an opportunity of reading more of them, which we with pleaſure recollect to have heard delivered from the pulpit.

Contrary to the uſual practice, no liſt is prefixed of ſubjects, or texts, or occaſions of theſe 16 diſcourſes; and the liſt of ſubſcribers (we ſuppoſe from being thrown together in too great haſte) is diſgraced, we are ſorry to add, by incorrectneſs of names and places of abode.

90. *A Sermon occaſioned by the Death of* William Tayleur, *Eſq. delivered at a Meeting of Unitarian Diſſenters in* Shrewſbury, *upon the 15th Day of* May, 1796. *By* Theophilus Houlbrooke, *L.L.B. F.R.S.E.* Liverpool, 1796.

EVERY religious as well as political party has its hero. Mr. T. a man of independent character, is here held

upon as the hero of Unitarianism, for having quitted the eſtabliſhed Church and the lap of orthodoxy, and the miniſterial character, for which he was intended, from a firm conviction that the Author of our faith was neither coëqual with the Father, nor a pre-exiſtent intelligencer, but only a man approved by God by ſigns and miracles, which God did by him; and that the Calviniſtic doctrines in the eſtabliſhed creed are equally contradictory to revelation and repugnant to reaſon, as diſhonouring the attributes of God, degrading the value and dignity of virtue, withdrawing from the mind its ſtrongeſt motives to generous exertions, and ſuppreſſing the nobleſt energies of the human heart. A ſhort account of Mr. T. is to be expected from another quarter.

100. *The ſocial Worſhip of the one God, agreeable to Reaſon and Scripture. A Sermon preached in the Chapel in* Prince's ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *on* Sunday, March 27, 1796. *on undertaking the paſtoral Office in that Place. By* Thomas Jervis.

THE preacher, having been "with the greateſt unanimity requeſted by the late Dr. Kippis's congregation to ſucceed their venerable friend in the capacity of their miniſter, and having done himſelf the honour of accepting their united invitation for this purpoſe," takes occaſion, from John iv. 23, to vindicate ſocial worſhip among Chriſtians, with great profeſſions of candour for the different opinions of Chriſtians on doctrinal points, himſelf tacitly diſclaiming all particular reſpect to "our divine inſtructor, and our only infallible guide," beyond that of following him, nor noticing the expreſs declaration of Jeſus Chriſt, that "no man cometh to the Father but *through him*," and "whatſoever we aſk *in his name* he will give us."

101. *Conſolatory Views of Chriſtianity. A Sermon preached in the Chapel in* Prince's ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *on* Sunday, Nov. 22, 1795, *upon Occaſion of the Death of Mrs.* Elizabeth Kippis, *who departed this Life on the 17th Day of the ſame Month, in the 72d Year of her Age. By* Thomas Jervis. *Publiſhed by Requeſt of the Executors.*

THE good lady, who is the ſubject of this funeral diſcourſe, had, it ſeems, "repeatedly expreſſed a deſire that her late huſband would, whenever it ſhould pleaſe the Almighty to remove her out of this world, addreſs a diſcourſe to this congregation on a particular paſſage of Scripture, which ſhe thought applicable, though not peculiar, to her own ſituation. But as, contrary to all human probability, it ſeemed fit to infinite wiſdom that ſhe ſhould be the mourning and afflicted ſurvivor, that office devolves upon him who now addreſſes you. And accordingly, in willing compliance with what has been ſtated to me as the particular requeſt of the deceaſed, I ſubmit to the conſideration of this reſpectable auditory the reflections which have occurred to my mind upon the ſubject of thoſe inſtructive and conſolatory words, Lament. iii. 26."—The worthy and virtuous perſon, who ſuggeſted them to our conſideration, was daughter of Mr. Bott, a reſpectable merchant at Boſton, in Lincolnſhire; married Sept. 1753, to Dr. K. who died Oct. 8, 1795, in his 71ſt year. She ſurvived him about thirteen months; and died Nov. 17, 1796, in her 72d year.

102. *Four Sermons on Public Occaſions. By* Charles Fleet, *M. A. Rector of* Durweſton *and* Bryanſton, *in the County of* Dorſet, *and late Fellow of* King's *College*, Cambridge.

THESE ſermons are inſcribed to C. B. Portman, eſq as a teſtimony of reſpect; and the author hopes that, "conſidering the doctrines of the preſent day, they may not be thought unſeaſonable or unacceptable to the public." The 1ſt was preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, in King's college chapel, March 25, 1786, being founder's day; from John i. 46. he vindicates the motives which ſuggeſted this royal foundation in the dark times of Popery, and ſhews how great good Providence has produced out of it in better times; and the improvement of the Inſtitution recommended.

Sermon II. preached at a viſitation at Blandford, July 17, 1794, text Rom. ii. 23, 24, recommends a practice equal to our knowledge, with a touch at the times, both political and polemical.

Serm. III. and IV. at Dorcheſter, Lent and Summer Aſſizes, 1796. Pſ. cxxii. 3—5. 1. Cor. xii. 21, 22. The firſt, enforcing the ſeveral religious and civil duties; the ſecond, guarding againſt faſhionable doctrines of equality and inſubordination.

103. *Specimens of* Britiſh *Minerals, ſelected from the Cabinet of* Philip Rathleigh, *Eſq. of* Menabilly, *in the County of* Cornwall, *Eſq. M. P. F. R. S. and F. S. A. with general Deſcriptions of each Article.*

"The ſpecimens exhibited in the following

ing prints [*plates*, which are 33 in number] have been ſelected from a large collection of minerals, to ſhew the varieties of Britiſh foſſils, which differ ſo much from thoſe of other nations, as ſcarcely to be known by the beſt mineraliſts. The external view of metallic ores can ſeldom give an accurate knowledge of their contents, but will frequently lead to ſuggeſtions that may facilitate and ſhorten the proceſs of chemical experiments. The ſtudy of mineralogy being at this time purſued by men of the firſt abilities, every thing which tends to aid their experiments, by leſſening their labour, will leave them more time to promote the advancement of uſeful knowledge. The collection from whence the ſpecimens are taken, belonging to a private gentleman who lives in a remote part of the kingdom, is for that circumſtance ſeen by few, though never refuſed to any who are properly made known, or who are recommended by their ſcientific abilities. Several years attention to this Collection, and great aſſiſtance from friends in procuring the varieties of Britiſh minerals, particularly from gentlemen who are moſt intereſted in the mines of Cornwall, have rendered this Collection very extenſive, and to experienced mineraliſts very intereſting. There is great difficulty in repreſenting minerals on paper, and very few artiſts are to be met with who have any practice or experience in this line *; it will therefore be not very extraordinary if theſe repreſentations ſhould not give the ſatisfaction expected, though nothing has been omitted that might tend to promote that object. If this publication contributes either to uſe or pleaſure, the end of it will be fully anſwered. The plates with figured tin and copper ores exhibit in one view many of the cryſtallizations, which thoſe metals produced in their natural ſtate. The figures are, in ſome inſtances, ſhewn more regular and perfect than they have been actually found in the matrix from which they ſprang, or in which they are imbedded; interruptions to their preſent ſhape being frequently occaſioned either by the matrix itſelf, or by other cryſtallizations ſhooting acroſs them.

"The reader will be ſo good as to obſerve, that where the county, from which any particular ſpecies has been derived, is not mentioned, the foſſils are from the county of Cornwall."

104. *An Illuſtration of the* Roman *Antiquities diſcovered at* Bath. *By the Rev.* R. Warner, *Curate of St.* James's *Pariſh. Publiſhed by Order of the Mayor and Corporation.*

AFTER being kept in long expectation of a ſcientific account of theſe diſcoveries by Mr. Baldwin, the architect, who conducted the new works and improvements which gave riſe to them, and which was in part anticipated by Sir H. C. Engleſield, in Archæologia, X. p. 325, and by Governor Pownall in a ſeparate publication on the ſubject (reviewed by us in vol. LXV. p. 495), we find ourſelves obliged to take up with an enumeration of the nine Roman inſcriptions which are fixed in the wall at the Eaſt end of the abbey church, or preſerved in the Guildhall, with five bas reliefs all cut in wood, with an explanation of them not always in point. An introduction of 26 pages is prefixed, reciting the early hiſtory of the Roman city. The whole is a ſuperficial compilation.

105. *An Hiſtorical Survey of the* French *Colonies in the Iſland of St.* Domingo, *comprehending a ſhort Account of its antient Government, political State, Population, Productions, and Exports. A Narrative of the Calamities which have deſolated the Country ſince the Year* 1789, *with ſome Reflections on the Cauſes, and probable Conſequences; and a Detail of the Military Tranſactions of the* Britiſh *Army in that Iſland to the End of* 1794. *By* Bryan Edwards, *Eſq. M. P. F. R. S. &c. Author of the Hiſtory of the* Britiſh *Colonies in the* Weſt Indies.

THE Hiſtory of St. Domingo, from 1789 to the landing of the Engliſh there in 1793, is too ſtriking an effect of the frenzy of philanthropy, and the mad miſtaken policy which it inſpires, to remain unimpreſſed, by every poſſible means, on the minds of Engliſhmen. "Strongly impreſſed," as was the able and impartial writer before us, "with the gloomy idea that the only memorial of this once-flouriſhing country would ſoon be found in the records of hiſtory, he was deſirous that his own countrymen and fellow-coloniſts, in lamenting its cataſtrophe, might, at the ſame time, profit by ſo terrible an example." Pref. xiv. The inhabitants of the French part of this rich and populous iſland were compoſed of three claſſes, 1. pure white, 30,000; 2. people of colour, and blacks of free condition, 24,000; 3. negroes in a ſtate of ſlavery, 400,000. The government was by a governor general and an intendant, named by the crown, and generally conſidered as holding their offices three years; the powers of their joint adminiſtration unlimited. The colony was divided into three provinces, the Northern, Weſtern, and Southern,

* If we miſtake not, many of the drawings were made, if not the plates executed, by Mr. Underwood; but no name is affixed to the plates.

in each of which reſided a deputy-governor, with ſubordinate courts of juſtice, ſubject to appeal to the ſuperior councils, two for the Northern, and one for the Weſtern and Southern. The number of the King's troops on the colonial eſtabliſhment was commonly from 2 to 3000 men, and each of the 52 pariſhes raiſed one or more companies of white militia, one of mulattoes, and one of free blacks. Difference of colour has ſuch an influence on the human race, that in all the Weſt Indies, with ſome few exceptions, it diſtinguiſhes freedom from ſlavery; and we may diſtinguiſh a ſimilar prejudice among the moſt liberal and enlightened nations of Europe. The ſituation of the mulattoes is repreſented as being, in many reſpects, more wretched than the enſlaved negroes, in many parts of the Weſt Indies; conſidered as public property, compelled to various vexatious ſervices, and forbidden to hold any public office, truſt, or employment, however inſignificant, or to exerciſe any profeſſion to which ſome ſort of liberal education is ſuppoſed to be neceſſary. Nor did the diſtinction of the colour terminate, as in Britain or Ireland, with the third generation. The taint in the blood was incurable, and ſpread to the lateſt poſterity. Nor had they the benefit of an equal adminiſtration of juſtice. But the circumſtance that contributed moſt to afford them protection was the privilege they poſſeſſed of acquiring and holding property to any amount. Louis XIV. publiſhed in favour of the Negroes, 1685, the celebrated edict or code of regulations, well known by the name of the *Code Noir*; and it muſt be allowed, that many of its proviſions breathe a ſpirit of tenderneſs and philanthropy which reflects honour on the memory of its author. But there is this misfortune attending this, and which muſt attend all other ſyſtems of the ſame nature, that moſt of its regulations are inapplicable to the condition and ſituation of the colonies in America. In countries where ſlavery is eſtabliſhed, the leading principle on which government is ſupported is *fear*, or a ſenſe of that abſolute coercive neceſſity, which, leaving no choice of action, ſuperſedes all queſtion of *right*. It is in vain to deny that ſuch is, and muſt neceſſarily be, the caſe in all countries where ſlavery is allowed. Every endeavour, therefore, to extend poſitive right to men in this ſtate, as between one claſs of people and the other, is an attempt to reconcile acknowledged contradictions, and to blend principles together which admit not of combination. The great and, I am afraid, the only certain and permanent ſecurity of the enſlaved negroes, is the ſtrange circumſtance that the intereſt of the maſter is blended with, and in truth altogether depends on, the preſervation, and even the health, ſtrength, and activity, of the ſlaves. This applies equally to all the European colonies in America; and accordingly the actual condition of the negroes in all theſe colonies, to whatever nation they belong, is, I believe, nearly the ſame. Of that condition I have given an account in another place (Hiſt. of Britiſh Colonies). I have, therefore, only to obſerve in this, that in all the French iſlands the general treatment of the ſlaves is neither much better, nor much worſe, as far as I could obſerve, than in thoſe of Great Britain. If any difference there is, I think that they are better cloathed among the French, and allowed more animal food among the Engliſh. The prevalent notion that the French planters treat their negroes with greater humanity and tenderneſs than the Britiſh, I know to be groundleſs; yet no candid perſon, who has had an opportunity of ſeeing the negroes in the French iſlands, and of contraſting their condition with that of the peaſantry in many parts of Europe, will think them by any means the moſt wretched of mankind. On the whole, if human life in its beſt ſtate is a combination of happineſs and miſery, and we are to conſider that condition of ſociety as relatively good in which, notwithſtanding many diſadvantages, the lower claſſes of ſociety are eaſily ſupplied with the means of health and ſubſiſtance, and a general air of chearful contentedneſs animates all ranks of people; where we behold opulent towns, plentiful markets, extenſive commerce, and increaſing cultivation; it muſt be pronounced, that the government of the French part of St. Domingo (to whatever latent cauſe it might be owing) was not altogether ſo practicably bad as ſome of the circumſtances would lead one to imagine. With all the abuſes ariſing from the licentiouſneſs of power, the corruption of manners, and the ſyſtem of ſlavery, the ſcale evidently preponderates on the fair ſide, and, in ſpite of political evils and private grievances, the ſigns of public proſperity were every where viſible. Such were the condition and

and situation of the French colonies in St. Domingo in the year 1788—an eventful period; for, the seeds of liberty, which ever since the war between Great Britain and her transatlantic possessions had taken root in the kingdom of France, now began to spring up with a rank luxury in all parts of her extensive dominions, and a thousand circumstances demonstrated that great and important changes and convulsions were impending. The necessity of a sober and well-digested arrangement for correcting inveterate abuses both in the mother-country and colonies was indeed apparent, but unhappily a spirit of subversion and innovation, founded on visionary systems inapplicable to real life, had taken possession of the public mind. Its effects in St. Domingo are written in colours too lasting to be obliterated; for, the pride of power, the rage of reformation, the contentions of party, and the conflict of opposing interests and passions, produced a tempest that swept away every thing before it. To trace those effects to their proper causes, to develope the atrocious purposes of pretended philosophy, political fanaticism, and disappointed ambition, and to describe the vast and lamentable ruin they occasioned, thereby to furnish a profitable lesson to other nations, is the aim of the following pages" (p. 10—13).

On the 27th of December, 1788, the court of France came to the memorable determination to summon the States General of the kingdom, and resolved that the representation of the *tiers état*, or commons, should be equal to the other two orders. This measure, as might have been foreseen, proved the basis of the great national revolution that followed; and it operated with immediate and decisive effect in all the French colonies. Eighteen deputies were elected in the French part of St. Domingo, without any authority from the French ministry or the colonial government, and embarked for France as the legal representatives of a great and integral part of the French empire. They were not well received by the Minister or the National Assembly; "the cities of France having taken up a very strong and marked prejudice against the inhabitants of the sugar islands on account of the slavery of their negroes. It was not indeed supposed, nor even pretended, that the condition of these people was worse at this juncture than in any former period; the contrary was known to be the truth. But declamations in support of personal freedom, and invectives against despotism of all kinds, had been the favourite topics of many eminent French writers for a series of years; and the public indignation was now artfully raised against the planters of the West Indies, as one of the means of exciting commotions and insurrections in different parts of the French dominions. This spirit of hostility against the inhabitants of the French colonies was industriously fomented and aggravated by the measures of a society who called themselves *Amis des Noirs* (Friends of the Blacks); and it must be acknowledged, that the splendid appearance and thoughtless extravagance of many of the French planters resident in their mother-country contributed by no means to divert the malice of their adversaries, or to soften the prejudices of the publick towards them. The society in France, called *Amis des Noirs*, was, I believe, originally formed on the model of a similar association in London; but the views and purposes of the two bodies had taken a different direction. The society in London *professed* * to have nothing more in view than to obtain an act of the legislature for prohibiting the farther importation of African slaves into the British colonies. They disclaimed all intention of interfering with the government and condition of the negroes already in the plantations, publicly declaring their opinion to be, that a general

* The author, having said thus much of the *professions* and *ostensible declarations* of the Society, observes, p. 83, that "their leading members at the same moment held a different language; and even the society itself, acting as such, pursued a line of conduct directly and immediately repugnant to their own principles. Besides using every method to influence the people of Great Britain against the planters, they distributed tracts and pamphlets throughout the colonies, tending to render the white inhabitants odious and contemptible in the eyes of their own slaves, and to excite in the latter such ideas of their natural rights and equality of condition, as should lead them to a general struggle for freedom through rebellion and bloodshed; and medals representing a negro in chains." It was natural to suppose the society, as a body, would exculpate themselves from such a charge. We are sorry to say they only equivocated, by vindicating their *committee* from the imputation, in an Advertisement published in the True Briton of March 30, to which Mr. E. inserted appointed reply, ready to be supported

ral emancipation of those people, in their present state of ignorance and barbarity, instead of a blessing would prove to them a source of misfortune and misery. On the other hand, the society of *Amis des Noirs*, having secretly in view to subvert the ancient despotism of the French government, loudly clamoured for a general and immediate abolition, not only of the slave-trade, but also of the slavery it supported. Proceeding on abstract reasoning rather than on the actual condition of human nature, they distinguished not between civilized and uncivilized life; and considered that it ill became them to claim freedom for themselves, and withhold it at the same time from the negroes. It is to be lamented, that a principle so plausible in appearance should, in its application to this case, be visionary and impracticable" (p. 15—17). *(To be continued.)*

207. *The Poet's Fate, a Poetical Dialogue. By George Dyer.*

THIS Poem, which is handsomely inscribed "To the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund," will add not a little to the poetical fame of its author, who has already obtained some credit by a volume of "Odes and Elegies;" but is better known by a "Dissertation on Benevolence," (see LXV. 229, 505); and the "Life of Mr. Robinson," (LXVI. 414, 564).

The instances of Poets enjoying wealth are lamentably few: yet we with pleasure notice two, whose writings are only exceeded by their private worth:

P. —— "Sir William[1] had both taste and pelf,
Courted the Muse, without forgetting self;
And Rogers[2] is a bard of some renown;
See *Memory* fly like lightning thro' the town.

X. But whence their wealth? Was Jones the Muses' drudge? [judge:
Jones shone in India—was an ermin'd
Midst circling nabobs liv'd at small expense,
And, though a poet, had some common sense:
And Rogers, if he boast the town's regard,
Was born a banker, and then rose the bard."

The characters of several other writers are briefly delineated in verse, and enlarged on in the notes. By the communications of many of these our Miscellany has frequently been ornamented.

"Parr[3], lords and dukes come forward to commend, [friend?
But, who appears at court the doctor's
His books his riches,—and his only rule
A village pulpit, or a country school.
Let Aikin[4] sport or toil midst rural scenes,
And Gregory's[5] preaching bring him scanty means; With

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ported with proofs, in that of April 3. We agree with him, that the best ends are not to be accomplished by bad means. Enthusiastic advocates for equal rights and unlimited freedom may abuse Mr. E; but reformation of every kind must be of gradual operation: In all societies, young and inexperienced honest minds are led astray by men of sinister views beyond their own good intentions. The Society inserted in the True Briton of April 17 a long and passionate reply, retorting on Mr. E. his own words respecting the retaliation on the Spaniards of New Seville by the inhabitants of Cuba. But they forgot how inapplicable that case is to the present; and their intemperate resolution on the vote of the House of Commons, April 6, serves but to mark their *disappointment* in their favourite pursuit.

[1] "Sir William Jones, the author of 'Asiatic Researches,' published a volume of Eastern Poems before he visited the East. In 1784 he was appointed chief judge in India, with an annual salary of 8000 l. In 1794 he died, and left behind him a fortune of 60,000 l. In India he passed his life as an œconomist and a philosopher. The poems alluded to in the text are not those published in the Asiatic Miscellany, printed at Calcutta, but poems consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatic language, which possess much true poetry."

[2] "Rogers, the ingenious author of the 'Pleasures of Memory,' is a banker, as was his father. The poem is printed in an elegant and expensive form; and, having passed through eight editions, must be supposed to possess no small portion of the public favour."

[3] "The celebrated Grecian, a learned and benevolent man, editor of Guilelmi Bellendeni de Statu libri tres.—Of a person who has been so industriously and successfully employed in the education of youth as Dr. Parr, I cannot allow myself to speak as a modern satirist: 'In nullum reipublicæ usum ambitiosâ loquelâ inclarmit.' In the early part of life, the Doctor was second master at Harrow school; in a subsequent period, he conducted, with great reputation, a classical school at Norwich: he now resides, not overburthened with preferment, in the neighbourhood of Warwick; and, were he unknown as a man of letters, he might be beloved as a friend to the distressed."

[4] "Dr. Aikin, an ingenious and industrious writer, has published works on topography, such as the 'History of Manchester,' &c. and the 'Calendar of Nature:' he is likewise the author of a volume of poems, as well as editor of some of our English poets."

[5] "Dr. George Gregory, prebendary of St. Paul's. A prebend in this cathedral is lit-

to

With all his knowledge, this, but *reverend* still;
That but Licentiate with a Doctor's skill [6].
Porson [7], in Grecian lore you reckon great:
Will Porson e'er be minister of state?
Or Geddes [8] (give your fancy widest scope,
Give it a thousand years), be made the pope?
Frend [9] Cambridge will not rank among her fools, [schools:
But lo! a Kipling hoots him from the
Hear Wakefield [10] still complain of ill success, [less.
See happier Northmore [11] make his money
Maurice [12] with Indian triads props the Church;
And see! the bishops leave him in the lurch;
And Taylor [13] sighs, as Sydenham [14] sigh'd before, [o'er."
And now, like Holland, gives translation

It is with regret we observe, that *literary* men are more often distinguished by Pride and Poverty than the professors of other sciences; for, literary men think they have a right to *dictate* to the multitude.

Colonel Lovelace [15] "expired, we are told by Mr. Dyer, in 1658, at a very mean lodging in Gunpowder-alley, near Shoe-lane, and was buried at the west end of St. Bride's church, Fleet-street."

The ridicule attempted to be thrown on the authors of the *The British Critic* will recoil on their assailant. It is, indeed, unworthy the ingenuous character which our Poet in general exhibits.

108. Utrum Horum, *a Comedy of two Acts, as it is now acting with great Applause at the respective Theatres of* London *and* Amsterdam.

THE design of this little piece is better than the execution. In abler hands much good might be done in this way.

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tle more than a feather in the cap. Dr. Gregory is the translator of Bishop Lowth's 'Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews,' biographer of Chatterton, and author of a philosophical work, in three volumes, intituled, 'The Œconomy of Nature.' In the last work, the learned Doctor makes the following declaration: "I never yet have been enabled to gain, by the exercise of my profession, a livelihood for myself and family."

6 "Alludes to the case of the Licentiates and College of Physicians."

7 "Richard Porson, a celebrated philologist, and critic in Grecian literature; whose abilities, such as dread the severity of his criticism, no less than such as admire the independence of his character, are equally forward to compliment. Porson is Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge. But what is the amount of the Greek professorship? Forty pounds a year!!!"

8 "Dr. Geddes, an eminent linguist, and author of "A New Translation of the Bible," now carrying on, as a Catholic clergyman; though, as the Doctor expresses himself "Catholic only *absolute*; Roman Catholic, *secundum quid*."

9 "William Frend, fellow and late tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, author of some theological and political tracts, and of a 'Treatise on Algebra,' lately published, a person conspicuous at Cambridge as a man of learning, and allowed by all to possess that character. What then? He embraces supposed heretical opinions; he ventures to circulate them in the University of Cambridge; in consequence of which, he is first ejected from the tuition of Jesus College (worth about three hundred a year), and afterwards from the very bosom of Alma Mater; and he is compelled to leave her, crying out, 'A cruel mother hast thou been unto me.'—William Frend now gives lectures on mathematicks."

10 "Gilbert Wakefield, the learned author of numerous publications, theological, controversial, political, and critical; editor also of elegant editions of some of the Greek and Latin classics. The Prefaces are, many of them, composed in a strain of satirical remonstrance, and of serious complaint, representing the present times as not peculiarly favourable to classical literature."

11 "Thomas Northmore, editor of Tryphiodorus, translator of Plutarch's incomparable treatise on the Distinction between a Flatterer and a Friend, and author of some anonymous publications, is a man of fortune."

12 "Thomas Maurice, the ingenious author of 'Indian Antiquities,' and of the 'History of Hindostan.' These volumes call in the aid of the Eastern astronomy, to confirm the Mosaic records; amidst investigations more recondite, and discoveries more important, they trace the analogies between the triangle, the *mundane triplex* of the Egyptians, and the doctrine of the Trinity.—The above splendid and expensive publications have, it is said, involved the author in the *res angusta domi*."

13 "Thomas Taylor, the indefatigable translator of many of the Greek writers, particularly Pausanias's History, Proclus's Commentary, the Orphic Hymns, &c. &c."

14 "On the mention of Sydenham's name, every friend to humanity will drop a tear. At the close of life, this learned and useful man was involved in the greatest difficulties, an acquaintance with which excited the sympathies of some literary, benevolent men, and gave birth to that excellent institution, established for the purpose of relieving authors in distress, intituled, The Literary Fund."

15 Of whom see our vol. LXI. p. 1094; LXII. 99. 166. 321. 609. 972; LXIII. 217.

THE

THE TRUMPET-CALL.—1794.

ἀνίεσθε δ' ἀσπίδα,
ὅστις πως ἀνδρῶν, ὅτ' ἐν πρώτοις πάλαις
τίμιος· ΠΙΝΔ. ΟΛ. ΕΙΔ. ε'.

I.

ARM, warriors, arm! despair inflames [foes:
With frantic rage th' impending
A country's cause your ardour claims,
And Danger calls you from repose;
Aloud he summons to the Belgic shore,
To blast the tow'ring Gauls with wild affright;
And Glory bids the storm of batt'le roar,
Convulsing every nerve with fierce delight; [field
While o'er your conflict in the deathful
The Guardian Angel spreads his adamantine shield.

II.

And ye, dread sovereigns of the deep,
Britannia's floating pomp, advance!
Arise, indignant, from your sleep,
And thunder on the rage of France.
Arise, and execute the high command;
Bear to each hostile shore your country's name; [injur'd land,
And, fraught with vengeance for an
Let your resistless bolts her wrath proclaim. [braves!
Confusion to the pride your might that
Arise, and vindicate your empire o'er the waves.

III.

Hark, warriors! to the rude alarms
That riot in the southern gale; [arms,
While Gallia storms, with brandish'd
The realms of Freedom to assail!
Near, and more near, the barbarous triumph glows, [bouring shore.
And hurls defiance to the neigh-
England, thy voice the slumbering war shall rouse, [brutal roar.
Thy withering scorn shall quell the
The banded Atheists sink in faint dismay,
And, in low, broken sounds, the thunder dies away.

IV.

Wake every strain of high applause
To celebrate yon hero's fall;
Who, while the dreaded sword he draws,
Expires beneath the destin'd wall!
Brave youth, let nought disturb thy latest hours! [care;
Thine offspring yet shall find a father's
Rejoice! for victory greets thy kindred powers
And Albion shall record thy parting pray'r. [benign,
Attend with reverence to the voice
And to th' country's care the much-lov'd charge resign.

V.

Ages and empires sink in gloom,
Predestin'd to the silent grave!
But Honour can reverse the doom,
And bid old Time revere the brave.
Honour shall wing them to the hoar cliff's brow, main;
That frowns imperious o'er the subject
There shall Britannia's lay their fame bestow, [strain,
The fame that waits on her triumphant
What time her terrors o'er the deep extend, [ocean bend.
And suppliant at her throne the sons of

V.

Arise then in your country's might!
Arise, and justify the boast
Of ages, whose illustrious flight [host!
Has crown'd with fame the British
Arise, ye rivals of your father's praise,
With glory conquer or with glory die! [blaze,
Arise, and let your patriot virtues
And be the beacons of futurity!
Ages to come shall emulate your name,
And kindle at your shrine the consecrated flame. DE SACROBOSCO.

FRIENDSHIP.

If doubtful how a matter 'll end,
When you've a handsome wife and friend,
You 'll see, if to peruse you 're minded,
A wife well serv'd—a husband blinded.

LET the above, which here you view,
For *motto* serve, and *preface* too.
A Mr. Thomas, we shall find,
Held talents of the saving kind.
Whether the times were war or peace
He try'd to make his store increase;
Was well appriz'd, a swelling cheft
Tended to keep the mind at rest.
A friendship most sincere, we're told,
Was form'd 'twixt him and William—hold!
Under a dash I 'll hide his name,
Nor bring a gentleman to shame.
The strong attachment for each other
Came up, at least, to that of brother.
'Squire William's saving talent tho'
Fell short a peg or two, or so.
Howe'er, it must be understood,
His credit was exceeding good.
To borrow, Will one hundred wanted;
'Tis here, says Thomas, ready counted.
Man after friendship justly pants,
Which rises to remove his wants.
William, in dress, you'd think a beau,
He spread his cash from top to toe,
His hat surrounded with gold lace,
Behind, a feather took its place,
His waistcoat satin, and, what 's more,
With silver was embroider'd o'er,
Sword, bag, and cane, we understand,
Adorn'd his side, his neck, his hand.
That monkey, Cupid, I protest,
Could not let Mr. Thomas rest;
But with design, some people say,
Threw lovely *Aunet* in his way.
He sigh'd, he burn'd, a short time tarried,
Solicited, bought dress, and married.

"What

"What property might each unlock,
"And bring into the marriage-ſtock?"
Why thoſe two things that moſt bewitches,
She brought her charms, and he his riches.
She 'd all the beauties, I profeſs,
Which poets give to Goddeſſes.
And tho' *his* charms might not excel,
Yet, on the whole, were paſſing well.
"What ſtate of love, between the pair,"
I neither know, nor need you care.

Our beau, 'Squire William, oft was there,
In converſation with the fair;
And gave, ſometimes, a meaning glance,
Perhaps, you 'd think 't was ſent by chance.
Howe'er, the road was free enough,
It never met with a rebuff.

By ſmiling, ogling, ſqueezing, preſſing,
He hop'd, at length, t' obtain the bleſſing.
The traveller, in dubious place,
Who *finds* his road, ſkips on apace;
His ſuit went right—her boſom ſwell'd,
Was underſtood, but not repell'd.

In language of the ſofteſt kind,
He found a time to break his mind;
Tho' he could tell the fair no more
Than ſhe knew perfectly before;
For, ev'ry tongue beneath the ſky
Is eaſ'ly read within the eye.

"She never did with paſſion burn;
"But favors merit a return:
"It would much more augment her joys,
"Could ſhe poſſeſs ſome female toys;
"Gold lace, and di'mond buckles too,
"Look vaſtly pretty on a ſhoe;
"A generous mind is never ſtinted,
"A hundred guineas juſt was hinted."

And, now ſhe 'd the retaining fee,
He 'd all he wanted—So had ſhe.
The man who borrows, people ſay,
Should not neglect the time to pay;
But this ſmall bit of etiquette
'Squire William happen'd to forget.

The money hanging long behind
Our Thomas thought not very kind;
Juſt hinted, with no ill intent,
"The hundred guineas that were lent."
The 'ſquire replied, with eaſy air,
"I paid the whole to madam here."
He knew, ſo ſpoke with chearful face,
She never durſt explain the caſe.

Had lightning in the room been ſeen,
She could not more aſtoniſh'd been;
Nay, Sir, had you been in the place,
You 'd ſeen it flaſh from Madam's face.
The huſband t'wards her caſt an eye,
As if expecting her reply.
She anſwer'd,—"She 'd the money got,"
Omitting to declare—for what.

This teaches, of all ways found yet,
The ſnuggeſt way to pay a debt *.

W. Hutton.

Lines on a Mulberry Tree.

RENOWN'D in legendary tale, we trace,
The deeds of heroes, and their godlike race,
Plac'd in the banner'd hall enraptur'd ſee
The feſtive pomp of ancient chivalry,
Stretch o'er the magic page an eager view,
And wiſh the fanciful creation true.
To numbers plaintive, as the tale ſhe ſung,
Of love, fair Poeſy, her lyre has ſtrung,
And oft th' extatic movement of her wire
Has raiſed to energy the patriot's fire:
But mine an humbler muſe, no lofty ſtrain
Shall wake the ſilent echoes of the plain,
Th' exploits of ſteel-clad heroes to rehearſe,
Or conſecrate to love the poliſhed verſe:
'Tis mine, in meaner meaſure, to deſcry
Thy modeſt merits, deareſt Mulberry!
And deign, my favorite tree, a ſtrain to hear,
The grateful tribute of a ſoul ſincere;
Accept the genuine feelings of a heart,
Untutor'd to deceive, untaught by art.
Bleſt be the generous hand, the careful toil,
Which plac'd thine infant ſtem in foſt'ring ſoil,
Shielded thy tender branches from the ſtorm,
And gave thy growing bulk a graceful form;
Oft would imagination fond portray,
As near thy ſpot his daily labour lay,
The bleſt enjoyment of that future time,
When grown mature, and perfected by time,
Pleaſ'd he might loiter 'mid thy grateful ſhade,
And find his culture and his care repaid.
But, ah! relentleſs fate the wiſh repreſt,
And damp'd the glowing ardour of his breaſt,
Blaſted the hope which made his heart beat high
And tore him from his darling Mulberry.

Claſp'd in the grave's cold arms, forgotten lies
The hand that bade thy branching glories riſe;
But ſtill the humble poet ſhall reveal
Thy various virtues and thy grateful zeal;
For now, in venerable grandeur old,
Thy cluſt'ring fruit delicious we behold;
Partake, as round thine aged trunk we ſit,
The feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of wit.
'Tis thine to hang thy leafy honours high,
And wave thy boughs to ſweeteſt minſtrelſy.
Oft when the ſcorching Sun's meridian heat
A grateful refuge makes thy green retreat,
Beneath thine ample ſhade the charms divine
Of wit, and ſocial converſe, ſtill combine,
The calm delight of ſenſe refin'd to pour,
And mitigate the ſultry noon-tide hour.

Oft round thy ſtem in tinſel liveries bright,
Dance the blithe fairies by the glow-worm's light,
And oft thy ſighing branches ſeem to tell
How hapleſs Pyramus and Thiſbe fell.
What, though old Shakeſpear's tree in fame may vie,
And gain the meed of juſt celebrity,
Riſe like the monarch oak with brow ſublime,
And, grand, defy the injuries of time;

* This is an old idea from Chaucer's Tales. Edit.

Yet,

Yet, my dear tree, some honours still may fall
To thee, the humble shrub upon the wall,
These let me celebrate: full well I knew
How wing'd with rapture every moment flew, [shade,
When, 'mid the circling boughs protecting
In native elegance, the beauteous maid
Pour'd her melodious lays, responsive rung
The soft piano to the strain she sung,
Whilst Echo, pleas'd such sounds divine to share, [air.
Bade the soft ling'ring cadence float in
There lullaby, in pensive measure flow,
Lull'd to repose the aching sense of woe,
And there despairing wild, but yet serene,
The sad lament of Scotia's injur'd queen.
Such scenes, combin'd with Music's power to move
My soul, for Music is the food of love,
Taught my untutor'd heart the bliss to know,
That love alone is happiness below,
The cordial drop indulgent nature gave
To pass with courage o'er life's stormy wave. [praise,
But mine the task, my favourite tree to
Nor waste on love, on hopeless love, my lays.
Tho' busy Memory still will fondly trace
Th' enraptur'd hours, beneath thy shady space, [nigh,
So frequent spent, when no dull care was
For, all was love, all sweetest harmony,
When fraught with sense, with Wisdom's magic pow'r, [hour;
Thy mistress came to gild the jocund
Skill'd in each matchless grace, each thought refin'd, [mind,
Each choice perfection that adorns the
With innate sense o'er folly to prevail,
Or weep with pity at the mournful tale,
The rays of wit with humour keen to dart
And claim unrivall'd empire o'er the heart.

Blest were those days; for, past in joys sublime,
They mock the silent ravages of time,
Nor can oblivion's drowsy sleep remove
The grateful memory of the scenes we love.
But Winter spreads his desolving reign,
No longer heard the fascinating strain,
Beneath thine ample space, ah, hapless tree! [see.
Lost is thy worth till Summer's hour we
What tho' thy shady honours, rudely shorn,
Present thy spreading branches all forlorn,
Yet still thy grateful poet loves to tread
Beneath the prostrate glories of thy head,
And, as the madd'ning tempest howls around,
His bosom beats responsive to the sound,
Heaves in sad mournful sympathy the sigh,
While disappointment's tear bedews his eye;
But hope, in present ill sedate, resign'd,
Broods on the fairy prospect yet behind.
So, when returning spring shall bid thee rise, [skies,
And point with verdant foliage to the
Then shall the beauteous maid, thy boughs among, [song,
Repay thy winter's toil with frequent
Beneath thy branching honours graceful rove;
And spread the fascinating charms of love,
Till, taught at length some mutual flame to feel,
No levity can hide, no art conceal,
To some more favour'd youth she 'll glad resign,
Return his passion, tho' she slighted mine.

And you, dear mistress of my favorite tree, [nity,
Whose look is sense, whose smile benig-
Still as thy pensive foot at early dawn
Roves o'er thy cultur'd flowers, or beauteous lawn, [supply,
Let former friendship one kind thought
Nor list the envious tales of obloquy, [give,
One friendly wish thy Mulberry's laurent
In grateful recollection let him live!

NEMIELS.

GERMANIA LIBERATA.

ALMA Themis justo librans examine regum [æqui,
Fataque, fortunasque, O arbitra juris et
Libertatis amans, vindex in utrumque parata,
Erigere oppressos et debellare tyrannos,
O quæsita diu qua te regione latentem
Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ? Germanica Tellus
Te vocat indigno longùm collisa duello,
Subversas leges, violataque fœdera plorans;
Adsis; ultoremque ferens in bella tonantem
Austriacam tutare Domum, quæ lassa ruinas
Jam trahit ambigui trepidans discrimine fati.

Nunc ubi fortunæ socii comitesque laborum? [tangunt?
Non te, belga sagax, propriora pericula
Cur tam ille Leo solitas non ardet in iras?
Ille soporiferam deglutit faucibus offam
Gallicus occulta quam rite veneficus arte
Projecit auratam, dormitque supinus in antro.

Tuque laboranti præsens succurrere sceptro,
Anglia, justitiæ custos, inimica tyrannis
Quæ sic usque diu te distinet invida causæ
Dissimilemque tui nimis oblitamque tuorum?

Heu prædulce malum regnandi dira libido,
Ambitio quid non regalia pectora cogit?
Ergo jacet violata fides? alienaque ferro
Arva petens impune scelestos prædo triumphat?
Ergon' inhorrescunt armato milite campi?
Et conjurati veniunt ad præba reges?
Ergo repentino turbata Silesia motu
Borussas acies infestaque signa moveri
Cum gemitu miratur, et obsidione teneri
Oppida.—Parte alia procurrit ad arma Bavarus, [lorum
Cæsareum diadema petens, opifexque ma-
Gallus, Saxo-Palatinus, socia agmina jungens

Au-

Austriadas feriunt inopini turbine belli?
En! velut obsesso lupos insidiatus ovili
Latro Gallus agit deserta per oppida prædas,
Gaudens quæsitis alieno sanguine palmis.
Ergo per Austriacum victrica Lilia cœlum
Proh pudor! O Germane, vides impune volare [rixæ,
Damna vides cognata et iniquæ opprobria
Bella infausta gerens nullos habitura triumphos?
Aspicis ut late pavitantibus intonat agris
Ferrea tempestas et plurima Martis imago!
Sternitur indigno percussa Bohemia fato
Atque obsessa novo succumbit Praga tyranno, [volatu
Deplumes trepidant aquilæ, refugoque
Tuta petunt, humiles vix erigit Austria cristas,
Jam capitis minor et cladi devota futuræ
Mænia Vindebonæ quasso fundamine nutant.
Astitit hæc duri spectans certamina fati
Hunnorum regina (O! Cæsare digna marito) [sereno
Haud tot fracta malis vultuque animosa
Fortunæ ludum crudelem ridet, et ardens
Concipit ultrices iras, hostemque prementem
Reprimit obluctans armisque reverberat arma,
Cadere dedignans majoraque viribus ausa.
Alta velut quercus, quam conjurata lacessunt
Flamina ventorum, radicibus altius actis,
Obfirmat caput indignans et nescia flecti
Exsuperat patiendo irasque retundit inermes.
Interea laceræ decussi frondis honores
Jactantur temere ludibria vana per auras,
Proxima quæ veniens rediviva reduxerat æstas.
Illa dies, Europa, tibi quam læta refulsit
Illa tyrannorum quæ terga fugacia turmis
Hussaridum monstravit et in certamine longo [collo
Victa dedit; tum vincla manu tum libera
Excussit servile jugum Germanica Tellus,
Gallicaque ambitio prægrandibus excidit ausis.
Macte animis et laude perenni, maxima princeps,
Ἀστατειρα γυνη, tanti dux fœmina facti,
Adversus O pectus inexpugnabile rebus!
Victrix Fortunæ, fato prudentia major,
O Virtus ævi superans exempla recentis
Te celebrare juvat; tibi nectit musa corollam
Votiva cingens regalia tempora lauro.
En erit illa dies modo qui contraria junget
Fœdera fœderibus, castrisque minantia castra,
Atque aquilis prisco sociatos more leones.
Æmula Borbonidis tum surget clarior olim
Austriaca fortuna Domus, post nubila fati:
Cæsareaque iterum victrix regnabit in aula;
Signaque trans Rhenum pacato ducit ab Istro [campis:
Prospera Flandriasis exercens prælia
Asseret imperium pelagi lapsumque tridentem [Anglus,
Juraque sceptrorum moderabitur arbiter
Et certam damnata trahet Dunkirka ruinam
Inque vicem versis lugebit Gallia fatis.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XXVIII.

THERE is a return in the affairs of trade, [fortune;
Which paid in current cash leads on to
But, failing, all our business at the Bank
Is check'd by bonds and promissory notes:
By such a stoppage we are now aground,
And we must take what paper we can get,
Or lose our dividends—

JULIUS CÆSAR, IV. 3.

Ah me! for aught that I could ever read,
Searching from page to page through the Red-book, [fair,
Preferment's course did seldom yet run
To gownmen given, in sacred doctrine skill'd,
And useful science, of respectful years:
Or did it stand upon the choice of friends,
And there was merit in the choice; war's service,
Or borough interest, did lay claim to it,
Making it mercenary as a bribe,
Precarious as a bet, or lottery-prize;
A brief quietus to some haughty peer,
That in a spleen, or "peevish opposition,"
Would enter his protest 'gainst heaven and earth; [vacant,"
Thus, ere a man can say—"a prebend's
Some honorable stripling snaps it up.

MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM, I. 1.

——, Then live with me [laugh
And quaff, and tell old college tales, and
At sycophants, and silken-coated slaves;
Take in the news, and see who's in, who's out, [us
Who loses and who wins; and take upon
The filling up of vacancies, as if [out,
We were Pitt's confidants: and we'll wear
In a poor cottage, packs and sets of rogues [at court
That ebb and flow with every change

LEAR, IV. 3.

I've often seen elections, when the mob
Have knock'd down all before them; and I've seen [pelt,
The misled rabble swell, and hiss, and
Barring the senate from th'affrighted peers;
But never 'till to-day, never 'till now,
Did I hear peers themselves, on a stage mounted,
Kindle mad faction, stir up civil strife,
And saucily dispute the right of kings,
Incensing Heaven to their own disgrace.

JULIUS CÆSAR, I. 3.
MASTER SHALLOW.

*** NINFIELD'S Verses came too late.

SON-

SONNET TO THE RIVER ARUN.

ARUN, in thy clear ſtream this ſimple weed [dine,
A paſſing pilgrim flings with reverence
Which, though it boaſt not fragrance nor bright hue, [mood
As well may pleaſe thee, as a coſtlier
From ſuch as with the Muſe have better ſpeed;
For ſure it comes of dear affection true,
And unfeign'd honour for that worthy crew, [ſted,
Whom thou doſt boaſt to be thy noble,
Otway, like his own tragic maid illſtarr'd,
That tears from Britiſh eyelids oft hath won, [bard,
Collins, by fancy clad, her favorite
In her own robe of brede ethereal ſpun,
And him *, tho' laſt, yet not of leaſt regard,
Who emulates Ferrara's † ſportive ſon.

On the late REV. WILLIAM MASON, A.M. PRECENTOR OF YORK. *By Dr.* CRANE.

——— *poſt funera virtus*
Vivit; et extincto, fama ſuperſtes erit!

THE Muſes, ſtruck with horror and deſpair,
Mourn their lov'd *Maſon*, number'd with the dead, [hair,
And, frantic, pluck the laurel from their
Placing the baleful cypreſs in its ſtead.
Miſtaken Nine, your cauſeleſs grief reſtrain,
Suppreſs each needleſs tear, each uſeleſs ſigh,
Nor, void of hope, continue to complain,
For know, your fav'rite bard can never die.
The brazen monument, the marble buſt,
Through length of time, will moulder, and decay,
The mortal frame return once more to duſt,
"The ſpirit, freed, enjoy eternal day."

J. C. WELLS.

On *the* REV. W. D. TATTERSALL'S *elegant and judicious Selections from* Merrick's Pſalms, *ſet chiefly to new tunes.*

TO Tatterſall the laurel bring.
So faithful to his God and King.
When Merrick's Muſe tranſported ſings
Sweet ſonnets to the King of Kings;
He, with much toil and great expence,
Finds ſweeteſt ſounds for ſacred ſenſe.
The team is pleaſ'd with jingling ſound;
The plowman whiſtles o'er the ground;
The pilgrim's path was never long,
When chear'd with morn and even ſong;
All Nature 's harmony to man,
Her chords divine 'tis joy to ſcan;
His zealous heart in hope aſpires,
Through grace, to join th' angelic quires.

AMICUS.

* Mr. Hayley. † Arioſto.

A TALE.

Imitated from the French.

TWO Paris cockneys, heretofore,
Standing not far from a church-door,
Gazing, admired the ſtately pile,
And differed much about the ſtyle.
One ſaid the order was Ionic;
The other firmly held it Doric,
Or the Corinthian, or rather
A mixture of them all together.
A poor lay-brother, who was by,
To ſet them right, made this reply:
Friends, wide of truth what you advance is,
For 'tis the order of Saint Francis. J. J.

THE SWOPPING SONG OF THE MALLARDIANS. AN ODE.

As it is to be performed on Tueſday the 14th of January, being the anniverſary Commemoration of the MALLARD.

GRIFFIN, buſtard, turkey, capon,
Let other hungry mortals gape on,
And on their bones with ſtomachs fall hard;
But let ALL SOULS mind the Mallard.
Oh! the blood of good King Edward,
It was a ſwopping, ſwopping, mallard.
The poets feign Jove turned to ſwan,
But let them prove it if they can;
As for our proof, 'tis not at all hard,
For 'twas a ſwopping, ſwopping, mallard.
Oh! the blood, &c.
Swopping he was from knee to thigh,
Swopping he was from bill to eye;
His ſwopping * * * * * * (*deſunt nonnulla*)
Outſwopped all the winged nation.
Oh! the blood, &c.
The *Romans* once adored the gander
More than they did their chief commander:
Who did preſerve, if fame do'nt fool us,
The place that 's call'd the head of *Tolus*.
Oh! the blood, &c.
Therefore let 's ſing and dance a galliard
To the remembrance of the mallard;
And, as the mallard does in pool,
We 'll tipple, dive, and duck, in bowl.
Oh! the blood, &c.

Printed in the year M DCC III.

"The *Mallard night* is celebrated every year on the 14th of Jan. in remembrance of a huge mallard, or drake, found (as tradition goes) imprifoned in a gutter or drain under ground, and grown to a vaſt bigneſs, at the digging for the foundation of the college. This mallard is the accidental occaſion of a great gaudy once a year and great mirth, though the commemoration of the foundation is the chief occaſion. For on this occaſion is always ſung a merry old ſong." Pointer's Account of Oxford, 57-58. Mr. Perry's conjecture, that a duck might live as long as a gooſe, drew on him, from the pen of the late Dr. Benj. Buckler, ſubwarden of All Souls, a humorous "Complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls College, 1751."

IN

Abſtract of the Premiums offered, in 1797, *by the Society inſtituted at* London *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

To the PUBLICK.

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all ſuch uſeful inventions, diſcoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in purſuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for ſuch uſeful purpoſes a ſum amounting to near *forty thouſand pounds*.

Whoever attentively conſiders the benefits which have ariſen to the Publick ſince the inſtitution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of thoſe formerly eſtabliſhed, will readily allow, no money was ever more uſefully expended; nor has any nation received more real advantage from any public body whatever than has been derived to this country from the rewards beſtowed by this Society; and this obſervation will be confirmed by inſpecting a general account of the effects of the rewards beſtowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intituled, "A Regiſter "of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, inſtituted at *London*, for the Encou- "ragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Inſtitution in 1754, "to 1776, inclusive;" which work may be ſeen by any perſon, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their houſe in the *Adelphi*.

In order ſtill farther to promote the laudable views of this inſtitution, and to enable the Society to proſecute to greater effect the work ſo ſucceſsfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being propoſed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other perſon propoſing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the ſame, and properly inſert the name in a liſt of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which ſuch perſons ſhall be balloted for; and, if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he ſhall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of *twenty guineas* at one payment, or a Subſcribing Member, upon payment of any ſum, not leſs than *two guineas*, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the tranſactions of the Society, and its ſeveral Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wedneſday*, at ſix o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wedneſday* in *October*, to the firſt *Wedneſday* in *June*. And the ſeveral Committees, to whoſe conſideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the ſeſſion.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unleſs the conditions of the advertiſements are fully complied with.

The ſeveral candidates and claimants, to whom the Society ſhall adjudge premiums or bounties, during their next ſeſſion, are to attend at the Society's office in the Adelphi, on the laſt Tueſday in May, 1798, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the ſame, that day being appointed by the Society for the diſtribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and on the inſide the claimant's name and addreſs; and the candidates in the Polite Arts are to ſignify their ages, and whether their Drawings be Originals or Copies.

All the Premiums of this Society are deſigned for Great Britain, except thoſe offered for the advantage of the Britiſh Colonies.

The Fifteenth Volume of the Tranſactions of this Society is now in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed, when it may be had at the Society's houſe in the Adelphi; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inſerted in the following Abſtract, and the methods to be purſued by thoſe who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the ſeveral branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement; and it is recommended to all Candidates to conſult that book, in order that miſtakes in making their claims may be avoided.

Adelphi, April 13, 1797. By Order, SAMUEL MORE, Secretary.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

CLASS.

1. ACORNS. For having set ten acres, between October, 1796, and April, 1797; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

9. RAISING OAKS. Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

15. RAISING OAKS. For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different modes of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

17. OAK TIMBER IN COMPASS FORMS. For ascertaining, by experiment, the best method of training Oaks, not fewer than one hundred, into compass forms for ship-building; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

18. SPANISH CHESNUTS. For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1796, and April, 1797, with or without seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

19. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

26. ENGLISH ELM. For eight thousand, planted between June, 1795, and June, 1796; the gold medal.

27. For five thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in April, 1798.

34. LARCH. For planting, from June, 1794, to June, 1795, five thousand, the gold medal.

35. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

44. SILVER FIR. For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1793, and June, 1794; the gold medal.

45. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

50. OSIERS. For not less than five acres, planted between the 1st of January and the 1st of June, 1797, not fewer than twelve thousand on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

51. For three acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1797.

54. ALDER. For having planted, in the year 1794, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

58. ASH. For six acres planted in 1794; the gold medal.

59. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

68. TIMBER-TREES. For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1793, and May, 1795; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

72. PLANTING ORCHARDS. For planting an Orchard in the most judicious manner, not less than four acres, after the month of August, 1796; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

73. For the next in merit; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1815.

74. ORCHARDS. For the Orchard which, at the end of three years after planting, shall shew the greatest promise of success; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1799.

78. SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER. For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

☞ *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.*

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

80. PREVENTING BLIGHTS. For discovering the best method of preventing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

83. TAKING OFF THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS. For discovering a method of taking off the ill effects of blights on fruit-trees, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

84. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

86. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

87. BEANS AND WHEAT. For planting or drilling, between December, 1795, and April, 1796, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1796; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

90. TURNEPS. For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in March, 1798.

92. VEGETABLE FOOD. For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

94. POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP. For cultivating, in 1796, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

96. CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE. For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1796, and May, 1797, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep-cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes,

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797; the gold medal.

97. PARSNEPS. For cultivating, in 1797, not less than five acres with Parsneps, for feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

99. MAKING HAY IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of making hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the making the produce of six acres of land to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

100*. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of harvesting not less than four acres of corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates, *accounts*, and *samples*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

101. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB. For raising, in the year 1797, not less than two thousand plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

103. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1797.

106. FORMING AND APPLYING WATER-MEADOWS. For the best account of forming and applying Water-Meadows; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1798.

107. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving 50 acres of soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

108. For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1797.

113. Ma-

113. MANURES. For the beſt ſet of experiments to aſcertain the comparative advantage of ſoot, coal-aſhes, wood-aſhes, lime, gypſum, or night-ſoil; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

115. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not leſs than one hundred acres of waſte moor-land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

119. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the beſt method of gaining from the ſea not leſs than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in October, 1797.

123. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. For the beſt machine for dibbling wheat; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1798.

124. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practiſed; the ſilver medal, or ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1797.

125. IMPROVED HOE. For the moſt improved horſe or hand hoe, for cleaning the ſpaces between corn ſown in equidiſtant rows, and earthing up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

126. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

127. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

128. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS. For diſcovering an eaſy method of deſtroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

129. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. For diſcovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts of the cauſe and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

130. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For diſcovering a method of preventing and curing thoſe effects; the ſilver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

132. PROTECTING SHEEP. For protecting in bad ſeaſons in the year 1797, by means of hovels or ſheds, not fewer than five hundred ſheep; twenty guineas.

Accounts of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1798.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

134. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raiſed in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

135. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preſerving the ſeeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

137. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For diſcovering a cheap method of ſeparating the ſaccharine ſubſtance of treacle in a ſolid form, not leſs than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with ſamples, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

139. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the beſt account, verified by trials of a method of preſerving freſh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and deſcriptions of the methods made uſe of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

141. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of deſtroying the ſmoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

143. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the beſt method of condenſing and collecting the ſmoke of ſteam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, *certificates*, and *ſpecimens*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

145. CANDLES. For diſcovering a method of making candles of reſin, fit for common uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

146. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For diſcloſing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The proceſs to be delivered on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1798

148. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For diſcovering a method of clearing goole feathers from their oil, ſuperior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and 40lb of feathers to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

149. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For diſcovering a ſubſtitute for, or preparation of, yeaſt, that may be preſerved ſix months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in November, 1797

150 PROOF SPIRIT For making, in 1797, not leſs than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and ten gallons to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

151. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS For diſcovering the cheapeſt method of preſerving ſalted proviſions from becoming rancid or ruſty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

153. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increaſing the quantity or the force of ſteam, in ſteam engines, with leſs fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

154. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For diſcovering the cauſe of the dry rot in timber, and diſcloſing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1797.

156. FINE BAR-IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swediſh or Ruſſian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

158. WHITE LEAD. For diſcovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the proceſs, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1798.

159. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the beſt ſubſtitute for baſis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1797.

161. REFINING BLOCK TIN For diſcloſing a method of purifying block tin, ſo as to fit it for the purpoſes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The proceſs, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1797.

163. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD For diſcovering the moſt eaſily fuſible compoſition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

164. PURIFYING BRACKISH WATER. For diſcovering the beſt method of purifying brackiſh water, ſo as to fit it for the uſe of families; the ſilver medal and fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method uſed to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1798.

165. BLACK DYE ON COTTON. For the beſt black dye on cotton yarn ſuperior to any in uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with five pounds of yarn ſo dyed, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

166. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. For a cheap compoſition to effectually preſerve wrought iron from ruſt; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with ten pounds of the compoſition, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1799.

169. OPIUM. For preparing, in 1797, not leſs than twenty pounds weight from poppies grown in Great Britain, equal to foreign opium; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Five pounds, *certificates*, and *accounts*, to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

170. For not leſs than ten pounds weight; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

173. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the beſt drawing by ſons or grandſons of peers or peereſſes of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1798; the gold medal.

174. For the next in merit; the ſilver medal.

175, 176. The ſame premiums will be given to daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peereſſes of Great Britain or Ireland.

177. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the beſt drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1798; the gold medal.

178. For the next in merit; the ſilver medal.

179, 180. The ſame premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Perſons profeſſing any branch of the polite arts, or the ſons or daughters of ſuch perſons, will not be admitted candidates in theſe claſſes.

181. DRAWING. For the beſt drawing, in Indian ink, of the ſtatue of Joſhua Ward, Eſq. in the great room of the Society, not leſs than eighteen inches high; a ſilver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampſtead, Eſq.

To be produced on the third Tueſday in February, 1798.

182. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For an outline after a group or caſt, in plaſter, of human figures, by perſons under the age of ſixteen, to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1798, the greater ſilver pallet.

183. For the next in merit, the leſs ſilver pallet.

184. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the beſt drawing after Nature, by perſons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tueſday in February, 1798, the greater ſilver pallet.

185. For the next in merit, the leſs ſilver pallet.

186. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the beſt original hiſtorical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tueſday in February, 1798, the gold pallet.

187. For the next in merit, the greater ſilver pallet.

188. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. For an accurate ſurvey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be begun after the firſt of June, 1793, and produced on the laſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

192. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who ſhall publiſh the natural hiſtory of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The work to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

195. SILK. For ten pounds of ſilk, produced by one perſon in England, in the year 1797; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

196. For five pounds; the ſilver medal.

197. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For a machine for carding waſte ſilk, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1797; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

198. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS. For not leſs than thirty yards, twenty-ſeven inches wide, made in Great Britain, the gold medal, or thirty guineas; to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1797.

199. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. For diſcovering a method of manufacturing hop-ſtalks, or other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, to ſupply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1798.

201. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of uſeful paper from raw vegetable ſubſtances; twenty guineas.

One ream and certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1797.

PRE-

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

202. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. For a cheap and portable inſtrument, for the purpoſe of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty guineas; to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

203. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greateſt number, not leſs than three, by one perſon; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

205. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ſhips, ſuperior to any now in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

206. PARISH OR FAMILY MILL. For the beſt mill for grinding corn for private families or pariſh-poor; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The mill and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

207. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine and produce a model for raiſing ore, &c. from mines, at a leſs expence than any in uſe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1798.

208. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raiſing water out of deep wells, ſuperior to any in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

209. PREVENTING WATER FREEZING IN PIPES. For diſcovering a cheap method of preventing water freezing in pipes ſerving to ſupply dwellings; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1798.

210. PREVENTING HORSES TURNING ABOUT IN MILLS. For producing a model, ſhewing an eaſy method of preventing the neceſſity of horſes turning about in drawing water from deep wells; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

211. BORING ROCKS. For diſcovering a more expeditious method than any in uſe of boring rocks in mines, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and deſcription of the method to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

212. CLEANSING CHIMNEYS. For the beſt apparatus for cleanſing chimneys from ſoot, and preventing children being employed within the flues; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The apparatus and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tueſday in January, 1798.

213. PREVENTING INJURY TO PASSENGERS. For the beſt method of preventing paſſengers in carriages being injured when the horſes have taken fright; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the utility of the invention to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1798.

214 GUNPOWDER-MILLS. For inventing and perfecting, in the year 1797, a method of conducting gunpowder-mills ſo as to prevent a probability of their blowing up; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

Any attempts on this ſubject, though not fully adequate to preventing explosion, will be conſidered and rewarded according to their merit.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

216. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majeſty's dominions in the Weſt Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

218. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, or the ſettlements in Africa belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in 1797, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

220. CLOVES. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, or ſettlements in Africa belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, imported in 1797; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

223. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For a plantation of not leſs than one hundred bread-fruit trees in any of the colonies of the Weſt Indies, or Africa, ſubject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with ſamples of

of the fruit, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

227. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land in the West Indies, or Africa, with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or 30 guineas.

228. For one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, with samples, to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

233. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called, in the West India islands or Africa, the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

235. BOTANIC GARDEN. For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1798

238. BHAUGULPORE COTTON. For one ton imported into the port of London in the year 1798; the gold medal.

N. B. Cloths are made of this cotton of a nankeen colour without dying.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of Bengal, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

240. ANNATTO. For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

242. TRUE COCHINEAL. For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

WE cannot use S. M's information in our OBITUARY, unless it were better authenticated; but we take this opportunity of informing him, and our other correspondents, that, as we never take money for the insertion of any character that appears worth using, we hold ourselves at liberty to lop off such parts as are wholly extraneous, and might indifferently apply to half the world. It is expected also that the POSTAGE of such articles should be paid.

A Correspondent desires us to procure him some information respecting the sect of the ESSENTIALISTS, unnoticed by Mosheim or his translator; and their tenets.

Another Correspondent enquires where he can find the two Greek MSS. of great antiquity, one of the New Testament, the other of the Acts of the Apostles, sent from Turkey by the Rev. Mr. Payne, chaplain to the British Nation at Constantinople, to his brother, an apothecary, who presented them to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in May, 1731. (See our vol. I. p. 218.)

A third Correspondent asks, who is *Forcatulus*, coupled with Dio in Camden's Britannia, Hampshire?

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT is desirous of being informed who is the author of the "Philosophie de la Nature," published in six volumes 8vo. in 1777, and whether it has ever been translated into English.

B. S. recommends the introduction of *Box-Organs*, as helps to Singing, in our Village-Churches. He has mentioned it to several of the Clergy, who approved of it. The only doubt entertained was, that it might diminish the solemnity of the service, —We think this cannot be done more effectually than by the "pipe, fiddle, and flute" of those *bands* of musicians placed in some distant village-churches.

Since the letters on a Pocket-Flora, pp. 296—300. were printed, we have been informed by J. S. (who thanks N. L. R. for his obliging offer,) that one now in the press will be published in May.

A. [illegible] says, there is in the possession of Mr. Russell, of Guildford, "*The Humours of* [illegible]******, [illegible] *Elimination at Epsom, the 19th of March*, 1741," supposed to be one of Hogarth's private prints. In the numerous assembly, Mr. Woodroffe, who died at Poyle, near Guildford, about 15 years since, is plainly distinguished: "I'll stand candidate," says he to a gentleman near him, "if you'll support me." Mr. W. the late Speaker Onslow, and the other principal characters, are numbered; but the references lost. A farther account is requested.

If H. sends us a sketch of *Hutton Hall* (two miles from Ripon), it shall be used. He asks the meaning of the word *Khaiber*.

ALBIUS and the remarks of K. L. in our next; with ABBESS RODING, LLAN BEBLIC, and TICKENCOTE Churches, &c. &c.

INTEL-

this expedition from Mar- accordingly embarked in war and tranſports, and I rt Royal Bay the 12th inſt. d veſſels of his Majeſty's command, viz. Prince Vengeance, Scipio, nd Terror Bomb. Abercromby em- rince of Wales. ſiouſly ſailed orts, to em- t and the receive e Fa- left he me adines, , on my ar- 14th, I found all ports were aſſembled. , in the morning, I ſailed dron and tranſports, paſſing acou and Grenada; and on ed off Trinidad, and ſtood gulph of Paria, when, ha- rough the Great Bocas Chan- paſt 3 in the afternoon, ſquadron was diſcovered at agaramus Bay, conſiſting of line, under the flag of a and 1 frigate. As the day anced before I approached d the enemy appeared in Gaſparaux iſland, which he anchorage, by batteries hat purpoſe, I ordered the orn, and Zebra, to proceed r up the gulph, and anchor anſports. The Alarm, Fa- ctorieuſe, were ordered to ll above the tranſports du- t, and prevent any veſſels ort Eſpagne. In the even- re dark, I anchored with he line in order of battle, enemy's ſquadron, within of the ſhips and batteries, ıt readineſs to prevent their the night, which I ſuſpected empt, as all their ſails were y appeared perfectly ready At 2 A. M. of the 17th we 1 of their ſhips on fire, and e others, all of which burnt y till near day-light, when ntirely conſumed. One of eſcaped the conflagration, e ſent from the ſquadron, ought out without receiving I have great ſatisfaction in heir Lordſhips, that this he enemy, commanded by n Sebaſtian Ruiz de Apo- ſtroyed or captured accor- ſt I herewith enclose; and although this ſervice was effected without any other act on the part of his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, than being placed in ſuch a ſituation as to prevent their eſcape, I am fully convinced, that, had they remained at their anchorage until the next day, the officers and men, whom I have the honour to command, would have completed, by their exertion and zeal, the capture of the whole, notwithſtanding the advantage of their ſituation, under cover of about 20 pieces of cannon and 3 mortars, which were mounted on Gaſparaux Iſland, and had been placed there for the ſole purpoſe of defending the ſhips in the bay; that iſland, which, like the ſhips, had been abandoned during the night, was taken poſſeſſion of ſoon after day-light by a party of the Queen's regiment. Gen. Abercromby, early in the morning, joined the Arethuſa, and the troops were all landed, in the courſe of the day, under the direction of Capt. Woolley, covered by the Favourite ſloop, about 3 miles from the town, without oppoſition: the general took poſſeſſion of the town the ſame evening; and the 18th the governor deſired to capitulate for the whole iſland; and the articles were agreed to and ſigned the ſame day; a copy of which I herewith tranſmit. [See the letter in p. 338.]

Capt. Harvey, of his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch, from whom I have always experienced the greateſt zeal and attention to his Majeſty's ſervice. HENRY HARVEY.

Spaniſh ſhips of war burnt and captured in Snagaramus bay, in the gulph of Paria, Feb. 17, 1797, by the ſquadron under the command of Rear-Ad. Harvey; San Vincent, 84 guns, Rear-Ad. Don Sebaſtian Ruiz de Apodaca, Capt. Don Geronimo Mendoza; Gallardo, 74, Don Gabriel Sorondo; Arrogance, 74, Don Raphael Banaſa; burnt. San Damaſo, 74, Don Torrf Jordan, captured. Santa Cecilia, 56, Don Manuel Urteſabel, burnt.

March 29. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed at Jamaica and St. Domingo, to Mr. Nepean, dated Dec. 27, 1796.

On the 10th inſt. the Reſource and Mermaid arrived from windward at Jamaica. In their paſſage down, off the Eaſt end of St. Domingo, they took the General Levean, French brig corvette, of 16 guns and 80 men, which ſailed from South Carolina 16 days before; alſo off Allazelle, the South ſide of Domingo, they took a Dutch brig and Spaniſh ſchooner, the former having on board

ſeveral

(loaded with coals) I have recaptured, and allowed her maſter to proceed to his original deſtination.

Parliament-ſtreet, March 27. Early this morning Captain Drew, of the 45th regiment, arrived from the Iſland of Trinidad, with the following diſpatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby to Mr. Dundas.

Sir, Head-quarters, Trinidad Feb. 27.

On my arrival in this country I did not fail to lay before the Admiral my inſtructions, and to conſult with him upon the means to carry them into execution. I found in him every deſire to co-operate in the execution of the views to which they are directed. The arrival of part of the convoy from England enabled us to proceed with confidence in our operations; therefore, as ſoon as the troops could be collected from the different iſlands, which were ordered to rendezvous at Cariacou, the Admiral ſailed from Martinique, which iſland he left with his ſquadron on the 12th inſt. The preciſion with which the Admiral had given his orders to aſſemble the ſhips of war and tranſports left us not a moment of delay. On the 15th, in the morning, the fleet ſailed from Cariacou. On the 16th, in the afternoon, it paſſed through the Bocas, or entrance into the gulph of Paria, where we found the Spaniſh admiral, with four ſail of the line and a frigate, at anchor, under cover of the iſland of Gaſpargrande, which was fortified. Our ſquadron worked up, and came to anchor oppoſite to, and nearly within gunſhot of the Spaniſh ſhips. The frigates and tranſports were ordered to anchor higher up in the bay, and at the diſtance nearly of 5 miles from the town of Port d'Eſpagne. The diſpoſition was immediately made for landing at day light next morning, and for a general attack upon the town and ſhips of war. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 17th we perceived the Spaniſh ſquadron to be on fire; the ſhips burnt with great fury, one line of battle ſhip excepted, which eſcaped the conflagration, and was taken poſſeſſion of at daylight in the morning by the boats from our fleet; the enemy at the ſame time evacuated the iſland, and abandoned that quarter. This unexpected turn of affairs directed our whole attention to the attack of the town. The troops were immediately ordered to land, and, as ſoon as a few hundred men could be got on ſhore, about 4 miles to the weſtward of it, we advanced, meeting with little or no reſiſtance. Before night we were maſters of Port d'Eſpagne and the neighbourhood, two ſmall forts excepted. In the morning a capitulation was entered into with the Governor Don Chacon, and in the evening all the Spaniſh troops laid down their arms, and the whole colony paſſed under the dominion of his Britannic Majeſty. It is a peculiar ſatisfaction to me that there is no liſt of killed or wounded; Lieut. Villeneuve, of the 8th reg. of foot, who was Brigade-Major to Brig.-Gen. Hompeſch, being the only perſon who was wounded, and he is ſince dead of his wounds. From the Admiral I have experienced every poſſible co-operation. Capt. Woolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Arethuſa, and Capt. Wood of the Favourite ſloop of war, who had been ſent to reconnoitre in the gulph of Paria, afforded us minute information of the ſituation of the enemy previous to our arrival. Capt. Woolley, who directed the diſembarkation, ſhewed all the zeal and intelligence which I have experienced from him on former occaſions. To Lord Craven, who begged to attend the expedition, I am indebted for great zeal and exertion. Lieut.-Col. Soter, who is intimately acquainted with this country, has been, and continues to be, of very great uſe to me. I ſhould not do juſtice to his general character if I did not take this opportunity to expreſs it. My Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Drew, of the 45th reg. will have the honour to deliver this letter; he has ſerved long in this country, and is capable to give ſuch farther information as may be required. I humbly beg leave to recommend him to his Majeſty's favor. I have the honour to be, &c. RA ABERCROMBY, K. B.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation; by which the iſland of Trinidad is ſurrendered to his Britannic Majeſty; and the officers, troops, ſeamen, and marines, are to become priſoners of war. All the inhabitants are to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty. The priſoners are to be conveyed to Old Spain as ſoon as ſhips can be conveniently provided for that purpoſe, they remaining priſoners of war until regularly exchanged. Then follows the return of the ordnance, ammunition, ſtores, and proviſions, captured in the iſland of Trinidad.]

March 27. Capt. Harvey, of his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, arrived at the Admiralty this morning with the following diſpatch from Rear-Adm. Henry Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Barbados and the Leeward Iſlands, dated off Port D'Eſpagne, in the Gulph of Paria, Feb. 21, 1797, to Mr Nepean.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that, it having been determined an attack ſhould be made on the iſland of Trinidad, both with a view to that colony, and to the Spaniſh ſquadron which had been there for ſome time paſt, the troops intended

intended for this expedition from Martinique were accordingly embarked in the ships of war and transports, and I sailed from Fort Royal Bay the 12th inst. with the ships and vessels of his Majesty's squadron under my command, viz. Prince of Wales, Bellona, Vengeance, Scipio, Favorite, Zephyr, and Terror Bomb. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby embarked with me in the Prince of Wales. The Invincible had previously sailed for Barbadoes, with two transports, to embark a part of the 14th regiment and the Thorn and Zebra were ordered to receive the detachment from Tobago; the Favorite was sent to St. Vincent, to collect some troops from that island; and the whole were ordered to rendezvous at the island of Cariacou, one of the Grenadines, on or before the 13th; and, on my arrival at that island, the 14th, I found all the ships and transports were assembled. On the 15th, in the morning, I sailed with the squadron and transports, passing between Cariacou and Grenada; and on the 16th arrived off Trinidad, and stood toward the gulph of Paria, when, having passed through the Great Bocas Channel, at half past 3 in the afternoon, the Spanish squadron was discovered at anchor in Shagaramus Bay, consisting of 4 sail of the line, under the flag of a rear admiral, and 1 frigate. As the day was well advanced before I approached the bay, and the enemy appeared in strength on Gasparaux island, which commanded the anchorage, by batteries erected for that purpose, I ordered the Arethusa, Thorn, and Zebra, to proceed a little farther up the gulph, and anchor with all the transports. The Alarm, Favorite, and Victorieuse, were ordered to keep under sail above the transports during the night, and prevent any vessels sailing from Fort Espagne. In the evening, just before dark, I anchored with the ships of the line in order of battle, opposite the enemy's squadron, within random-shot of the ships and batteries, and in constant readiness to prevent their escape during the night, which I suspected they might attempt, as all their sails were bent, and they appeared perfectly ready for sailing. At 2 A. M. of the 17th we discovered one of their ships on fire, and soon after three others, all of which burnt with great fury till near day-light, when they were entirely consumed. One of them having escaped the conflagration, the boats were sent from the squadron, and she was brought out without receiving any damage. I have great satisfaction in acquainting their Lordships, that this squadron of the enemy, commanded by Rear-Ad. Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, were destroyed or captured according to the list I herewith enclose; and although this service was effected without any other act on the part of his Majesty's squadron under my command, than being placed in such a situation as to prevent their escape, I am fully convinced, that, had they remained at their anchorage until the next day, the officers and men, whom I have the honour to command, would have completed, by their exertion and zeal, the capture of the whole, notwithstanding the advantage of their situation, under cover of about 20 pieces of cannon and 3 mortars, which were mounted on Gasparaux Island, and had been placed there for the sole purpose of defending the ships in the bay; that island, which, like the ships, had been abandoned during the night, was taken possession of soon after day-light by a party of the Queen's regiment. Gen. Abercromby, early in the morning, joined the Arethusa, and the troops were all landed, in the course of the day, under the direction of Capt. Woolley, covered by the Favourite sloop, about 3 miles from the town, without opposition: the general took possession of the town the same evening; and the 18th the governor desired to capitulate for the whole island; and the articles were agreed to and signed the same day; a copy of which I herewith transmit. [See the letter in p. 338.]

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Spanish ships of war burnt and captured in Shagaramus bay, in the gulph of Paria, Feb. 17, 1797, by the squadron under the command of Rear-Ad. Harvey; San Vincent, 84 guns, Rear-Ad. Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, Capt. Don Geronimo Mendoza; Gallardo, 74, Don Gabriel Sorondo; Arrogance, 74, Don Raphael Benasa; burnt. San Damaso, 74, Don Torf Jordan, captured. Santa Cecilia, 56, Don Manuel Urtesabel, burnt.

March 29. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed at Jamaica and St. Domingo, to Mr. Nepean, dated Dec. 27, 1796.

On the 20th inst. the Resource and Mermaid arrived from windward at Jamaica. In their passage down, off the East end of St. Domingo, they took the General Leveau, French brig corvette, of 16 guns and 80 men, which sailed from South Carolina 16 days before; also off Allazelle, the South side of Domingo, they took a Dutch brig and Spanish schooner, the former having on board

Several

ſeveral thouſand dollars, and a valuable cargo of dry goods; the latter, laden with raw hides. [This Gazette alſo contains copies of letters from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Rear-Admiral Harvey, &c. &c. giving an account of the capture of La Cerf Volant, by the Magicienne, Capt. Rickets; alſo L'Africaine French corvette, of 18 guns, by the Quebec, Capt. Cooke; the Maria Topaze, of 10 guns, the L'Eſpoir, of 4 guns, beſides ſwivels, by the Lapwing, Capt. Barton; the Galgo, a Spaniſh corvette, of 18 6-pounders, and 6 ſwivels, having on-board 80,755 dollars, beſides proviſions, by the Alarm, Capt. Fellowes; La Légere, of 6 guns; taken by the Bellona; alſo La Buonaparte, a French privateer of 14 guns, by La Suffiſante, Capt. Witman; and a French ſchooner, carrying 2 6-pounders, beſides ſwivels, by the Matilda, Capt. Milford. It alſo contains a liſt of 12 Spaniſh merchant ſhips, ſent in by the ſquadron under Rear-Admiral Hervey, ſeveral ſhips recaptured, &c.]

Admiralty-office, April 1. Letter from Lieut. H Kent, commanding the Dover armed tranſport, to the Commiſſioners for the Tranſport Service, dated at Spithead, March 27.

Agreeable to orders I received from Sir John Jervis, I ſailed with the ſhip under my command from Liſbon on the 9th inſt. with a freſh breeze from the northward. On Sunday the 12th, at noon, I diſcovered a brig, bearing N. N. W. I inſtantly crouded all the ſail I could carry, and, having the advantage of ſqually weather, I gained on her faſt. At midnight I got within reach, and after firing a few ſhot at her ſhe hove to. I immediately boarded her, took poſſeſſion, and put Mr. Iſaac Jarman, maſter of the Dover, into her as prize-maſter. She proves to be his Catholic Majeſty's brig, the Magellanes, commanded by Don Jacinto de Vargas Machues, a very fine copper-bottomed veſſel, pierced for 18 guns (had only 4 mounted), and navigated by 36 men.

Admiralty-office, April 4. Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle, commander of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Nepean, dated Jan. 15.

On the 31ſt ult. his Majeſty's ſhips Jupiter and Sceptre returned here from their cruiſe off the Mauritius, having captured three ſmall veſſels, two of which they deſtroyed; the third, a brig, arrived the 12th inſt. Capt. Loſack left that ſituation on the 25th of November, having previouſly detached the Creſcent, Brave, and Sphynx, to look into Foul Point and Auguſtine Bay. On the 13th, theſe laſt ſhips returned to this place, having captured five veſſels, as per incloſed liſt; and alſo deſtroyed an eſtabliſhment of the enemy at Foul Point, upon the iſland of Madagaſcar, the articles of the capitulation of which I now incloſe, together with Capt Sprauger's letter to me upon the ſubject.

Creſcent, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 14.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, in purſuance of my orders, I proceeded, with his Majeſty's ſhips Brave and Sphynx under my command, to Foul Point, in the iſland of Madagaſcar; and, having landed the marines and ſmall armed men of the ſquadron, and ſummoned the French reſident to ſurrender, I took poſſeſſion of the fort and factory in behalf of his Britannic Majeſty; and remained there till I had completed the demolition of the eſtabliſhment, agreeable to my directions. The French had a conſiderable *dépot* of arms and ammunition, ſtores, and merchandiſe, for trading with the natives, the deſtruction of which muſt greatly diſtreſs the enemy, as the iſland of Mauritius draws its principal ſupplies of proviſions from this ſettlement. I have alſo the honour to tranſmit you the capitulation of M. Ruffelin, the reſident, whom I ſent, together with other priſoners, in a cartel, to the iſle of France, and remain, with great reſpect,

Sir, &c. J. W. SPRANGER.

[Here follows the capitulation of Foul Point, Madagaſcar, by which the ſettlement is ſurrendered, without reſiſtance; and a liſt of five veſſels, captured by the above ſquadron.]

March 26. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Molinette, a French privateer, by the Swallow, Capt. Fowke; alſo of La Reſleche, a French privateer, of 12 guns, by the Zephyr, Capt. Lyurie; alſo, Le Hardi, of 18 guns, by the Hazard ſloop, Capt. Ruddach.

Downing-ſtreet, April 8. Extract of a diſpatch received by Lord Grenville from Col. Graham, dated head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, Vippach, March 20.

In my laſt diſpatch from the Udine, of the 24th inſt. I had the honour of informing your Lordſhip that the Archduke's head-quarters were juſt going to be moved forward to Paperiano, near Codroipo, in conſequence of a report of the French army being in motion towards the Piave. This intelligence was ſoon after confirmed, with the additional account of Gen. Maſſena's having penetrated by Feltri into the upper valley of the Piave, and defeated Gen. Lufignan, near Balſerno; but it was ſtill doubtful whether their principal corps was advancing towards the Tagliamento merely to cover Gen.

Gen. Maſſena's column, or to undertake offenſive operations. On the 15th Gen. Hohenzollern, who had been left with a detachment on the Piave, retired behind the Tagliamento, where the Imperial army was cantoned. On the 16th, about ten A. M. the enemy advanced by the high road of Valvaſone, and puſhed ſome ſmall parties of cavalry and infantry acroſs the river, which, from the extraordinary drought of the ſeaſon, was every where fordable; but theſe were driven back with ſome loſs. A diſtant cannonade was then kept up during the reſt of the day till 4 P. M. when the enemy, having formed a very ſtrong column of a demi-brigade in front, intermixed with cavalry and artillery, advanced rapidly, and croſſed the river near the upper end of the extenſive and open plain, occupied by twelve weak ſquadrons. His Royal Highneſs's perſonal exertions could not prevent theſe from yielding to ſuch ſuperior force. After this ſucceſsful attack by the enemy's left, the right wing croſſed the river without oppoſition; but the progreſs of their numerous cavalry was checked by the ſteady behaviour of the regiment of P——, poſted at the end of the plain near to Codroipo. The reſt of the infantry was under arms farther back, near their cantonment, and was not engaged. On ſeeing the enemy's force, which both in cavalry and infantry was greatly ſuperior to that of the Imperial army, the Archduke ordered a retreat after ſunſet. The head-quarters were that night at Ontagnaul, and were removed on the 17th to Viſco, behind Palma, which, not being in a ſtate of defence, was evacuated on the 18th; the head-quarters being removed to Gorice. On the 19th the enemy advanced towards the Iſonzo, in two columns, above and below Gradiſka, which ſerved as a *tête du pont* over that river. Their left was repulſed in an attempt to ſtorm; but their right found little difficulty in croſſing the river near Caſſegliano, though in ordinary ſeaſons it is ſcarcely any where fordable; and, as they might there turn the left of the poſition of Gorice, it became neceſſary to abandon it. The head-quarters came here this morning.

Admiralty-office, April 8. Letter from Sir Hyde Parker, Knt Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at and about Jamaica, to Nepean, dated on board the Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, Feb. 2.

Since my letter of Jan. 12, 5 national veſſels belonging to the French Republic have been captured by his Majeſty's ſhips under my command, one of 6 guns and 40 men, by the Canada; three by the Magicienne; one of 24 guns, called the Brutus, which had done great miſchief to our trade; and 2 others, of 10 guns each. The prizes are arrived at Jamaica. The Swallow brig alſo captured a ſmall ſchooner privateer (armed with ſwivels only and 18 men), on her way from Providence to this port.

This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the capture of L'Amitié French privateer, of 14 guns, by the Plymouth lugger, Lieut. Elliot; the Bon Amis French privateer, of 6 guns, by the Spitfire, Capt. Seymour; and Le Prens Garde à Loup French cutter privateer, of 2 3-pounders, beſides ſwivels, by the Dover cutter. And alſo an Order of Council permitting all his Majeſty's ſubjects to trade to and from Trinidad, lately captured.

April 11. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture (by Capt. George Fowke, of his Majeſty's ſloop Swallow,) of a ſmall French privateer, carrying 2 ſwivels, and 18 men; ſhe had only 14 on-board when taken. 4 having been put on-board an American ſchooner they had captured the day before, and had left Gonaives 6 days before I fell in with her on the 27th of January, for the purpoſe of intercepting American veſſels bound to and from the Britiſh ports;—alſo, by Capt. Robt. Laurie, of Le Refleche privateer, of 12 guns, 6 and 4-pounders, pierced for 14, and 67 men, commanded by one Pierre Souſtra, Lieutenant de Vaiſſeau, 33 days from Bayonne:—and, by Capt. Ruddoch, of his Majeſty's ſloop Hazard, a very fine coppered French brig, Le Hardi, of 18 9-pounders, and 130 men, after a chace of 7 hours; ſhe was built at Cowes, about 2 years ago, for the Spaniards, and left Breſt the 17th of March, was ſoon after chaſed by 2 frigates, but eſcaped, after many of her ſhot went through her ſails, and one ſtruck her hull.

Downing-ſtreet, April 15. By accounts received from Col. Graham, dated at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Clagenfurt, March 27, it appears, that on the 22d an engagement had taken place, at Tarvis, between the French under Gen. Maſſena, and four battalions of Auſtrians, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gontreuil. The numbers of the French are ſaid to have been from 12 to 15,000 men. The Archduke Charles, having travelled poſt from Leybach, arrived at Tarvis during the affair, and immediately mounting a priſoner's horſe, during the remainder of the day, encouraged the troops by his example, diſplaying the moſt ſignal proofs of perſonal bravery and exertion. In the afternoon the great ſuperiority of the enemy's numbers prevailed. Gen. Gontreuil, and Count Wratiſlaw, his Royal Highneſs's firſt aide-de-camp, were ſeverely wounded, and the loſs of men was conſiderable.

Count

113. MANURES. For the beſt ſet of experiments to aſcertain the comparative advantage of ſoot, coal-aſhes, wood-aſhes, lime, gypſum, or night-ſoil; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

115. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not leſs than one hundred acres of waſte moor-land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

119. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the beſt method of gaining from the ſea not leſs than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in October, 1797.

123. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. For the beſt machine for dibbling wheat; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1798.

124. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practiſed; the ſilver medal, or ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1797.

125. IMPROVED HOE. For the moſt improved horſe or hand hoe, for cleaning the ſpaces between corn ſown in equidiſtant rows, and earthing up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

126. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

127. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

128. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS. For diſcovering an eaſy method of deſtroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

129. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. For diſcovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts of the cauſe and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

130. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For diſcovering a method of preventing and curing thoſe effects; the ſilver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

132. PROTECTING SHEEP. For protecting in bad ſeaſons in the year 1797, by means of hovels or ſheds, not fewer than five hundred ſheep; twenty guineas.

Accounts of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1798.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

134. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raiſed in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

135. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preſerving the ſeeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

137. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For diſcovering a cheap method of ſeparating the ſaccharine ſubſtance of treacle in a ſolid form, not leſs than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with ſamples, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

139. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the beſt account, verified by trials of a method of preſerving freſh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and deſcriptions of the methods made uſe of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

141. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of deſtroying the ſmoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

143. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the beſt method of condenſing and collecting the ſmoke of ſteam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, *certificates*, and *ſpecimens*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

145. CANDLES. For diſcovering a method of making candles of reſin, fit for common uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1797.

146. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For diſcloſing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The proceſs to be delivered on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1798

148. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For diſcovering a method of clearing goole feathers from their oil, ſuperior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and 40lb of feathers to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

149. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For diſcovering a ſubſtitute for, or preparation of, yeaſt, that may be preſerved ſix months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in November 1797

150 PROOF SPIRIT For making, in 1797, not leſs than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and ten gallons to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

151. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS For diſcovering the cheapeſt method of preſerving ſalted proviſions from becoming rancid or ruſty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

153. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increaſing the quantity or the force of ſteam, in ſteam engines, with leſs fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

154. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For diſcovering the cauſe of the dry rot in timber, and diſcloſing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1797.

156. FINE BAR-IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swediſh or Ruſſian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1798.

158. WHITE LEAD. For diſcovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the proceſs, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1798.

159. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the beſt ſubſtitute for baſis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1797.

161. REFINING BLOCK TIN For diſcloſing a method of purifying block tin, ſo as to fit it for the purpoſes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The proceſs, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1797.

163. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD For diſcovering the moſt eaſily fuſible compoſition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

164. PURIFYING BRACKISH WATER. For diſcovering the beſt method of purifying braciſh water, ſo as to fit it for the uſe of families; the ſilver medal and fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method uſed to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1798.

165. BLACK DYE ON COTTON. For the beſt black dye on cotton yarn ſuperior to any in uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with five pounds of yarn ſo dyed, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1798.

166. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. For a cheap compoſition to effectually preſerve wrought iron from ruſt; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with ten pounds of the compoſition, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1799.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Two ſhots extraordinary,
To "fetch th' aërial eagles to the ground."

March 11. As Mr Denne, of Littlebourne Court, near *Canterbury*, was returning home from Whatmer Hall, Surrey, this evening, about half paſt ſix o'clock, he ſhot a very large eagle, which meaſures ſeven feet from tip to tip of his wings. The ſame gentleman, 26 years ſince, (March 24, 1771), ſhot an eagle within ſixty rods of the ſame place.

Natural curioſity. There are now, at Henry B. Barnard's, Eſq. at South Cave, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeven partridges, four of which are of the moſt delicate milk white, without a ſingle coloured feather. The remaining three are pied. The covey conſiſted of eight. The above ſeven were taken by a net in September laſt, the eighth eſcaped. They are kept in a place built for the purpoſe of keeping pheaſants and birds of that kind, and do not appear to ſuffer at all from their confinement.

March 17, Elizabeth Brockleſby was executed at Lincoln purſuant to her ſentence, for the murder of her huſband by poiſon. After ſentence ſhe was taken from the bar in a ſtate of inſenſibility, and continued in ſo entire a ſtate of ſtupefaction as to make it neceſſary to ſupport her on the ſledge which drew her to the gallows, and lift her on the platform. Her body was delivered to the ſurgeon, to be diſſected and anatomiſed.

March 21, purſuant to his ſentence, William Suffolk, aged 46, was executed on the Caſtle-Hill, *Norwich*, for the wilful murder of Mary Beck, of North Walſham.—An intimacy ſubſiſted between the priſoner and the deceaſed, which the brother diſapproving deſired Suffolk to diſcontinue his viſits. Upon this, a violent diſpute aroſe, in which Suffolk declared to the brother, that he ſhould ſee a great alteration before night. Accordingly, meeting with the deceaſed unfortunately in the courſe of the day (Feb. 3.) on the common near North Walſham, Suffolk, he with a large ſtick attacked her, and repeated his blows till he left her for dead. In this ſtate ſhe was diſcovered, and had only ſtrength to declare that Suffolk was her murderer, who, on being taken into cuſtody, and ſoon after being informed by the conſtable that ſhe was not then dead, declared, that, if he thought ſhe could have ſtirred hand or foot, he would have beaten her till this time. His body is hung in chains near the ſpot where the murder was committed.

April 2. A ludicrous circumſtance took place at the pariſh-church of *Chatham*. Mr. Robert Albert, houſe-carpenter to his Majeſty's dock-yard, had preſented his ſon to be chriſtened John Buonaparte, &c. The miniſter, not reliſhing this jacobinical hero, for a ſhort time delayed the ceremony, which produced a trifling altercation; but Mr. Albert inſiſting on the name of his friend (who was the champion of liberty) being tranſferred into his family, the buſineſs was concluded without any farther ſcruple."

April 3. This evening a moſt alarming fire was diſcovered in the ſuperb manſion-houſe of *Yeſter*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, which, by the wonderful activity of the ſervants and workmen belonging to the place, aided by a numerous body of the inhabitants from the village of Gifford, together with the Haddington engine, brought thence by about one hundred of the Durham rangers now ſtationed there, who attended, accompanied by their officers, on the firſt alarm, happily ſaved the principal part of the houſe; only one of the wings was burnt, and a great part of the furniture deſtroyed. The fire was occaſioned by a wooden joiſt being placed too near one of the vents, which had been burning ſome time before burſting forth.

By the death of Richard Lockwood, Eſq. (ſee p. 355.) one of the verdurers of the foreſt of *Waltham* becoming vacant; Montague Burgoyne of Lattar Hall offered himſelf a candidate, pleading his having reſigned his claim on a former occaſion in favour of Sir William Smith, Bart. At the inſtance of many reſpectable friends, Samuel Boſanquet, of Foreſt-houſe, Walthamſtow, ſtood forward as a competitor, and at a meeting of his friends, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, April 6, Lord Maynard in the chair, a very reſpectable number of gentlemen there determined to ſupport Mr. Boſanquet; which was increaſed at a ſubſequent meeting at the ſame place on the 10th, Sir William Smith, verdurer, in the chair, and the other three verdurers ſigned their names: Mr. Burgoyne's friends withdrew from this meeting, and held one at the St. Alban's tavern the following day. Mr. Boſanquet, notwithſtanding a moſt decided majority in his favour, finding the buſineſs took a party-turn, wiſhing to preſerve the peace of the county from a poll under no reſtrictions in point of time or otherwiſe, withdrew his pretenſions in the moſt handſome and judicious manner. The right of voting for verdurer of Waltham Foreſt is in all freeholders, however trifling their poſſeſſion; no oath is adminiſtered to the electors, nor is bribery in ſuch elections puniſhable by any ſtatute: near 6000 voters have ſuffrages on the occaſion. Mr. Boſanquet, by his well-timed reſignation, has prevented a moſt violent conteſt; and Mr. Burgoyne was elected

the 19th. As we do not recol- History of Essex to have seen any the office which was the object warm contest, we subjoin the

"The Forest-Courts, insti- the government of the King's different parts of the kingdom, punishment of all injuries done g's deer or venison, to the vert, vert, and to the covert in which are lodged. These are, the Attachment, of Regard, of , and of Justice-seat. The Attachments, Woodmote, or Court, is to be held before r. of the Forest once in every ; d is instituted to inquire fenders against vert and venison, be attached by their bodies, if the mainour (or *mainœuvre*, *à* at is, in the very act of killing r stealing wood, or preparing or by fresh and immediate pur- the act is done; else they must ed by their goods. And in this court the foresters or keepers ng in their attachments, or pre- , *de viridi et venatione*; and the are to receive the same, and to m, and to certify them, under , to the Court of Justice-seat or te: for this Court can only in- , but not convict, offenders. Court of Regard, or survey of be holden every third year, for ng or expeditation of mastiffs, done by cutting off the claws and ilote) of the forefeet, to prevent n running after the deer. No other mastiffs are to be thus lawed or ex- : for none other was permitted pt within the precincts of the being supposed that the keep- ese, and these only, was necessary fence of a man's house. 3. The Swemmote is to be holden before ers, as judges, by the steward weinmote, thrice in every year, s or freeholders within the forest g the jury. The principal juris- of this Court is, first, to inquire oppressions and grievances com- y the officers of the forest; *de tione forestariorum, et aliorum mi- forestæ, et de eorum oppressionibus gis illatis*:" and, secondly, to re- try presentments certified from t of Attachments against offences nd venison: and this Court may inquire, but convict also, which n shall be certified to the Court ce-seat, under the seals of the r this Court cannot proceed to nt. But the principal Court e Court of Justice-seat, which efore the Chief Justice in Eyre, itinerant judge, *capitalis justitia- tinere*, or his deputy, to hear and determine all trespasses within the forest, and all claims of franchises, liberties, and privileges, and all pleas and causes whatsoever therein arising. It may also proceed to try presentments in the inferior courts of the forests, and to give judgement upon the conviction of the swein- mote. And the Chief Justice may therefore, after presentment made, or indictment found, but not before, issue his warrant to the officers of the forest to apprehend the offenders. It may be held every year; and forty days notice ought to be given of its sitting. This Court may fine and imprison, for offences within the forest, it being a court of record; and therefore a writ of error lies hence to the Court of King's Bench, to rectify and redress any mal-administration of justice; or the Chief Justice in Eyre may adjourn any matter of law into the Court of King's Bench. These justices in Eyre were instituted by King Henry II. in 1184; and their courts were formerly very regularly holden; but the last court of Justice-seat of any note, was that holden in the reign of Charles I. before the Earl of Holland; the rigorous proceedings at which are reported by Sir William Jones. After the Restoration, another was holden, *pro formâ* only, before the Earl of Oxford; but, since the æra of the Revolution in 1688, the forest laws have fallen into total disuse, to the great advantage of the subject."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, April 1.

At a Common Hall, the Lord Mayor laid before the Livery of London the following letter which he had received from the sheriffs:

"My Lord, In compliance with the resolution of the Common Hall, we waited on his Majesty at the levee yesterday, to know when he would be pleased to receive the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery. We were informed by the Duke of Portland, that his Majesty would receive it on the Wednesday next at the levee, or any other levee-day; but would not receive the petition on the throne, as it does not come from the City of London in its corporate capacity. S LANGSTON, WM. STAINES."

The Livery then resolved, "That the sheriffs of London had an acknowledged right to an audience of the King, and are in duty bound to demand the same;" and directed the sheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, to demand a personal audience of his Majesty, to know his royal will and pleasure, when he will be pleased to receive upon the throne the said dutiful and loyal address and petition.

Monday, April 10.

This day the first regiment of Royal East-Indiavolunteers received their colours from Lady Jane Dundas in a spacious piece of ground

ground adjoining White Conduit-house, belonging to the West-London Militia. The men, accompanied by Col. Scott, and the field-officers, were on the ground at half past 3 o'clock. The ceremony took place exactly at half past 4, after which Col. Scott gave an entertainment at the London Tavern, to the Court of Directors, the field-officers of the West-London, and the officers of the first and second regiment. Lady Jane Dundas was dressed on the occasion in the uniform of the regiment.

Wednesday, April 12.

At another common-hall, the report from the sheriffs was read, stating, that, having taken the earliest opportunity of waiting on his Majesty at the levee, they had obtained an audience, and delivered the message directed by the Livery; to which his Majesty answered, "That the Address not being the Address of the City of London in its corporate capacity, he could not receive it on the Throne; that the answer given by the Duke of Portland was by his Majesty's desire; and that his Majesty repeated his readiness to receive the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, at the next or any other levee, provided the persons presenting it did not exceed the usual number of ten."

Two resolutions were then passed, declaratory of the rights of the Livery; and another was offered, which, the Lord Mayor said, "he could not, consistently with his duty to preserve inviolate the rights of the Livery, admit to be put: the business of the day upon which the Livery were met being specified in the summons issued to call them together, it was his duty to take care that no other business should be discussed. This was a rule which should never be deviated from; for, on its preservation depended every privilege the Livery possessed, as they might otherwise be convened, and surprized into measures, for the consideration of which their minds were not previously prepared."

After much altercation had taken place between several speakers, the Lord Mayor ordered the insignia of office to be taken up; and the hall was of course dissolved.

Saturday, April 18.

Between 12 and 1, the Prince of Wirtemberg arrived, with his retinue, at the Royal Hotel in Pall-Mall. Shortly after, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, Lord Grenville, Sir J. Hippesley Coxe, the Lord Mayor, and several other persons of distinction, visited him. He dined alone at the Hotel, and at half past 7 o'clock went in the Duke of York's carriage to Buckingham-House, where he was introduced by the Duke in form to their Majesties, the Princess Royal, and the rest of the royal family, with whom he stayed till near 9 o'clock; when he returned to the Royal Hotel, and spent the evening there in company with Baron Roggi, the envoy from the Court of Stuttgardt. Neither the Princess of Wales nor the Dutchess of York were of the party at Buckingham-house. The Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest were there previous to the Prince of Wirtemberg's arrival; and were soon after joined by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is of somewhat shorter stature, and more corpulent, than the Prince of Wales; but, though fat, he is active, and well-proportioned, of expressive countenance, and strongly resembles the royal family; his complexion is dark, and he has a large mole on his cheek; he appears to be about 40 years of age.

Thursday, April —.

In consequence of some strong remonstrances from the seamen on-board the fleet at Spithead, the Lords of the Admiralty have resolved to recommend to his Majesty that an addition of 5s. and 6d. a month be made to the wages of petty officers and seamen of the royal navy, which will make the wages of able seamen 1s. a day, clear of all deductions; an addition of 4s. 6d. a month to the wages of every ordinary seaman; and of 3s. 6d. to the wages of landmen: and that none of the allowance made to the marines when on shore shall be stopped on their being embarked on-board any of his Majesty's ships. Also, that all seamen, marines, and others, serving in his Majesty's ships, shall have the full allowance of provisions, without any deductions for leakage or waste; and that, until proper steps can be taken for carrying this into effect, short-allowance money shall be paid to the men in lieu of the deduction heretofore made; and that all men wounded in action shall receive their full pay until their wounds shall be healed, or until, being declared incurable, they shall receive a pension from the Chest at Chatham, or shall be admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

Friday, April 21.

This morning early a fire broke out at Mr. Bartlet's, tallow-chandler, Brewer-street, Golden-square, which in a short time consumed the whole of the premises, the inhabitants escaping only with their lives. A quick supply of engines and water prevented its communication, by the great exertion of the firemen.

Saturday, April 22.

A royal proclamation was issued, for pardoning such seamen and marines of the squadron of his Majesty's fleet stationed at Spithead as have been guilty of any act of mutiny or disobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, and who shall, upon notification of such proclamation on-board their respective ships, return to their regular and ordinary discharge of their duty.

Wednesday, April 26.

The new budget was opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Vol. LXVI. p. 881. Mr. Wood, who died in the 75th year of his age, after a long and tedious illneſs, which he bore with great compoſure, was, in the line of his profeſſion, a ſafe, feeling, and ſucceſsful practitioner: but he was more particularly the poor man's friend; one of the greateſt pleaſures he experienced being in gladdening the hearts of the honeſt and induſtrious poor.—Another correſpondent ſays, "Mr. James Wood was a native of Northumberland, and related to the late Capt. Thomas W. of Beadnell, formerly of the Northumberland militia, whoſe widow died in November laſt (ſee p. 80 of this volume). He married the daughter and only child of Mr. Samuel Simpſon, of the Hidehill, Berwick, ſhopkeeper and merchant, by his wife Sarah. Mr. S, by induſtry in buſineſs, and by good fortune, accumulated a conſiderable eſtate, which deſcends to his grand-children, the ſons and daughters of Mr. Wood above mentioned."

Vol. LXVII. pp. 173, 250. Mr. Longman loſt a ſon in the Eaſt Indies in 1796 (ſee vol. LXVI. p. 701); but has left two ſons living. One daughter is ſince married; ſee p. 349.

P. 249. Lady Hobart is miſtaken for her huſband's mother. The deceaſed Lady H. was Mrs. Adderley, a young Iriſh widow. See p. 290.

P. 250. The late Dr. Jurin married a daughter of —— Harris, widow of Mr. Douglas, by whom ſhe had a daughter, married to Sir Edward Blacket, and ſtill living; and by Dr. J. ſhe had a ſon, James, who died without iſſue, having married a daughter of John Simpſon, of Newcaſtle, re-married to the Rev. Mr. Carr, and five daughters: 1....., married to the Rev. Mr. Totton; 2....., to Mr. Chiſwell; 3. Anne, ſingle; 4. Catharine, married Shepherd; 5. Jane, married Mr. Arnold Langley, a ſurgeon in London.

P. 252. Mr. Thomas Chriſtie was ſon of a merchant at Montroſe, and nephew to Mr. W. Chriſtie, another merchant of that place (author of "Diſcourſes on the Divine Unity," &c. LIV. 924). After a good ſchool-education, he was placed in the counting-houſe by his father, whoſe idea was, that, whatever courſe of life the young man might afterwards wiſh to adopt, a ſyſtem of mercantile arrangement would greatly facilitate his purſuits. His inclination leading him to the ſtudy of phyſick, he came to London, fully bent on becoming a phyſician, and entered himſelf at the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary, as a pupil to Dr. Simmons, for whom he ever after expreſſed the higheſt eſteem. He next ſpent two winters at Edinburgh; and afterwards travelled, in ſearch of general knowledge, to almoſt every conſiderable town in this kingdom*, where his letters of recommendation and an inſatiable thirſt of knowledge procured him admiſſion to all who were eminent for ſcience of every deſcription; and, applying ſedulouſly to the profeſſion he had embraced, he went to the Continent for farther improvement; but, while he was at Paris, ſome advantageous offers from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in London (that of Turnbull, Forbes, and Co.) induced him to reſume his original purſuit in life, and to become a partner in the firm of that houſe. The materials he had collected for his theſis, relative to a diſeaſe of uncommon occurrence, the Pemphigus, were publiſhed in "The London Medical Journal," in a letter to Dr. Simmons, which may be found in our LXIſt volume, p. 834. Early in the year 1789 he publiſhed "Miſcellanies; Philoſophical, Medical, and Moral; Vol. I.; containing, 1. Obſervations on the Literature of the Primitive Chriſtian Writers; being an Attempt to vindicate them from an Imputation of M. Rouſſeau and Mr. Gibbon (that they were Enemies to Philoſophy and Human Learning); originally read to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland†; 2. Reflections ſuggeſted by the Character of Pamphilus of Cæſarea‡; 3. Hints reſpecting the State and Education of the People§; 4. Thoughts on the Origin of Human Knowledge, and on the Antiquity of the World‖; 5. Remarks on Profeſſor Meiners' Hiſtory of antient Opinions reſpecting the Deity; 6. Account of Dr. Ellis's Work** on the

* His intelligent and very copious remarks during this tour were all committed to paper, and communicated chiefly in three very intereſting and well-written letters (all of which we have ſeen), addreſſed to the Earl of Buchan, Dr. Simmons, and Mr. John Nichols.

† In a dedication of this eſſay to "Dr. Percival, of Mancheſter, a phyſician who is not only diſtinguiſhed by profeſſional knowledge, but alſo by an elegant taſte for the cultivation of claſſical and ſacred literature," Mr. Chriſtie ſays, "the materials were compiled ſeveral years ago, when my ſtudies were of a different nature from what they have been of late. At preſent, I have done little more than put them together, and added ſome notes; and even this, my profeſſional ſtudies have not allowed me to do with all the care I could have wiſhed."

‡ Inſcribed, "To my Friend Edmund Goodwyn, M. D. *Alter Pamphilus.*"

§ "To my honoured Relation and dear Friend George Dempſter, Eſq. Member of Parliament—a Friend of Man!"

‖ "To Ebenezer Maitland, Eſq. Merchant of London; a ſmall Expreſſion of Reſpect and Eſteem."

** "The Knowledge of Divine Things from Revelation, not from Reaſon or Nature, &c. By the late John Ellis, D.D. Vicar of St. Catharine's, Dublin, 1774," 2d edit. 8vo.

Origin of Sacred Knowledge *." In 1790 he publiſhed, in two very large folio ſheets, "Sketch of the New Conſtitution of France †, reſpectfully inſcribed to M. Lewis Alexandre de Rochefoucault, by Thomas Chriſtie." Sept. 19, 1792, he married Miſs Thomſon, of Somerſham (LXII. 866), whom, in December following, he carried with him to Paris, where he found that the new Conſtitution, which he had ſo enthuſiaſtically admired, was wholly new-modeled; and where he was employed by the National Aſſembly on the Engliſh part of their Polyglott edition (a verſion into eight languages) of the new Conſtitution of that Republick; and on his return, in 1793, publiſhed (by way of anſwer to Mr. Burke) "Letters on the Revolution of France, and the new Conſtitution eſtabliſhed by the National Aſſembly" (vol. LXIII. 249). This ſeems to have been his laſt political eſſay; for, he ſoon after conſtantly became a man of buſineſs, by entering himſelf as a partner in the conſiderable carpet-manufactory of Moore and Co. in Finſbury-ſquare; where ſome neceſſary arrangements of trade induced him to take the voyage to Surinam, which terminated his career in the prime of life.

P. 253. There were two reaſons for Lady Anne Conolly's Chriſtian name: it was the name of her godmother Queen Anne, as well as of her mother.—When the laſt Earl of Strafford died, the title was not extinct, but he was ſucceeded by his couſin, Frederick-Thomas Wentworth, the preſent earl (many years an officer in the firſt regiment of foot-guards), heir of entail to all the titles, being eldeſt grandſon to the brother of the firſt earl of the ſecond creation.

P. 254. Mr. James Dodſley was the brother, the partner, and ſucceſſor in the buſineſs, of the late ingenious Mr. Robert D. of whom a perfectly appropriate character has been given in our vol. L. p. 237. We ſhall therefore only now add of him, that, having commenced his literary career, nearly 70 years ago, with a ſmall publication, which he modeſtly ſtyled "The Muſe in Livery," and with "The Toy-ſhop," written about 1732, which introduced him to the patronage of Pope, he commenced, in 1735, bookſeller in Pall Mall; and continued to increaſe his fame as a writer, by ſeveral excellent productions, particularly "The Œconomy of Human Life" (of which we think very differently from our predeceſſors, XX. 483); and ſeveral well-received dramatic and poetical productions. His new profeſſion proving ſucceſsful, he was enabled to gratify the wiſhes of his benevolent heart by becoming himſelf a patron of authors, among whom was the famous Dr. Johnſon. Robert very early invited his brother James (who was 22 years younger than himſelf) to aſſiſt him in buſineſs. Their father kept the free-ſchool at Manſfield, co. Nottingham; and, being very much reſpected, had alſo many other ſcholars of neighbouring farmers and gentlemen. He was a little deformed man; and married a young woman of 17, at the age of 75, and had a child by this union at 78: beſides Robert and James, he had many other children. One ſon (named Avery) lived with the late Sir George Savile, bart. and died in his ſervice. Another, Iſaac, lived as gardener with Mr. Allen, at Prior-park, and afterwards with Lord Weymouth, at Long Leate.—He was 52 years in theſe families, and may juſtly be named the father of the beautiful plantations at Prior-park and at Long Leate. He retired from the latter ſituation at 78, and died in his 81ſt year. Mr. James Dodſley became an active and uſeful partner to his brother; in conjunction with whom he publiſhed many works of the firſt celebrity; "Collection of Poems," "The Preceptor," &c. &c. and commenced, in 1758, "The Annual Regiſter." Robert, who quitted buſineſs early in 1759, died Sept. 23, 1764, at the age of 61 (XXXIV. 450); James perſevered in acquiring wealth by the moſt honourable literary connexions. In 1782 he communicated to the Rockingham Adminiſtration the plan of the tax on receipts, which, though troubleſome to the trader, has been productive of conſiderable revenue to the ſtate. A few years after (1788), he was nominated as a proper perſon to be ſheriff of London and Middleſex; in excuſe for which, he cheerfully paid the cuſtomary fine. It is worthy noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he ſold no leſs than 18,000 copies of Mr. Burke's famous "Reflections on the French Revolution;" with conſiderable advantage both to himſelf and to the author, to whom he made a very handſome compliment for the profits.—His property (which is eſtimated to be about 70,000l.) he has given principally to nephews and nieces, and their deſcendants; to ſome of them 8000l. 3 per cents each, and to others 4 or 5000l. each, in ſpecific ſums, or in higher funds: to each of his executors 1000l. Theſe are, Mr. Tho. Tawney, of Brookes-place, Lambeth, who married a daughter of his brother Iſaac; Mr. J. Walter, of Charing-croſs (with whom he had been in habits of friendſhip, Mr. Walter having ſerved his apprenticeſhip with his brother Robert); and Mr. G. Nicol, his Majeſty's bookſeller, in Pall Mall. To his attorney, Mr. Webſter, 1000l.; to Mr. John Freeborn, who had been for ſeveral years his aſſiſtant in buſineſs, 400l.; to his man-ſervant 500l.; to his coachman 500l. and

* "To the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D. *Amicitiæ ergo.*"

† *No date*; but the decree of Aug. 17, 1790, *is the laſt cited.*

alſo his carriage and horſes; to the poor of St. James's, Weſtminſter, 200l. 3 per cents; and to the Company of Stationers nearly 400l.—By a habit of ſecluding himſelf from the world, Mr. James D. (who certainly poſſeſſed a liberal heart and a ſtrong underſtanding) had acquired many peculiarities. He at one time advertiſed an intention of quitting trade; but, in leſs than a fortnight, repenting the reſolution, again advertiſed that he ſhould continue in buſineſs, and re-ſolicited the favour of his friends. For ſome years paſt, however, he kept no public ſhop, but continued to be a large wholeſale dealer in books, of his own copy-right. Of theſe a part, to the amount of ſome thouſand pounds, was burnt by an accidental fire in a warehouſe which he had not prevailed on himſelf to inſure; but the loſs of which he was philoſopher enough to bear without the leaſt apparent emotion; and, in the preſence of the writer of this article, who dined with him before the fire was well extinguiſhed, ſold, to a gentleman in company, the chance of the fragments of waſte-paper that might be ſaved for a ſingle hundred pounds. This agreement was not fulfilled, but the whole remainder was afterwards ſold for 80 guineas. He kept a carriage many years; but ſtudiouſly wiſhed that his friends ſhould not know it, nor did he ever uſe it on the Eaſtern ſide of Temple-bar. He purchaſed ſome years ſince an eſtate, with a ſmall houſe on it, between Chiſlehurſt and Bromley; on the houſe he expended an incredible ſum, more than would have re-built one of twice the ſize, which afterwards he rarely viſited, and at length lett, with the eſtate, on a long leaſe, at a very low rent.—Though he has often expreſſed his apprehenſion that the Law (if he ſhould die inteſtate) would not diſpoſe of his property as he could wiſh, he never could perſuade himſelf to make a will till he was turned of 70; ſince when, he has made four; the laſt of them Jan. 4, 1797, not long before his deceaſe. He left every legacy clear of the tax, and appointed ſix reſiduary-legatees.

P. 254. The family of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurſt was originally of Surrey, but have alſo, for a century or upwards, been poſſeſſed of Cateſby, in Northamptonſhire, by purchaſe by his grandfather, John Parkhurſt. His mother was the daughter of Judge Dormer. Being a younger brother, he was intended for the Church; and, with that view, ſent, firſt, to the ſchool of Rugby, in Warwickſhire, and thence to Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he was ſome time a fellow. It was not long after his entering into holy orders, that his elder brother died. This event made him the heir of a very conſiderable eſtate; though, as his father was ſtill living, it was ſome time before he came into the full poſſeſſion of it. From his family connexions, as well as from his learning and piety, he certainly had a good right to look forward to preferment in his profeſſion; but, betaking himſelf to retirement, and to a life of cloſe and intenſe ſtudy, he ſought for no preferment; and he did not live in an age in which even Merit was commonly ſought for to accept of preferment; of courſe, he never obtained any. Yet, in the capacity of a curate, but without any ſalary, he long did the duty, with exemplary diligence and zeal, in his own chapel at Cateſby, which, after the demolition of the church of the nunnery there, ſerved as a pariſh-church*, of which alſo he was the patron. When, ſeveral years after, it fell to his lot to exerciſe the right of preſentation, he was ſo unfaſhionable as to conſider church-patronage as a truſt rather than a property; and, accordingly, reſiſting the influence of intereſt, favour, and affection, preſented to the vicarage the perſon who now holds it, though, till then, known to him only by character; from no motive but a perſuaſion that he would faithfully perform the duties of it. Mr. Parkhurſt was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1748; M.A. 1752; and many years fellow of his college. He was author of "A friendly Addreſs to the Rev. Mr. John Weſley, in relation to a principal Doctrine maintained by him and his Aſſiſtants, 1753," 8vo; "An Hebrew and Engliſh Lexicon, without Points; to which is added, a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without Points, adapted to the Uſe of Learners, 1762," 4to: its being publiſhed did not reſtrain him from continuing to correct and improve it; and, in 1778, another edition of it came out, much enlarged, and a third in 1792; "A Greek and Engliſh Lexicon to the New Teſtament; to which is prefixed, a plain and eaſy Greek Grammar, 1769," 4to; a ſecond edition 1794: and there is now in the preſs a new edition of both theſe lexicons, in a large octavo, with his laſt corrections; for, he continued to reviſe, correct, add to, and improve, theſe works, till within a few weeks of his death. As, from their nature, there cannot be ſuppoſed to be any thing in theſe works that is particularly attractive and alluring, this continued increaſing demand for them ſeems to be a ſufficient proof of their merit. He publiſhed "The Divinity and Pre-exiſtence of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt demonſtrated from Scripture; in Anſwer to the firſt Section of Dr. Prieſtley's Introduction to the Hiſtory of early Opinions concerning Jeſus Chriſt; together with Strictures on ſome other Parts of the Work, and a Poſtſcript relating to a late Publication of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, 1787," 8vo. This work

* See Bridges's Northamptonſhire, I. 36.

was very generally regarded as completely performing all that its title-page promiſed; and, accordingly, the whole edition was ſoon ſold off. The brief, evaſive, and very unſatisfactory notice taken of this able pamphlet by Dr. Prieſtley, in "A Letter to Dr. Horne," &c. ſhewed only that he was unable to anſwer it. Mr. Parkhurſt was a man of very extraordinary independency of mind, and firmneſs of principle. In early life, along with many other men of diſtinguiſhed learning, it was alſo objected to him, that he was an Hutchinſonian; and on this account alone, in common with them, he was neglected and ſhunned. There is not, in the hiſtory of the times, a circumſtance more difficult to account for than the unmerited but unceaſing diſcountenance ſhewn to thoſe perſons to whom Hutchinſonianiſm was then objected. Methodiſts, Papiſts, and ſectaries of any and of every name, all ſtood a better chance of being noticed and eſteemed than Hutchinſonians. Had it even been proved that the few peculiar tenets by which they were diſtinguiſhed from other Chriſtians were erroneous, the oppoſition they experienced might have been deemed *hard meaſure*, becauſe even their opponents allowed their principles to be inoffenſive, and themſelves to be learned. Be this as it may, Mr. Parkhurſt continued occaſionally to read the writings of Hutchinſon, as he did thoſe of many other men, with whom he yet was far from agreeing in all points, as long as he read at all. And though he was always ready to allow that Hutchinſon was oftentimes a confuſed and bad writer, and ſometimes unbecomingly violent, he never ceaſed to regard him as an original thinker, and of wonderful ſtrength of mind. To have been deterred from reading ſuch an author, for fear of being thought an Hutchinſonian by thoſe chiefly who know as little of Hutchinſon as they did of the ſubjects on which he wrote, would have argued a puſillanimity of which Mr. Parkhurſt was incapable. What he believed, he was not afraid to profeſs; and he certainly never profeſſed to believe any thing which he did not very ſincerely believe. An earneſt lover of truth, he ſought it where only it is to be found—in the Scriptures. The ſtudy of theſe was at once the buſineſs and the pleaſure of his life; from his earlieſt to his lateſt years he was an hard ſtudent; and, had the daily occupations of every twenty-four hours of his life been portioned out, as it is ſaid thoſe of king Alfred were, into three equal parts, there is reaſon to believe a deficiency would rarely have been found in the eight hours allotted to ſtudy. What the fruits have been of a life ſo conducted, few theologians, it is preſumed, need to be informed, it being hardly within the ſcope of a ſuppoſition, that any man will now ſit down to the ſtudy of the Scriptures without availing himſelf of the aſſiſtance to be obtained from his learned labours.

P. 255. Lady Sandys is not dead, as here ſtated. She is now in good health, in Upper Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare. We were miſled by the Peerage of 1790. Letitia Lady Sandys (mother of the laſt lord) died May 26, 1779; ſee XLIX. 327. The Marquis of Downſhire has four children living, two ſons and two daughters.

P. 256. For ſome farther particulars of Addiſon's daughter, ſee vol. LIV. p. 111.

Ibid. note, l. 6, r. "his ſon *Robert*."

P. 257, col. 2, dele Mr. Walpole's nomination to repreſent Norwich, and attending the Prince of Orange; all which applies to his uncle Horace Lord Walpole of Wolterton.—The epilogue ſpoken by Mrs. Clive when ſhe quitted the ſtage (ſee vol. XXXIX. p. 264) was written by the late Earl of Orford.

"To private ſhades I bear the glorious prize," &c.

the houſe, &c. bequeathed to the Miſſes Mary and Agnes Berry.—Among his Lordſhip's legacies, one is ſomewhat curious: He has left a trunk to his grand-nephew, Earl Waldegrave, which is not to be opened till the latter, who is now about eleven years old, ſhall be of age.

P. 261. Madame Schwellenbergen never expected her diſſolution to be near, although ſhe had long laboured under the infirmities of age. On the evening of her death, in attempting to divert herſelf at cards, and drawing near the table for that purpoſe, ſhe fell into a fit, and expired, without uttering a ſentence.—It has been commonly believed, that this lady, from her opportunities of acquiring wealth, &c. was immenſely rich; it is probable, however, that her property has been greatly exaggerated. She was ever humane and liberal to the unfortunate and wretched. To the junior branches of the royal family, during their infant years, ſhe acted with the tender ſolicitude and warm affection of a mother. The Queen has loſt in her an accompliſhed woman and a very faithful ſervant.

P. 262. The natural and placid cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition, and the univerſal benevolence of mind, which formed the leading characters of every action of Mrs. More's life, will long endear her memory to an extenſive circle of valuable acquaintance and friends.

Ibid. The remains of the Counteſs of Derby were, on the 2d of April (three weeks after her deceaſe, through the kind attention of ſome of the noble family of Hamilton, who have taken upon them to diſcharge her debts, amounting to near 5000l.) interred in her ladyſhip's family-vault at Bromley, in Kent, with great funeral pomp, the lady having expreſſed an earneſt wiſh to be buried in a manner agreeable

agreeable to her rank. Three mourning-coaches and six followed the hearse; in the first was carried the coronet and cushion, all very richly decorated with escutcheons, and other trophies; the next was the Countess's carriage; then twelve others, belonging to different Nobility, among which were those of the Dukes of Argyle and Hamilton, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Stanley, Lady Warren, &c.

Births.

March 18. THE wife of T. Boys, jun. esq. of Great Smith-street, a daugh.

27. The lady of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, knight, alderman, and M. P. a son.

28. In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Albemarle, a daughter.

Lately, the lady of John Mellish, esq. of Hamnels, in Hertfordshire, a son.

April 1. The lady of Alderman Macaulay, a daughter.

3. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of the Bishop of St. David's, a daughter.

5. Mrs. Henderson, daughter of George Keate, esq. of New Charlotte-str. Bloomsbury, and wife of John Henderson, esq. of the Adelphi-terrace, a son.

8. At Malshanger house, Hants, the lady of Sir Alexander Grant, bart. a son.

At his seat, Babworth-hall, co. Nottingham, the lady of the Hon. John Simpson, a daughter.

11. At the house of Sir Richard Gamon, bart. M.P. in George-street, Hanover-squ. Lady Amelia Gamon, a daughter.

16. In St. James's-place, Lady Carrington, a daughter.

The lady of Sir C. Watson, a daughter.

Marriages.

1796. *Aug.* . . . AT Bengal, by special licence, Captain Benjamin-William Page, of his Majesty's ship Hobart, to Mrs. Elizabeth Mannington, late relict of the Chief of Prince of Wales island.

Dec. 13. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major Hugh Baillie, of the 63th regiment, to Miss Eliza Reynett.

1797. *Feb.* 2. Mr. Gaskill, to Miss Curtis, both of Thornhaugh, co Northampton.

4 At Tring, Herts, John Rolfe, esq. aged 83, to Miss Turner, of Ewell, Surr.

9. John Mansfield, jun. esq. of Birtsall-house, near Leicester, banker, to Miss Ward, of Thorney-abbey, co. Cambridge.

Mar. 14. Col. Clinton, eldest son of the late Sir Henry C. K.B. to the Hon. Louisa Holroyd, youngest daughter of Ld. Sheffield.

At Dublin, by the Lord Primate of Ireland, Robert Bernard Sparrow, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Loyal Essex regiment of fencible infantry, and high sheriff of the county of Armagh, to the Hon. Miss Acheson, eldest daugh. of Lord Viscount Gosford, governor of the co. of Armagh.

21. Mr. John White, bookseller, of Fleet-street, to Miss Tahourdin, daughter of the Rev. G. T. of Bentley, Hants.

Lately, Mr. John Henson, to Miss Mary Adams, both of Barnoak, co. Northampt.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Walter Ruding, of the 12th regiment, son of Walter R. esq. of Westcotes, near Leicester, to Miss Jemima Smith, daughter of the late George S. esq. of Madras.

Rev. Mr. Deverill, to Miss Ruding, daughter of Walter R. esq. of Leicester.

At St. Gregory's, London, Mr. Phillips, late publisher of the Leicester Herald, to Miss Griffiths, daughter of Capt. John G. of Tenby, co. Pembroke.

Mr. James Vosper, of Gosport, Hants, to Miss Shand, daughter of James S. esq. of the royal artillery at Jersey.

Mr. Hume, of Watford-hall, co. Northampton, to Miss Floyd, only daughter of Mr. F. of Swinford, co. Leicester.

At Carlisle, Mr. John M'Knight, merchant, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Jane Tallantire.

At Beckermont, Mr. Wm. Hartley, of Woda-hall, to Miss Nelly Pattinson.

At Cirencester, Mr. David Watley, attorney, to Miss Spencer, of St. George's, Hanover-square.

At Hawkins, in Kent, Mr. W. Kember, aged 65, to Miss Anne Marsh, aged 17.

W. King, esq. of Merton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Hopkins, of Peterborough.

April 6. Mr. Peter Cadge, printer of the Bury Post, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of the late Mr. James J. of Bury.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, Col. Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester, and nephew to Earl Grosvenor, to Miss Heathcote, sister to Sir Gilbert H. bart.

14. Capel Hanbury, esq. of Pontpool-house, co. Monmouth, to Lady Mackworth, of Gnoll-castle, co. Glamorgan.

16. At Henley-upon-Thames, co. Oxford, the Rev. Edward Nares, fellow of Merton-college, and youngest son of the late Hon. Justice Sir George N. to Lady Georgina-Charlotte Spencer, third daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

18. Rev. John King, of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, to Miss Jane Bentley, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Roger B. vicar of Camberwell, Surrey.

17. At the Duchess of Gordon's house, in Piccadilly, Lord Viscount Brome, son of Marquis Cornwallis, to Lady Louisa Gordon, daughter of the Duke of Gordon.

19. By special licence, Lord Visc. Garlies, eldest son of the Earl of Galloway, to Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

20. Stephen Dowell, esq. to Miss Longman, eldest daughter of the late Thomas L. esq. of Hampstead.

24. Lord Dunsany, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Smith, sister of Drummond S. esq. of Hertfordshire.

Deaths

several thousand dollars, and a valuable cargo of dry goods; the latter, laden with raw hides. [This Gazette also contains copies of letters from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Rear-Admiral Harvey, &c. &c. giving an account of the capture of La Cerf Volant, by the Magicienne, Capt. Rickets; also L'Africaine French corvette, of 18 guns, by the Quebec, Capt. Cooke; the Maria Topaze, of 10 guns, the L'Espoir, of 4 guns, besides swivels, by the Lapwing, Capt. Barton; the Galgo, a Spanish corvette, of 18 6-pounders, and 6 swivels, having on-board 80,755 dollars, besides provisions, by the Alarm, Capt. Fellowes; La Légere, of 6 guns; taken by the Bellona; also La Buonaparte, a French privateer of 14 guns, by La Sussisante, Capt. Witman; and a French schooner, carrying 2 6-pounders, besides swivels, by the Matilda, Capt. Milford. It also contains a list of 12 Spanish merchant ships, sent in by the squadron under Rear-Admiral Hervey, several ships recaptured, &c.]

Admiralty-office, April 1. Letter from Lieut. H Kent, commanding the Dover armed transport, to the Commissioners for the Transport Service, dated at Spithead, March 27.

Agreeable to orders I received from Sir John Jervis, I sailed with the ship under my command from Lisbon on the 9th inst. with a fresh breeze from the northward. On Sunday the 12th, at noon, I discovered a brig, bearing N. N. W. I instantly crouded all the sail I could carry, and, having the advantage of squally weather, I gained on her fast. At midnight I got within reach, and after firing a few shot at her she hove to. I immediately boarded her, took possession, and put Mr. Isaac Jarman, master of the Dover, into her as prize-master. She proves to be his Catholic Majesty's brig, the Magellanes, commanded by Don Jacinto de Vargas Machuca, a very fine copper-bottomed vessel, pierced for 18 guns (had only 4 mounted), and navigated by 36 men.

Admiralty-office, April 4. Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle, commander of his Majesty's ships at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Nepean, dated Jan. 15.

On the 31st ult. his Majesty's ships Jupiter and Sceptre returned here from their cruise off the Mauritius, having captured three small vessels, two of which they destroyed; the third, a brig, arrived the 12th inst. Capt. Losack left that situation on the 25th of November, having previously detached the Crescent, Brave, and Sphynx, to look into Foul Point and Augustine Bay. On the 13th, these last ships returned to this place, having captured five vessels, as per inclosed list; and also destroyed an establishment of the enemy at Foul Point, upon the island of Madagascar, the articles of the capitulation of which I now inclose, together with Capt Spranger's letter to me upon the subject.

Crescent, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 14.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of my orders, I proceeded, with his Majesty's ships Brave and Sphynx under my command, to Foul Point, in the island of Madagascar; and, having landed the marines and small armed men of the squadron, and summoned the French resident to surrender, I took possession of the fort and factory in behalf of his Britannic Majesty; and remained there till I had completed the demolition of the establishment, agreeable to my directions. The French had a considerable *dépot* of arms and ammunition, stores, and merchandise, for trading with the natives, the destruction of which must greatly distress the enemy, as the island of Mauritius draws its principal supplies of provisions from this settlement. I have also the honour to transmit you the capitulation of M. Rasselin, the resident, whom I sent, together with other prisoners, in a cartel, to the isle of France; and remain, with great respect,

Sir, &c. J. W. SPRANGER.

[Here follows the capitulation of Foul Point, Madagascar, by which the settlement is surrendered, without resistance; and a list of five vessels, captured by the above squadron.]

March 26. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Molinette, a French privateer, by the Swallow, Capt. Fowke; also of La Resleche, a French privateer, of 12 guns, by the Zephyr, Capt. Laurie; also, Le Hardi, of 18 guns, by the Hazard sloop, Capt. Ruddach.

Downing-street, April 8. Extract of a dispatch received by Lord Grenville from Col. Graham, dated head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, Viopach, March 20.

In my last dispatch from the Udine, of the 24th inst. I had the honour of informing your Lordship that the Archduke's head-quarters were just going to be moved forward to Paperiano, near Codroipo, in consequence of a report of the French army being in motion towards the Piave. This intelligence was soon after confirmed, with the additional account of Gen. Massena's having penetrated by Feltri into the upper valley of the Piave, and defeated Gen. Lusignan, near Ballerno; but it was still doubtful whether their principal corps was advancing towards the Tagliamento merely to cover Gen.

Gen. Massena's column, or to undertake offensive operations. On the 15th Gen. Hohenzollern, who had been left with a detachment on the Piave, retired behind the Tagliamento, where the Imperial army was cantoned. On the 16th, about ten A. M. the enemy advanced by the high road of Valvasone, and pushed some small parties of cavalry and infantry across the river, which, from the extraordinary drought of the season, was every where fordable; but these were driven back with some loss. A distant cannonade was then kept up during the rest of the day till 4 P. M. when the enemy, having formed a very strong column of a demi-brigade in front, intermixed with cavalry and artillery, advanced rapidly, and crossed the river near the upper end of the extensive and open plain, occupied by twelve weak squadrons. His Royal Highness's personal exertions could not prevent these from yielding to such superior force. After this successful attack by the enemy's left, the right wing crossed the river without opposition; but the progress of their numerous cavalry was checked by the steady behaviour of the regiment of Paris, posted at the end of the plain near to Codroipo. The rest of the infantry was under arms farther back, near their cantonments, and was not engaged. On seeing the enemy's force, which both in cavalry and infantry was greatly superior to that of the Imperial army, the Archduke ordered a retreat after sunset. The head-quarters were that night at Ontagnaul, and were removed on the 17th to Visco, behind Palma, which, not being in a state of defence, was evacuated on the 18th; the head-quarters being removed to Gorice. On the 19th the enemy advanced towards the Isonzo, in two columns, above and below Gradiska, which served as a *tête du pont* over that river. Their left was repulsed in an attempt to storm; but their right found little difficulty in crossing the river near Cassegliano, though in ordinary seasons it is scarcely any where fordable; and, as they might there turn the left of the position of Gorice, it became necessary to abandon it. The head-quarters came here this morning.

Admiralty-office, April 8. Letter from Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at and about Jamaica, to Nepean, dated on-board the Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, Feb. 2.

Since my letter of Jan. 12, 5 national vessels belonging to the French Republic have been captured by his Majesty's ships under my command, one of 6 guns and 40 men, by the Canada; three by the Magicienne; one of 24 guns, called the Brutus, which had done great mischief to our trade; and 2 others, of 10 guns each. The prizes are arrived at Jamaica. The Swallow brig also captured a small schooner privateer (armed with swivels only and 18 men), on her way from Providence to this port.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of L'Amitié French privateer, of 14 guns, by the Plymouth lugger, Lieut. Elliot; the Bon Amis French privateer, of 6 guns, by the Spitfire, Capt. Seymour; and Le Prend Garde à Loup French cutter privateer, of 2 3-pounders, besides swivels, by the Dover cutter, And also an Order of Council permitting all his Majesty's subjects to trade to and from Trinidad, lately captured.

April 11. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture (by Capt. George Fowke, of his Majesty's sloop Swallow,) of a small French privateer, carrying 2 swivels, and 18 men; she had only 14 on-board when taken, 4 having been put on-board an American schooner they had captured the day before, and had left Gonaives 6 days before I fell in with her on the 27th of January, for the purpose of intercepting American vessels bound to and from the British ports;—also, by Capt. Robt. Laurie, of Le Refleche privateer, of 12 guns, 6 and 4-pounders, pierced for 14, and 67 men, commanded by one Pierre Soustra, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 32 days from Bayonne;—and, by Capt. Ruddoch, of his Majesty's sloop Hazard, a very fine coppered French brig, Le Hardi, of 18 9-pounders, and 130 men, after a chace of 7 hours; she was built at Cowes about 2 years ago, for the Spaniards, and left Brest the 17th of March, was soon after chased by 2 frigates, but escaped, after many of her shot went through her sails, and one struck her hull.

Downing-street, April 15. By accounts received from Col. Graham, dated at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Clagenfurt, March 27, it appears, that on the 22d an engagement had taken place, at Tarvis, between the French under Gen. Massena, and four battalions of Austrians, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gontreuil. The numbers of the French are said to have been from 12 to 15,000 men. The Archduke Charles, having travelled post from Leybach, arrived at Tarvis during the affair, and immediately mounting a prisoner's horse, during the remainder of the day, encouraged the troops by his example, displaying the most signal proofs of personal bravery and exertion. In the afternoon the great superiority of the enemy's numbers prevailed. Gen. Gontreuil, and Count Wratislaw, his Royal Highness's first aide-de-camp, were severely wounded, and the loss of men was considerable.

Count

COUNTRY NEWS.

Two shots extraordinary,
To "fetch th' aërial eagles to the ground."

March 11. As Mr Denne, of Littlebourne Court, near *Canterbury*, was returning home from Whatmer Hall, Surrey, this evening, about half past six o'clock, he shot a very large eagle, which measures seven feet from tip to tip of his wings. The same gentleman, 26 years since, (March 24. 1771), shot an eagle within sixty rods of the same place.

Natural curiosity. There are now, at Henry B. Barnard's, Esq. at South Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, seven partridges, four of which are of the most delicate milk white, without a single coloured feather. The remaining three are pied. The covey consisted of eight. The above seven were taken by a net in September last, the eighth escaped. They are kept in a place built for the purpose of keeping pheasants and birds of that kind, and do not appear to suffer at all from their confinement.

March 17, Elizabeth Brocklesby was executed at Lincoln pursuant to her sentence, for the murder of her husband by poison. After sentence she was taken from the bar in a state of insensibility, and continued in so entire a state of stupefaction as to make it necessary to support her on the sledge which drew her to the gallows, and lift her on the platform. Her body was delivered to the surgeon, to be dissected and anatomised.

March 21, pursuant to his sentence, William Suffolk, aged 46, was executed on the Castle-Hill, *Norwich*, for the wilful murder of Mary Beck, of North Walsham.—An intimacy subsisted between the prisoner and the deceased, which the brother disapproving desired Suffolk to discontinue his visits. Upon this, a violent dispute arose, in which Suffolk declared to the brother, that he should see a great alteration before night. Accordingly, meeting with the deceased unfortunately in the course of the day (Feb. 3.) on the common near North Walsham, Suffolk, he with a large stick attacked her, and repeated his blows till he left her for dead. In this state she was discovered, and had only strength to declare that Suffolk was her murderer, who, on being taken into custody, and soon after being informed by the constable that she was not then dead, declared, that, if he thought she could have stirred hand or foot, he would have beaten her till this time. His body is hung in chains near the spot where the murder was committed.

April 2. A ludicrous circumstance took place at the parish-church of *Chatham*. Mr. Robert Albert, house-carpenter to his Majesty's dock-yard, had presented his son to be christened John Buonaparte, &c. The minister, not relishing this jacobinical hero, for a short time delayed the ceremony, which produced a trifling altercation; but Mr. Albert insisting on the name of his friend (who was the champion of liberty) being transferred into his family, the business was concluded without any farther scruple."

April 3. This evening a most alarming fire was discovered in the superb mansion-house of *Yester*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, which, by the wonderful activity of the servants and workmen belonging to the place, aided by a numerous body of the inhabitants from the village of Gifford, together with the Haddington engine, brought thence by about one hundred of the Durham rangers now stationed there, who attended, accompanied by their officers, on the first alarm, happily saved the principal part of the house; only one of the wings was burnt, and a great part of the furniture destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a wooden joist being placed too near one of the vents, which had been burning some time before bursting forth.

By the death of Richard Lockwood, Esq. (see p. 355.) one of the verdurers of the forest of *Waltham* becoming vacant; Montague Burgoyne of Lattar Hall offered himself a candidate, pleading his having resigned his claim on a former occasion in favour of Sir William Smith, Bart. At the instance of many respectable friends, Samuel Bosanquet, of Forest-house, Walthamstow, stood forward as a competitor, and at a meeting of his friends, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, April 6, Lord Maynard in the chair, a very respectable number of gentlemen there determined to support Mr. Bosanquet; which was increased at a subsequent meeting at the same place on the 10th, Sir William Smith, verdurer, in the chair, and the other three verdurers signed their names: Mr. Burgoyne's friends withdrew from this meeting, and held one at the St. Alban's tavern the following day. Mr. Bosanquet, notwithstanding a most decided majority in his favour, finding the business took a party-turn, wishing to preserve the peace of the county from a poll under no restrictions in point of time or otherwise, withdrew his pretensions in the most handsome and judicious manner. The right of voting for verdurer of Waltham Forest is in all freeholders, however trifling their possession; no oath is administered to the electors, nor is bribery in such elections punishable by any statute: near 6000 voters have suffrages on the occasion. Mr. Bosanquet, by his well-timed resignation, has prevented a most violent contest; and Mr. Burgoyne was elected

At Leiceſter, aged 74, Richard Bolton, gent. late of Market-Harborough.

At Irnham, co. Lincoln, ſuddenly, while ſitting in his chair, after eating a hearty dinner, the Rev. John Hutchins, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, one of the magiſtrates for the diviſion of Kefteven, rector of Faldingworth, co. Lincoln, and of Hareſton, co. Leiceſter.

11. In the Temple, John Bigge, eſq.

After a very ſhort illneſs, in Manchester-ſtreet, Mrs. Emma-Suſannah Boehm.

At York, being taken ill on a journey, Mrs. Froud, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, widow of the late Mr. Charles F.

Suddenly, at Kelſo, the Rev. Dr. Bowmaker, of Dunſe, in Berwickſhire.

After a long illneſs, Jacob Smith, eſq. an alderman and juſtice of the peace of Bath.

At King's-college, Old Aberdeen, in his 83d year, Profeſſor Thomas Gordon, who, for a period of upwards of 60 years, had creditably diſcharged the duties of his office.

Aged 81, John Loſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. His wife died on the 4th, aged 79. They had been married near 50 years.

At Tickhill, co. York, in his 64th year, Mr. Gill, late of Doncaſter.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 24, Mrs. Rowland, wife of Mr. R. of Derby.

12. At Stratfoſth, near Barnard-caſtle, in Yorkſhire, aged 73, the Rev. William Milner, M. A. vicar of that place near 50 years, and of Brigham, Cumberland. He was of Queen's college, Oxford.

In Pall Mall, Thomas Farrer, eſq. He was buried in the family-vault at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

At his houſe near Merton, Surrey, aged 61, Joſeph Skinner, eſq. of Aldgate.

At North Ormſby, near Louth, aged 56, John Anſell, eſq.

13. At Albrighton, in Shropſhire, in her 87th year, Mrs. Mary Harwood, third daughter of Walter Gough, eſq. of Oldfallings, in Staffordſhire, grand-daughter of Sir Harry G. knt. of Perry hall, in the ſame county, and relict of Samuel Harwood, eſq. of Crickheath, co. Salop; in the vault with whom ſhe was interred, on the 20th, at Atcham, near Shrewſbury.—Her grand-daughter, Miſs Martha Hanmer Smith, died on Feb. 1, in her 19th year.

Sam. Davis, eſq. of Hart-ſt. Bloomſbury.

In Cecil-ſtreet, Strand, aged 74, Francis Eyre, eſq. many years ſolicitor for plantation-appeals, and formerly M. P. for Great Grimſby, co. Lincoln.

At Ham, Surrey, agod 73, Lieutenant-general Cowper.

At Haſtings, Suſſex, in her 76th year, Mrs. Whitham, relict of the late Abraham W. eſq. conſul at Majorca.

In his 78th year, John Marſhall, eſq. of Shoreditch.

Mr. Cowley, of Anwick, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 87, Mrs. Chapman, mother of Mr. C. gardener, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In Prince's-buildings, Briſtol, the Rev. Mr. Brown.

Mr. Cobley, grocer, of Leiceſter.

14. At Shafteſbury-houſe, Kenſington, Ambroſe Godfrey, eſq. of Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-garden. The Godfreys have been chemiſts and druggiſts in Southampton-ſtreet more than a century; and it was an anceſtor of the late Mr. G. who invented the cordial bearing his name.

Mrs. Harris, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. of Exton, Rutland.

At Caſtletown, in the Iſle of Man, in his 75th year, John Qnayle, eſq. many years clerk of the rolls and comptroller of that iſland.

15. Mrs. Whatmore, relict of the late Edward W. eſq. of Marſhwood.

In Dover-ſtreet, Mrs. Bioſſett, relict of Solomon B. eſq. of Drumkeſtoune, in Ireland, and daughter of Henry St. Leger, eſq. of Trankwell, Berks.

Aged 22, Miſs Charlotte Gybbon, of Winchelſea, Suſſex.

In Bloomſbury ſquare, in a fit of apoplexy, John Boniot de Mainaduc, eſq. M.D. and member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London. He died after his return from the funeral of Mr. Eyre, of Cecil-ſtreet. Theſe two gentlemen were married to two ſiſters. His "Lectures" are announced to be "publiſhed as ſoon as his papers can be arranged, which, from his ſudden and unexpected death, may require ſome time."

William Sharp, eſq. of Brompton.

Mr. J. B. Madeley, jun. an eminent ſurgeon, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford.

Of a conſumption, after a long illneſs, Mrs. Buſby, of Chiſlehurſt, Kent, daughter of the late Mr. Hand, of Uppingham.

16. Mr. J. Holbrook, of Villiers-ſtreet, York-buildings, Strand.

Aged 63, Mr. William Bailey, of Little Wild-ſtreet, leather-dreſſer.

In Church-ſtreet, Soho, aged 88, Mr. Durley, formerly valet to the late Duke of Roxburgh, who left him 10l. a-year.

At Camberwell, in his 79th year, William-James Gambier, eſq.

17. At Sudbury, aged 80, after being wholly confined to her bed for 50 years, Elizabeth Peartree.

At Cheſſea, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Wharton, one of the oldeſt footmen to his Majeſty, having been ſome years in the ſervice of the late King.

At Dartmouth, after a lingering illneſs, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Skinner, deputy-cuſtomer of the cuſtoms at that port; who, during a ſervice of upwards of 60 years in the cuſtom-houſe, diſcharged the ſeveral duties of his office with an impartiality and integrity that did him honour.

At the ſame place, in his 79th year, Mr. George Dolling.

Rev.

ground adjoining White Conduit-house, belonging to the West-London Militia. The men, accompanied by Col. Scott, and the field-officers, were on the ground at half past 3 o'clock. The ceremony took place exactly at half past 4, after which Col. Scott gave an entertainment at the London Tavern, to the Court of Directors, the field-officers of the West-London, and the officers of the first and second regiment. Lady Jane Dundas was dressed on the occasion in the uniform of the regiment.

Wednesday, April 12.

At another common-hall, the report from the sheriffs was read, stating, that, having taken the earliest opportunity of waiting on his Majesty at the levee, they had obtained an audience, and delivered the message directed by the Livery; to which his Majesty answered, "That the Address not being the Address of the City of London in its corporate capacity, he could not receive it on the Throne; that the answer given by the Duke of Portland was by his Majesty's desire; and that his Majesty repeated his readiness to receive the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, at the next or any other levee, provided the persons presenting it did not exceed the usual number of ten."

Two resolutions were then passed, declaratory of the rights of the Livery; and another was offered, which, the Lord Mayor said, "he could not, consistently with his duty to preserve inviolate the rights of the Livery, admit to be put: the business of the day upon which the Livery were met being specified in the summons issued to call them together, it was his duty to take care that no other business should be discussed. This was a rule which should never be deviated from; for, on its preservation depended every privilege the Livery possessed, as they might otherwise be convened, and surprized into measures, for the consideration of which their minds were not previously prepared."

After much altercation had taken place between several speakers, the Lord Mayor ordered the insignia of office to be taken up; and the hall was of course dissolved.

Saturday, April 18.

Between 12 and 1, the Prince of Wirtemberg arrived, with his retinue, at the Royal Hotel in Pall-Mall. Shortly after, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, Lord Grenville, Sir J. Hippesley Coxe, the Lord Mayor, and several other persons of distinction, visited him. He dined alone at the Hotel, and at half past 7 o'clock went in the Duke of York's carriage to Buckingham-House, where he was introduced by the Duke in form to their Majesties, the Princess Royal, and the rest of the royal family, with whom he stayed till near 9 o'clock; when he returned to the Royal Hotel, and spent the evening there in company with Baron Roggi, the envoy from the Court of Stuttgardt. Neither the Princess of Wales nor the Dutchess of York were of the party at Buckingham-house. The Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest were there previous to the Prince of Wirtemberg's arrival; and were soon after joined by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is of somewhat shorter stature, and more corpulent, than the Prince of Wales; but, though fat, he is active, and well-proportioned, of expressive countenance, and strongly resembles the royal family; his complexion is dark, and he has a large mole on his cheek; he appears to be about 40 years of age.

Tuesday, April [illegible].

In consequence of some strong remonstrances from the seamen on-board the fleet at Spithead, the Lords of the Admiralty have resolved to recommend to his Majesty that an addition of 5s. and 6d. a month be made to the wages of petty officers and seamen of the royal navy, which will make the wages of able seamen 1s. a day, clear of all deductions; an addition of 4s. 6d. a month to the wages of every ordinary seaman; and of 3s. 6d. to the wages of landmen: and that none of the allowance made to the marines when on shore shall be stopped on their being embarked on-board any of his Majesty's ships. Also, that all seamen, marines, and others, serving in his Majesty's ships, shall have the full allowance of provisions, without any deductions for leakage or waste; and that, until proper steps can be taken for carrying this into effect, short-allowance money shall be paid to the men in lieu of the deduction heretofore made; and that all men wounded in action shall receive their full pay until their wounds shall be healed, or until, being declared incurable, they shall receive a pension from the Chest at Chatham, or shall be admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

Friday, April 21.

This morning early a fire broke out at Mr. Bartlet's, tallow-chandler, Brewer-street, Golden-square, which in a short time consumed the whole of the premises, the inhabitants escaping only with their lives. A quick supply of engines and water prevented its communication, by the great exertion of the firemen.

Saturday, April 22.

A royal proclamation was issued, for pardoning such seamen and marines of the squadron of his Majesty's fleet stationed at Spithead as have been guilty of any act of mutiny or disobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, and who shall, upon notification of such proclamation on-board their respective ships, return to their regular and ordinary discharge of their duty.

Wednesday, April 26.

The new budget was opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Vol. LXVI. p. 881. Mr. Wood, who died in the 75th year of his age, after a long and tedious illneſs, which he bore with great compoſure, was, in the line of his profeſſion, a ſafe, feeling, and ſucceſsful practitioner: but he was more particularly the poor man's friend; one of the greateſt pleaſures he experienced being in gladdening the hearts of the honeſt and induſtrious poor.—Another correſpondent ſays, "Mr. James Wood was a native of Northumberland, and related to the late Capt. Thomas W. of Beadnell, formerly of the Northumberland militia, whoſe widow died in November laſt (ſee p. 80 of this volume). He married the daughter and only child of Mr. Samuel Simpſon, of the Hidehill, Berwick, ſhopkeeper and merchant, by his wife Sarah. Mr. S. by induſtry in buſineſs, and by good fortune, accumulated a conſiderable eſtate, which deſcends to his grand-children, the ſons and daughters of Mr. Wood above mentioned."

Vol. LXVII. pp. 173, 230. Mr. Longman loſt a ſon in the Eaſt Indies in 1796 (ſee vol. LXVI. p. 701); but has left two ſons living. One daughter is ſince married; ſee p. 349.

P. 249. Lady Hobart is miſtaken for her huſband's mother. The deceaſed Lady H. was Mrs. Adderley, a young Iriſh widow. See p. 290.

P. 250. The late Dr. Jurin married a daughter of —— Harris, widow of Mr. Douglas, by whom ſhe had a daughter, married to Sir Edward Blacket, and ſtill living; and by Dr. J. ſhe had a ſon, James, who died without iſſue, having married a daughter of John Simpſon, of Newcaſtle, re-married to the Rev. Mr. Carr, and five daughters: 1....., married to the Rev. Mr. Totton; 2....., to Mr. Chiſwell; 3. Anne, ſingle; 4. Catharine, married Shepherd; 5. Jane, married Mr. Arnold Langley, a ſurgeon in London.

P. 252. Mr. Thomas Chriſtie was ſon of a merchant at Montroſe, and nephew to Mr. W. Chriſtie, another merchant of that place (author of "Diſcourſes on the Divine Unity," &c. LIV. 924). After a good ſchool-education, he was placed in the counting-houſe by his father, whoſe idea was, that, whatever courſe of life the young man might afterwards wiſh to adopt, a ſyſtem of mercantile arrangement would greatly facilitate his purſuits. His inclination leading him to the ſtudy of phyſick, he came to London, fully bent on becoming a phyſician, and entered himſelf at the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary, as a pupil to Dr. Simmons, for whom he ever after expreſſed the higheſt eſteem. He next ſpent two winters at Edinburgh; and afterwards travelled, in ſearch of general knowledge, to almoſt every conſiderable town in this kingdom*, where his letters of recommendation and an inſatiable thirſt of knowledge procured him admiſſion to all who were eminent for ſcience of every deſcription; and, applying ſedulouſly to the profeſſion he had embraced, he went to the Continent for farther improvement; but, while he was at Paris, ſome advantageous offers from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in London (that of Turnbull, Forbes, and Co.) induced him to reſume his original purſuit in life, and to become a partner in the firm of that houſe. The materials he had collected for his theſis, relative to a diſeaſe of uncommon occurrence, the Pemphigus, were publiſhed in "The London Medical Journal," in a letter to Dr. Simmons, which may be found in our LXIſt volume, p. 834. Early in the year 1789 he publiſhed "Miſcellanies; Philoſophical, Medical, and Moral; Vol. I.; containing, 1. Obſervations on the Literature of the Primitive Chriſtian Writers; being an Attempt to vindicate them from an Imputation of M. Rouſſeau and Mr. Gibbon (that they were Enemies to Philoſophy and Human Learning); originally read to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland†; 2. Reflections ſuggeſted by the Character of Pamphilus of Cæſarea‡; 3. Hints reſpecting the State and Education of the People§; 4. Thoughts on the Origin of Human Knowledge, and on the Antiquity of the World‖; 5. Remarks on Profeſſor Meiners' Hiſtory of antient Opinions reſpecting the Deity; 6. Account of Dr. Ellis's Work** on the

* His intelligent and very copious remarks during this tour were all committed to paper, and communicated chiefly in three very intereſting and well-written letters (all of which we have ſeen), addreſſed to the Earl of Buchan, Dr. Simmons, and Mr. John Nichols.

† In a dedication of this eſſay to "Dr. Percival, of Mancheſter, a phyſician who is not only diſtinguiſhed by profeſſional knowledge, but alſo by an elegant taſte for the cultivation of claſſical and ſacred literature," Mr. Chriſtie ſays, "the materials were compiled ſeveral years ago, when my ſtudies were of a different nature from what they have been of late. At preſent, I have done little more than put them together, and added ſome notes; and even this, my profeſſional ſtudies have not allowed me to do with all the care I could have wiſhed."

‡ Inſcribed, "To my Friend Edmund Goodwyn, M. D. *Alter Pamphilus.*"

§ "To my honoured Relation and dear Friend George Dempſter, Eſq. Member of Parliament—a Friend of Man!"

‖ "To Ebenezer Maitland, Eſq. Merchant of London; a ſmall Expreſſion of Reſpect and Eſteem."

** "The Knowledge of Divine Things from Revelation, not from Reaſon or Nature, &c. By the late John Ellis, D.D. Vicar of St. Catharine's, Dublin, 1775," 2d edit. 8vo.

Origin of Sacred Knowledge *." In 1790 he publiſhed, in two very large folio ſheets, "Sketch of the New Conſtitution of France †, reſpectfully inſcribed to M. Lewis Alexandre de Rochefoucault, by Thomas Chriſtie." Sept. 19, 1792, he married Miſs Thomſon, of Somerſham (LXII. 866), whom, in December following, he carried with him to Paris, where he found that the new Conſtitution, which he had ſo enthuſiaſtically admired, was wholly new-modeled; and where he was employed by the National Aſſembly on the Engliſh part of their Polyglott edition (a verſion into eight languages) of the new Conſtitution of that Republick; and on his return, in 1793, publiſhed (by way of anſwer to Mr. Burke) "Letters on the Revolution of France, and the new Conſtitution eſtabliſhed by the National Aſſembly" (vol. LXIII. 249). This ſeems to have been his laſt political eſſay; for, he ſoon after conſtantly became a man of buſineſs, by entering himſelf as a partner in the conſiderable carpet-manufactory of Moore and Co. in Finſbury-ſquare; where ſome neceſſary arrangements of trade induced him to take the voyage to Surinam, which terminated his career in the prime of life.

P. 253. There were two reaſons for Lady Anne Conolly's Chriſtian name: it was the name of her godmother Queen Anne, as well as of her mother.—When the laſt Earl of Strafford died, the title was not extinct, but he was ſucceeded by his couſin, Frederick-Thomas Wentworth, the preſent earl (many years an officer in the firſt regiment of foot-guards), heir of entail to all the titles, being eldeſt grandſon to the brother of the firſt earl of the ſecond creation.

P. 254. Mr. James Dodſley was the brother, the partner, and ſucceſſor in the buſineſs, of the late ingenious Mr. Robert D. of whom a perfectly appropriate character has been given in our vol. L. p. 237. We ſhall therefore only now add of him, that, having commenced his literary career, nearly 70 years ago, with a ſmall publication, which he modeſtly ſtyled "The Muſe in Livery," and with "The Toy-ſhop," written about 1732, which introduced him to the patronage of Pope, he commenced, in 1735, bookſeller in Pall Mall; and continued to increaſe his fame as a writer, by ſeveral excellent productions, particularly "The Œconomy of Human Life" (of which we think very differently from our predeceſſors, XX. 483); and ſeveral well-received dramatic and poetical productions. His new profeſſion proving ſucceſsful, he was enabled to gratify the wiſhes of his benevolent heart by becoming himſelf a patron of authors, among whom was the famous Dr. Johnſon. Robert very early invited his brother James (who was 22 years younger than himſelf) to aſſiſt him in buſineſs. Their father kept the free-ſchool at Manſfield, co. Nottingham; and, being very much reſpected, had alſo many other ſcholars of neighbouring farmers and gentlemen. He was a little deformed man; and married a young woman of 17, at the age of 75, and had a child by this union at 78: beſides Robert and James, he had many other children. One ſon (named Avery) lived with the late Sir George Savile, bart. and died in his ſervice. Another, Iſaac, lived as gardener with Mr. Allen, at Prior-park, and afterwards with Lord Weymouth, at Long Leate.—He was 52 years in theſe families, and may juſtly be named the father of the beautiful plantations at Prior-park and at Long Leate. He retired from the latter ſituation at 78, and died in his 81ſt year. Mr. James Dodſley became an active and uſeful partner to his brother; in conjunction with whom he publiſhed many works of the firſt celebrity; "Collection of Poems," "The Preceptor," &c. &c. and commenced, in 1758, "The Annual Regiſter." Robert, who quitted buſineſs early in 1759, died Sept. 23, 1764, at the age of 61 (XXXIV. 450); James perſevered in acquiring wealth by the moſt honourable literary connexions. In 1782 he communicated to the Rockingham Adminiſtration the plan of the tax on receipts, which, though troubleſome to the trader, has been productive of conſiderable revenue to the ſtate. A few years after (1788), he was nominated as a proper perſon to be ſheriff of London and Middleſex; in excuſe for which, he cheerfully paid the cuſtomary fine. It is worthy noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he ſold no leſs than 18,000 copies of Mr. Burke's famous "Reflections on the French Revolution;" with conſiderable advantage both to himſelf and to the author, to whom he made a very handſome compliment for the profits.—His property (which is eſtimated to be about 70,000l.) he has given principally to nephews and nieces, and their deſcendants; to ſome of them 8000l. 3 per cents each, and to others 4 or 5000l. each, in ſpecific ſums, or in higher funds: to each of his executors 1000l. Theſe are, Mr. Tho. Tawney, of Brookes-place, Lambeth, who married a daughter of his brother Iſaac; Mr. J. Walter, of Charing-croſs (with whom he had been in habits of friendſhip, Mr. Walter having ſerved his apprenticeſhip with his brother Robert); and Mr. G. Nicol, his Majeſty's bookſeller, in Pall Mall. To his attorney, Mr. Webſter, 1000l.; to Mr. John Freeborn, who had been for ſeveral years his aſſiſtant in buſineſs, 4000l.; to his man-ſervant 500l.; to his coachman 500l. and

* "To the Rev. Alexander Geddes, *LL.D. Amicitiæ ergo.*"

† *No date*; but the decree of Aug. 17, 1790, *is the laſt cited.*

alſo

also his carriage and horses; to the poor of St. James's, Westminster, 200l. 3 per cents; and to the Company of Stationers nearly 400l.—By a habit of secluding himself from the world, Mr. James D. (who certainly possessed a liberal heart and a strong understanding) had acquired many peculiarities. He at one time advertised an intention of quitting trade; but, in less than a fortnight, repenting the resolution, again advertised that he should continue in business, and re-solicited the favour of his friends. For some years past, however, he kept no public shop, but continued to be a large wholesale dealer in books, of his own copy-right. Of these a part, to the amount of some thousand pounds, was burnt by an accidental fire in a warehouse which he had not prevailed on himself to insure; but the loss of which he was philosopher enough to bear without the least apparent emotion; and, in the presence of the writer of this article, who dined with him before the fire was well extinguished, sold, to a gentleman in company, the chance of the fragments of waste-paper that might be saved for a single hundred pounds. This agreement was not fulfilled, but the whole remainder was afterwards sold for 80 guineas. He kept a carriage many years; but studiously wished that his friends should not know it, nor did he ever use it on the Eastern side of Temple-bar. He purchased some years since an estate, with a small house on it, between Chiselhurst and Bromley; on the house he expended an incredible sum, more than would have re-built one of twice the size, which afterwards he rarely visited, and at length lett, with the estate, on a long lease, at a very low rent.—Though he has often expressed his apprehension that the Law (if he should die intestate) would not dispose of his property as he could wish, he never could persuade himself to make a will till he was turned of 70; since when, he has made four; the last of them Jan. 4, 1797, not long before his decease. He left every legacy clear of the tax, and appointed six residuary-legatees.

P. 254. The family of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst was originally of Surrey, but have also, for a century or upwards, been possessed of Catesby, in Northamptonshire, by purchase by his grandfather, John Parkhurst. His mother was the daughter of Judge Dormer. Being a younger brother, he was intended for the Church; and, with that view, sent, first, to the school of Rugby, in Warwickshire, and thence to Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he was some time a fellow. It was not long after his entering into holy orders, that his elder brother died. This event made him the heir of a very considerable estate; though, as his father was still living, it was some time before he came into the full possession of it. From his family connexions, as well as from his learning and piety, he certainly had a good right to look forward to preferment in his profession; but, betaking himself to retirement, and to a life of close and intense study, he sought for no preferment; and he did not live in an age in which even Merit was commonly sought for to accept of preferment; of course, he never obtained any. Yet, in the capacity of a curate, but without any salary, he long did the duty, with exemplary diligence and zeal, in his own chapel at Catesby, which, after the demolition of the church of the nunnery there, served as a parish-church*, of which also he was the patron. When, several years after, it fell to his lot to exercise the right of presentation, he was so unfashionable as to consider church-patronage as a trust rather than a property; and, accordingly, resisting the influence of interest, favour, and affection, presented to the vicarage the person who now holds it, though, till then, known to him only by character; from no motive but a persuasion that he would faithfully perform the duties of it. Mr. Parkhurst was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1748; M.A. 1752; and many years fellow of his college. He was author of "A friendly Address to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, in relation to a principal Doctrine maintained by him and his Assistants, 1753," 8vo; "An Hebrew and English Lexicon, without Points; to which is added, a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without Points, adapted to the Use of Learners, 1762," 4to: its being published did not restrain him from continuing to correct and improve it; and, in 1778, another edition of it came out, much enlarged, and a third in 1792; "A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament; to which is prefixed, a plain and easy Greek Grammar, 1769," 4to; a second edition 1794: and there is now in the press a new edition of both these lexicons, in a large octavo, with his last corrections; for, he continued to revise, correct, add to, and improve, these works, till within a few weeks of his death. As from their nature, there cannot be supposed to be any thing in these works that is particularly attractive and alluring, this continued increasing demand for them seems to be a sufficient proof of their merit. He published "The Divinity and Pre-existence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ demonstrated from Scripture; in Answer to the first Section of Dr. Priestley's Introduction to the History of early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ: together with Strictures on some other Parts of the Work, and a Postscript relating to a late Publication of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, 1787," 8vo. This work

* See Bridges's Northamptonshire, I. 35.

choir of York cathedral, and 47 years clerk of St. Olave's church, Mary-gate. He was the oldeſt chorifter, the oldeſt ringer, and the oldeſt clerk, in that city.

Rev. Stephen Jenner, rector of Fittleton, Wilts. He was of Magdalen-college, Oxford; M. A. 1756, B. D. 1763; in whoſe gift the living is.

Rev. George Hutchins, rector of Goathill, co. Somerſet.

At Hufbands Boſworth, co. Leiceſter, the Rev. Rowland Davies, chaplain to Francis Porteſcue Turvile, eſq. of that place; and formerly profeſſor of divinity, philoſophy, and mathematicks, in the univerſity of Douay, in French Flanders.

At Swannington, co. Norfolk, aged 72, the Rev. Stephen Buckle, rector of Shipmeadow, co. Suffolk, and curate of St. Mary, in Norwich.

At Heoton-Pagnall, near Doncaſter, the Rev. J. Armitage.

At Kenſington, aged 80, Mrs. Axtell.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Oxnard.

Mrs. Anſtie, wife of Mr. A. of the Strand.

In Craven-ſtreet, Strand, Major Thomas Green, late commander of the 25th battalion of ſepoys in Bengal.

Major Sage, late of the 90th regiment of dragoons.

At the Chapter-houſe in St. Paul's church-yard, aged 77, Mr. John Smith, clerk to Robert Comyn, eſq. in whoſe family he had lived 54 years.

Mr. Thomas Hudſon, late maſter of Hudſon's coffee-houſe in Bond-ſtreet.

Mr. Matthew Pearſon, late an eminent haberdaſher in Taviſtock-ſtreet.

At her houſe in Weymouth-ſtreet, Portland-place, Mrs. Grace, relict of Wm. G. eſq.

April 1. At Dawliſh, near Exeter, in her 16th year, Miſs Caroline Shephard, a very amiable young lady, ſecond daughter of Charles S. eſq.

At Exeter, Rev. Robert Dodge.

Mr. John Willis, formerly a cabinet-maker, and the oldeſt inhabitant of St. Paul's church-yard.

The eldeſt ſon of Robert Collins, eſq. of Stutton, near Ipſwich.

Aged 63, Mr. James Page, attorney, of Leiceſter.

At Thetford, in her 78th year, Mrs. Anne Clarke, a maiden lady.

2. In Auſtin friers, aged near 80, Richard Grindall, eſq. F.R.S. one of the ſurgeons-extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, more than 40 years ſurgeon to the London-hoſpital, and warden of the Surgeons Company in 1783. His only publication was a remarkable caſe of the efficacy of the bark in a mortification, in Phil. Tranſ. vol. L. He married, April 3, 1744, one of the daughters of the late Thomas Brand, eſq. of the Hide at Ingateſtone, Eſſex, and ſiſter of Thomas Brand Hollis, eſq. from whom he ſeparated, and ſhe died of the ſmall-pox in January, 1781. By her he had one ſon.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Botham, the only ſurviving daughter of Jo. Bockett, eſq. and wife of Mr. Botham, of the Old Jewry.

3. In his 10th year, Maſter Robert Gidley, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Courtenay G. attorney, of Honiton, Devon.

At Limerick, in Ireland, John Harriſon, eſq. mayor of that city.

Suddenly, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Boole, of Broxholme, near Lincoln.

At Carliſle, Wm. Giles, eſq. late captain in the 19th regiment of foot.

In his 60th year, Mr. J. Hatfield, banker, of Norwich.

At Broughton, in Staffordſhire, in her 25th year, Mrs. Charles Leiceſter, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Egerton, of Oulton, and wife of Charles Leiceſter, eſq. ſecond brother to Sir John Fleming L. bart. of Tabley, in Cheſhire. This amiable young lady was, with more company, upon a viſit to her ſiſter, Mrs. Broughton, when ſhe was ſeized, on Saturday the 1ſt inſtant, with alarming fainting-fits, and, notwithſtanding the beſt medical aſſiſtance that could be procured, was carried off on the following Monday, to the great regret of her numerous relatives and friends.

4. Baſil Alves, eſq. fort-major of Edinburgh caſtle.

In her 15th year, Miſs Frances A. Heyland, one of the daughters of John H. eſq. of Woodeaton, co. Oxford.

Suddenly, at his houſe in Northampton, the Rev. Thomas Woolley, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool in that town, rector of Harrington, and vicar of Rothersthorp, co. Northampton.

Mr. Oſbert Denton, a reſpectable merchant at Lynn, who had for many years been much afflicted with the gout. In him the poor have loſt a good friend and generous benefactor.

In his 60th year, at Chapel-houſe, Kingſton-upon-Thames, Surrey, the Rev. Hugh Laurents, rector of Graſton Flyford, co. Worceſter, chaplain to the Earl of Coventry, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Kingſton; a man admirably qualified to fulfill the duties of his ſituation as an inſtructor of youth, uniting the moſt gentle and conciliating manners to the moſt perſuaſive and convincing arguments; and, for unaffected piety, goodneſs of heart, conjugal and parental affection, he was exemplary. His loſs, which is deeply deplored by his friends, will be ſeverely felt by thoſe who are deprived of the benefit of his tuition.

5. At Warrington, co. Lancaſter, of a decline, Mrs. Gaſkil, wife of Mr. Roger G. merchant, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Biggin, of Thorp-houſe, co. Derby. She was the laſt of three ſiſters who, in the ſame

ſame number of years, finiſhed their courſe in the bloom of life, but in the maturity of virtue.

At his houſe at Rickling, near Saffron-Walden, in his 53d year, Thomas Hall Fiſke, eſq.

At his ſeat at Wimbledon, Surrey, Michael Bray, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, an eminent conveyancer, and nephew and ſucceſſor to the late Matthew Duane, eſq.

In Suffolk-ſtreet, near the Middleſex-hoſpital, Wm. Wood, eſq. late commiſſary of artillery in America and the W. Indies.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. Marcus Beresford, youngeſt ſon of Francis B. eſq. of Aſhborne, co. Derby.

Mrs. Grubb, of Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Aſton, in Yorkſhire, of a mortification, occaſioned by breaking his ſhin in ſtepping out of his carriage two days before; the Rev. William Maſon, precentor and one of the reſidentiaries of York cathedral, prebendary of Driffield, and rector of Aſton; author of "Elfrida," "Caractacus," "The Engliſh Garden," "Tranſlation of Freſnoy's Art of Painting," and ſeveral other celebrated poems, the Life of Gray, &c. He was the ſon of a clergyman, who had the living of Hull, but it is not eaſy to fix the preciſe time of his birth. He was admitted of St. John's-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1745; and whence he removed to Pembroke-hall, of which ſociety he was elected a fellow 1747, and took the degree of M.A. 1749. In 1754 he entered into holy orders, and was patronized by the then Earl of Holderneſſe, who obtained for him the appointment of chaplain to his Majeſty, and gave him the valuable rectory of Aſton. Mr. M. was an acknowledged ſcholar, and poſſeſſed high claims to a conſiderable degree of poetical reputation. All that could be gathered from the Greek and Roman ſtores certainly contributed to embelliſh his mind; but it may be reaſonably queſtioned whether it was enriched by any great ſhare of original genius; though it muſt be admitted that his "Caractacus" and "Elfrida" abound in paſſages marked by energy and ſpirit. The memorable "Heroic Epiſtle to Sir William Chambers" has been often attributed to this gentleman; and, if he were the author of it, he certainly poſſeſſed no ſmall portion of ſatirical humour as well as poetical ſtrength: but the work is ſo different from the general characters of his productions, that it is hardly to be conſidered as the offspring of his mind. It is certain that he never acknowledged it; and, therefore, we muſt probably look to ſome other ſon of the Muſes. In private life his character, though with ſomething in his manners beyond the mere dignity of conſcious talents and literature, was diſtinguiſhed by philanthropy and fervid friendſhip. For the latter quality we have only to obſerve his conduct in relation to Gray, whoſe genius he eſtimated with a zeal of enthuſiaſm, to borrow an expreſſion of old Theobald, "amounting to idolatry." Upon the whole, he is to be viewed as a man who may be ranked with the ſupporters of Britiſh literature and morals.—The appointment of the four canons-reſidentiaries of York cathedral is in the gift of the Dean, who is obliged, by ſtatute, to give the vacant canonry to the firſt man he ſees after the vacancy, capable of taking it. Mr. Markham was his firſt ſight on the death of Mr. Maſon. He married Mary, daughter of William Sherman, of Kingſton upon Hull, eſq. who died March 24, 1767, in her 28th year, at Briſtol, in the North aile of which cathedral he erected to her memory a neat monument of white marble, with the well-known lines.

6. At Bromley, Kent, in his 80th year, the Rev. George Farran, of Trinity-college, Cambridge; B.A. 1741, M.A. 1747.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbridy, Dorſet; to which he was preſented, 1759, by Jn. Treuchard, eſq.

At the houſe of her ſon (Mr. John Throſby), in Leiceſter, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Martha Throſby, ſecond wife of the late Alderman Nicholas T. of that place, who ſerved the office of mayor in 1759. She had been, for ſeveral years prior to her death, the oldeſt perſon in Leiceſter, and retained her memory to nearly the laſt hour of her exiſtence; ſince about the year 1750 ſhe had enjoyed, in general, a good ſtate of health; and walked in the garden the preceding week, and to church the latter end of laſt year. Through life ſhe lived abſtemiouſly, and would frequently tell her grandchildren to riſe from table with an appetite. She was born in the firſt year of the preſent century; and conſequently lived in the reigns of William III. Anne, and the Three Georges.

Mr. Robert Mays, maſter of the water-works under the corporation of Lynn.

8. In her 33d year, at her houſe in Serle-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn, in child-bed, the Lady of James Mackintoſh, eſq. barriſter at law; leaving to her huſband no conſolation for the irreparable and untimely loſs of the partner of his youth, but the diſcharge of his duty towards her children, and the remembrance of the virtues of the moſt faithful and tender of wives and mothers.

10. At her houſe in the Cloſe, Lincoln, aged 63, Mrs. Beſt, relict of the late Rev. Henry Beſt, D.D. prebendary of the cathedral church of Lincoln, and daughter of the late Kenelm Digby, eſq. of North Luffenham, co. Rutland.

14. Mrs. Davys, wife of John D. eſq. of Loughborough.

18. The Lady of John Mellish, eſq. of Hammels, Herts, and her infant ſon.

EACH

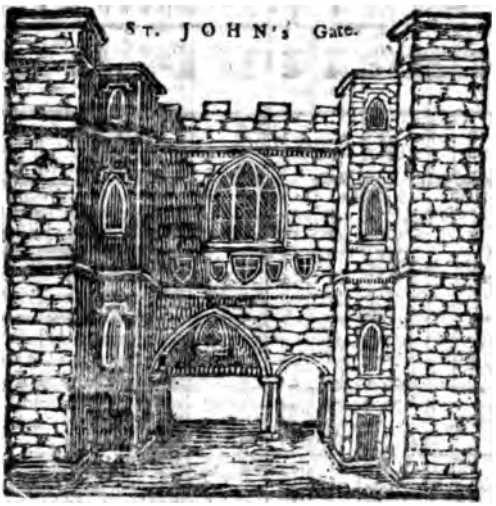
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1797.

Day	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchequ Bills.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Loyal Deben.	NewL. 18 M.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Tot Tickets.	Prizes dif.
27	128¾		50¼		73½			148¾	7 dif.					48½	9⅛	12½				94
28	128		50⅜		73			148	6			49¾			9⅛					
29			50⅜		73¾			148¾*	6					48¾	9⅛	13				
30	128¼		50		73½			148¾	5					48½	9⅛					
31	128		50⅛		73⅛			148	4					48½	9⅛	13½				
1	128		50¼		73⅛				4						9¼	14				95
2	Sunday																			
3	127¾		50⅜		73⅛								3 dif.	48⅞						95
4	127¾		50		73¼			147½	6				3	48⅞	9⅛					95
5	125		49¾		73				5						9¼	13½				
6	125½		49¾		72¾			147								13				
7	126½		50		73			147¼		54¾				47¾	9⅛					
8			49¾		73½			147¼					2		9⅛	12¾				95
9	Sunday																			
10	131		50⅛		74⅜			149¼												
11	130		52½		75½			150⅛					3							
12			51		75			149¾								12 dif.			6 2 0	
13	129		51¾		75⅛			151	50	57¾									6 2 0	
14																				
15	128		51½		75¾				50							11½			6 3 0	95½
16	Sunday																			
17			51⅜													11			6 3 0	
18			51⅜		75⅛														6 3 0	
19	129		51⅜		76											10½			6 3 0	96
20	128⅜		51⅜		75½					55¼									6 4 0	96
21	127¾	50¾	50⅜		75¼			151	50										6 4 0	96
22		50	50⅜		75¼			151				54¼				10½			6 6 0	96
23	Sunday																			
24	124½	50¼	51		76											11			6 6 0	96
25	123¾	48½	50 a 49		75											11½	5¼ pr.		6 6 0	96½
26	123	47¾	48¼		74											12 dif.	1½		6 6 0	96½

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

The *Gentleman's* *Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Leager
Herald—Oracle
Morning Post.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry



Cumberland
Doncaster 2
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
Ireland
Leicester
Lewes Leeds
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stafford
Stamford 2
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1797.

Days	Wind.	Barom	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1797.
1	SW calm	29,56	48	46	14 ·3	clouds
2	S calm	35	42	45	·5	hail-ſtones, ſun at intervals
3	E calm	27	40	41	·5	rain
4	E briſk	24	44	43	·5	white fleecy clouds, ſun
5	NE calm	52	44	43	·5	overcaſt
6	S moderate	52	42	44	·5	ſhowers
7	N calm	57	41	41	·5	mild and pleaſant
8	E calm	90	42	43	·5	gloomy, with ſun at intervals
9	E moderate	30,10	42	43	·6	gloomy
10	E moderate	10	43	43	·5	very gloomy
11	NE moderate	29,80	43	43	·5	gloomy, rain at night
12	N calm	74	41	42	·4	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
13	NW gentle	82	44	45	·1	ſun, with white clouds
14	NNW gentle	87	48	47	·1	ſhowers
15	NW calm	80	46	47	·1	ſlight ſhowers
16	SW calm	70	46	47	·0	ſun, with black clouds
17	NW gentle	60	43	42	·3	white and black clouds
18	W gentle	66	46	45	·5	hail-ſtorm with ſhower P. M.
19	SW calm	85	41	42	·5	blue ſky, with but few clouds
20	SE calm	30, 0	42	42	·6	blue ſky, ſome white clouds
21	NE briſk	29,84	44	44	·9	overcaſt, little rain P. M.
22	SE moderate	63	50	49	·5	gloomy, with rain at 6 P. M.
23	S briſk	76	49	47	·8	ſlight ſhowers
24	S briſk	76	51	49	·7	ſlight ſhowers
25	SW gentle	85	49	49	·5	white clouds, with ſun
26	SE moderate	80	46	46	·6	continued and heavy rain
27	NW briſk	50	49	48	·5	gloomy, with ſun at intervals
28	S calm	63	51	49	·5	ſhowers
29	SW moderate	43	50	50	·5	ſhowers
30	SW calm	34	48	48	·5	blue ſky, few clouds

2. A Waſp ſeen. Larch flowers.—4. Viburnum and Syringo foliate. A beautiful golden horizon at ſun-ſet.—5. Mountain-aſh foliates.—6. Humble-bee ſeen.—7. Daffodil flowers.—9. Two Swallows ſeen in Wareſtree.—12. A white Snail upon the wall.—14. Hip-thorn foliates.—15. Horſe-cheſnut foliates.—17. A ſevere hail-ſtorm about four in the morning.—20. A white Butterfly on the wing. Swallows ſeen at Walton.—21. Cuckoo ſings. Starlings appear.—22. Elm foliates.—27. Graſs ſprings.—30. Lime-tree foliates.—N. B. The Swallows have diſappeared.

Fall of rain, 2.21 inches. Evaporation, 3 inches.

J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for May, 1797.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1797.
Apr.	°		°		
27	42	46	4	29,46	rain
28	43	45	4	,47	cloudy
29	42	46	44	,52	rain
30	47	58	46	,53	fair
M. 1	46	56	45	,54	fair
2	47	53	46	,51	rain
3	52	58	45	,40	ſhowery
4	47	52	47	,32	rain
5	48	55	46	,51	ſhowery
6	52	61	44	,63	thunder & hail
7	45	42	42	,72	rain
8	46	53	39	,88	fair
9	44	48	38	,69	windy & rain
10	42	46	44	,48	cloudy
11	44	50	46	,46	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1797.
May,	°	°	°		
12	49	6	47	29,46	fair
13	52	59	46	,81	fair
14	54	62	48	30,01	fair
15	54	64	52	29,95	fair
16	58	69	60	,77	fair
17	60	6	55	,70	rain
18	58	66	58	,75	fair [evening
19	61	72	63	,86	fair, thund. in
20	64	68	57	,56	fair and windy
21	59	67	54	,88	fair
22	60	65	53	30,01	fair
23	60	69	56	,20	fair
24	61	73	57	,23	fair
25	67	81	67	29,94	fair
26	67	72	58	,85	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For MAY, 1797.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

IN a fortnight's excurſion to Paris, towards the cloſe of the year 1788, I ſketched every evening a ſhort account of the day's rambles and animadverſions. The MS. which contained it has been almoſt worn out by the reading which the partiality of ſeveral friends has given it. I have been frequently requeſted to give it to the publick thro' the medium of ſome periodical work, the nature of which did not ſo much require the finiſhed productions of Art as the occaſional effuſions of a feeling mind. With this requeſt I at length comply, truſting that the time of which the following papers treat will not be deemed unintereſting. It was the dead calm before the tumult of the ſtorm; it was a ſtate of awful expectation, when the public mind was prepared for a change, when the generality of the people admitted the neceſſity of a reform, which all wiſhed to receive in a ſalutary and invigorating ſtream, but which imagination could not paint in the form of a deſolating torrent, ſweeping away the wiſdom and the works of ages, and involving the whole world in ſlaughter and devaſtation. Much of my youth has been ſpent in France. I have obſerved corruption in the government; but I have ſeen happineſs in the people. I am far from being the advocate of the former; but it is not difficult to determine whether the Revolution has hitherto increaſed the latter. To that Great Power, who holds all nations in his hand, and regulates the viciſſitudes of human affairs by the unerring decrees of infinite wiſdom, we muſt bow with reſignation, and conſider the deſigns of human policy, the errors of politicians, and the miſconduct of ſtateſmen, but as ſecondary cauſes, ſubſervient to that Firſt, that Great Intelligence, which pervades and directs the whole univerſe. On that Great Power we muſt rely for the production of a fairer order of things, for the amelioration of governments, morality, and religion, among mankind, recollecting that even the beautiful fabrick of *heaven and earth roſe out of chaos.*

I ſhall occaſionally ſubjoin a few notes, chiefly ſuggeſted by the tremendous changes which have taken place ſince the tour was made. V.

Sketch of a Trip to Paris *in* 1788.

Saturday, Oct. 18. Left —— at 2 P.M. in company with Mr. A; we were to meet Mr. S. in London. The party originally conſiſted of four; but, in the execution of any plan, ſome deviation from the original form of it muſt be expected, and care muſt be taken that the derangement of ſome of the parts may not deſtroy the whole. The poſt of the 18th brought me word that the original mover of the ſcheme could not fulfil his intentions.

We were apprehenſive we ſhould be too late; for, the Dover mail-coach, which we had ſecured, was to ſet off preciſely at half after ſeven. Emulation produced the effect we deſired. Our driver ran a race from —— to —— with an —— coach, and we arrived at the George and Blue Boar, in Holbourn, in four hours and a half. Our friend S. did not appear, and we began to apprehend a ſecond diſappointment; but, a few minutes before the ſtated hour of departure, he arrived, and mutual congratulations ſucceeded miſtruſt and ſuſpenſe.

That travellers are liable to perpetual impoſitions, we experienced at our very outſet. The book-keeper of the Dover mail-coach had required the whole fare to be paid, but had given me the aſſurance that half the money would be returned of any place that was

was not occupied. He, however, abſolutely refuſed to refund any part of the money he had received. The diſhoneſty of this proceeding ſtruck us ſo forcibly, that we aſſured him of our determination to call him to an account on our return. But the ſenſe of an injury is often effaced by time, eſpecially if ill-uſage is not aggravated by incivility or by contempt. The man was peremptory, but he was reſpectful; and, inſtead of puniſhing him for his diſhoneſty, we forgave him for his civility.

By eight o'clock we had received the mail in Lombard-ſtreet, and proceeded on our journey. The night was calm, the weather mild, and we might have compoſed ourſelves to ſleep, had not the poſt-horn ſo frequently diſturbed us. The reflexion of the moon on the river, as we paſſed Rocheſter bridge, opened to our view the beautiful ſhores on each ſide, and the foreſts of maſts, which were conveying to every quarter of the globe the unrivalled manufactures of this iſland.

Sunday, Oct. 19. A little before eight we arrived at Dover, and breakfaſted at Payn's York hotel; in which we found good accommodations, civil treatment, and reaſonable charges. We had time only to viſit either Dover caſtle, or Shakſpeare's cliff. Caſtles we had ſeen, and could ſee, in ſeveral places; but a cliff, that will live in the deſcription of our immortal Bard long after the caſtle ſhall be mouldered into duſt, and the devouring ſurge ſhall have ſapped the foundations of the "chalky bourn," and levelled its towering ſummit with the ſhore, was far more intereſting to an admirer of the works of Nature. Shakſpeare's deſcription is much exaggerated. The aſcent is indeed "horrible ſteep;" but "the crows and choughs that winged," at this time, "the midway air," appeared undiminiſhed; "the fiſhermen that walked upon the beach appeared like *mice*;" and "the murmuring ſurge" was very diſtinctly "heard." But it ſhould be obſerved, that Edgar did not mean to give a real deſcription, but to imprint the idea of horror, by the moſt frightful images, ſo ſtrongly on his father's imagination, as to induce him to deſiſt from his deſperate attempt. Perhaps this conſideration may defend this beautiful paſſage againſt the objections of Dr. Johnſon, who obſerves, that "the overwhelming idea of irreſiſtible deſtruction is diſſipated and enfeebled from the inſtant that the mind can reſtore itſelf to the obſervation of particulars, and diffuſe its attention to diſtinct objects."

The piers of Dover are in a ruinous ſtate; and the ſums of money, that are now laid out in uſeleſs jobs and unprofitable repairs, would be more effectually employed in building ſubſtantial ſtone moles againſt the ravages of the ſea. Both the outer and inner harbour are crowded with ſhipping, and indicate a briſk trade.

At half paſt eleven we embarked in the King George, Capt. Bagſter; an excellent ſwift-ſailing veſſel, of about 60 tons, with neat accommodations for paſſengers. Our names were previouſly regiſtered, and a fee of 1s. demanded by the officer; a cuſtom peculiar to the Cinque Ports*. The wind was fair, though ſcanty; and the ſea ſo ſmooth that none of the ladies were ſick: chearfulneſs of courſe enlivened the whole company. We ſaw nothing remarkable during the paſſage, which is reckoned to be eight leagues over, except a multitude of crows croſſing from France to England, and who are obſerved always to fly againſt the wind. Sometimes they are ſo fatigued by the various evolutions of their flight, that they perch upon the maſts of ſhips, particularly in foggy weather.

We landed at Calais at four P. M. The entrance into the harbour leads through a long canal formed by two long moles faced with timber, and defended by two horn-works covered by a half-moon. Here is no road, and the entrance is not without danger. The mole that leads from the town was covered with people of all ſexes, ages, and conditions, who came to gaze at the Engliſh paſſengers. A plain Engliſhman, who appeared in the middle of the crowd, attracted our notice; and we hailed him as a friend

* At Harwich and Helvoetſluys, before the Revolution in Holland, a cuſtom ſtill more expenſive took place in the Dutch packets — a paſſport was made neceſſary, for which a fee of 12s. 6d. was demanded. The Engliſh agent at Helvoetſluys, Mr. Hutchinſon, was a man of feeling and gentleneſs of manners, who was not extreme in the demand of the fee, when he ſaw that it would be peculiarly hard on the circumſtances of the traveller. It would be well if the ſame thing could be ſaid of the Harwich agent.

whom,

whom, four hours before, we ſhould neither have known nor noticed in our own country. It is worthy of obſervation, that the attention which fellow-citizens pay to each other increaſes in proportion to the diſtance from the place of their abode. Thus two perſons of the ſame town or county, who never exchanged a word or a look at home, will, in a diſtant county, addreſs each other. If they meet in France or Italy, they will enter into a familiar converſation; but, if chance ſhould bring them to the ſame ſpot in Aſia or America, they will become inſeparable companions, and form a connexion which will terminate only with their lives.

As we ſet our foot on ſhore, we were beſet by a crowd of people, who addreſſed us all at once with great vociferation. When their words became diſtinguiſhable, we found they were deputies from all the inns and hotels of Calais, who, ſingly and collectively, preſſed us to repair to their reſpective houſes. This ſeems a very unneceſſary trouble; for, few perſons arrive in a town without recommendations to ſome particular houſe. M. Deſſin's name is ſo celebrated in England, that we ſhould not have thought we were at Calais had we not been in his hotel. We accordingly put ourſelves under the direction of his *commiſſaire*, who, in the way, conducted us to a *bureau*, where we were obliged to regiſter our names, and the place of our deſtination. Our baggage was ſent to the cuſtom-houſe, to be ſearched, and a fee of three livres * exacted from the *commis*. We ſatisfied the porters, and thought ourſelves clear; when, lo! three or four men came to demand a fee for having touched the top of a fixed ladder while we were getting on ſhore. Some of our countrymen laviſh their money ſo inconſiderately when they are abroad, that it is become extremely difficult to reſiſt a thouſand impoſitions.

Calais was more than a century in the power of the Engliſh, and was retaken by the Duke of Guiſe in 1558. It is well fortified, and its population amounts to 14,000 ſouls. The ſtreets are ſtraight and handſome, and all meet in the ſquare, which is 66 toiſes † long, and 58 broad. The garriſons were formerly quartered upon the inhabitants; but Louis XIV. erected, in 1689, two ſets of barracks for the ſoldiers, near the glacis of the citadel. From Calais a canal has been made to Dunkirk, Gravelines, and St. Omer. There are no ſprings in this town, and the inhabitants are entirely ſupplied with ciſtern-water.

As ſoon as we had made a plentiful dinner, and drunk a few glaſſes of Burgundy and Champagne to our friends in England, a mendicant frier entered the room. He looked ſo ſleek and well-fed, that charity to him ſeemed miſapplied. The idea of the many objects of natural wretchedneſs and infirmity, which were to beſet us on the road with much ſtronger incentives to compaſſion, inclined us to reject the application of this ſon of Indolence. But the ſhade of Yorick ſeemed to ſtand between us and the ſuppliant, and to threaten us, if we were inſenſible to his wants, with the painful recollection that agonized his heart after his refuſal. I had no "tortoiſe ſnuff-box" to give him, as a mark of my penitence, and therefore determined to give him a piece of money. In the mean time I offered him a glaſs of Burgundy. It was the beſt, or rather the deareſt, that Deſſin could give; for, it was at 5 livres 10 ſous a bottle. But the mendicant refuſed the wine with a low bow, which ſeemed to ſay, that he ſought the general comfort of his ſociety, not the gratification of his own appetite. For this inſtance of his diſintereſtedneſs his fee was increaſed. *(To be continued in our next.)*

* A livre is 10d. † A toiſe is 6 feet.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

MUCH has been ſaid in your Magazine both for and againſt the Curates bill, which, impartially conſidered, is a wiſe and benevolent meaſure; and it will probably have a ſalutary effect in promoting reſidence, and preventing an unneceſſary number of perſons from entering into the church, by rendering titles not ſo eaſily attainable. The Curates bill is in ſtrict conformity to the primitive uſage of the church, when biſhops nominated to livings within their reſpective dioceſes, and out of the common ſtock, contributed by the faithful, appointed to each officiating clergyman the means of ſubſiſtence. However pitiable the caſe of Curates in many inſtances may be, I do not know *a ſingle Curate who has not a better ſtipend* than many

many poor rectors and vicars who do their own duty. I am personally acquainted with two vicars who have considerable cure of souls; and the whole income of each, even with Queen Anne's bounty, little exceeds 30*l. per annum*, and one of them has no vicarage-house. Another vicarage in the same neighbourhood is only 5*l.* a year and a goose-gate. *i. e.* the right of turning a goose to feed on the common. Indeed, I had once a vicarage and a rectory, of so small a value together, that, when the Curate was paid his salary, nothing remained *for me* to receive, but, on the contrary, I had repairs and other outgoings *to pay*, exclusive of the expences of institution and induction. The number of poor *livings* (so to call them) is so large, that a worthy Prelate, in a charge delivered at Salisbury about seven years ago (a prelate who has all the interests of religion and humanity so much at heart that they take place of every other concern with him), yet, in his calculation, it must be three hundred years before all the livings under the present amount of 50*l. per annum* are augmented; and, before that period arrives, the calculations of some divines bring us to the *Millennium*, when the Church will be in no need of Queen Anne's bounty.

But these discouragements are foreseen by every clergyman before he becomes one. There are others of a more modern date of far more baneful influence, and which may bring down the Divine displeasure upon this Church and nation; they are evils which, unhappily, the governors of the Church have no power to remedy, and which other powers *will not*. What I mean is the scandalous Simony and sacrilege (all *Simony* being *sacrilege*) in the buying and selling of livings. Our Saviour scourged the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, the only act of violence he ever exercised. *We*, on the contrary, by admitting them in, do make the House of God a den of thieves. The learned Mede has expressly declared his opinion (Works, vol. II. p. 930), that the sacrilege of which the Reformed Churches are guilty will call for a scourge before Antichrist shall go down; and he thinks this scourge may be the *clades testium*, the slaughter of the witnesses, in the Revelation of St. John. Now sacrilege, as to its essence, is destroying the distinction betwixt holy and common. "God enjoins, by Ezekiel, or rather it is divinely predicted in that prophet, speaking of the *future* restoration of the Temple service, that the priests shall teach the people (under the Christian dispensation, which is symbolically represented in chap. xliv. *& seq.*) the difference betwixt holy and common." In chap. xxii. 26—31, of the same prophet, Almighty God declares the causes for which he *will* (*reddam*, says Grotius, not *I have*, as in our translation) pour out "his indignation and the fire of his wrath" upon the land—among which causes we find the following—"her priests have violated my law, and have profaned my holy things; *they have put no difference betwixt the holy and the profane.*" Now, I desire to know whether the buying and selling of the cure of souls be not merchandise, and putting no difference betwixt holy and common? and whether, reasoning by analogy, as Mr. Mede does, the Church of England, or rather the nation, hath not much to answer for, in giving a sanction to such proceedings? Look only into the newspapers of the day, and will you not there see advertised for sale advowsons, next presentations with immediate resignation, or with advantages (a pepper-corn rent of glebe or tithes) equivalent to immediate possession, and a thousand other artifices of law to beguile the conscience? I know the construction of the common-law, that it is no Simony to buy the next presentation of a living that is full. But the common-law is, or ought to be, subject to the law of God, which is itself a part of the law of the land; and, when the common lawyers controul the express law of God, then we may look upon the Divine law as mere blank paper, or *sheep skin*, upon which the attorney is to engross and superinduce what characters he pleases.

This ecclesiastical merchandise will, and does, introduce a laxness of *principle* in other respects. "I bought you, and I will sell you," said old Anthony Henley to his constituents. At this moment I can parallel this parliamentary instance with a similar one in the Church. An attorney bought a couple of livings for his son (who was found incompetent to any profession but the one of a rich incumbent); and the condition required on the part of the patron of one, was, that he should not reside,

nor

nor concern himſelf in the pariſh. *The condition is fulfilled* *. In a vicinage known to the writer of theſe lines more than half the livings have been, or now are, upon ſale. Officers unfit for the army; broken tradeſmen, who have friends to lend them money; apothecaries who have failed of employment from ignorance; attorneys clerks; are, and have been, thus let into the Church, to become the guides of ſouls.

One principal cauſe of the naval glory of England, Mr. Urban, is, that an early education to the ſea, and the knowledge neceſſary to paſs at the Admiralty, are means which every officer finds requiſite to his advancement. Let the ſame method be adopted in the Church, and it will attain ſimilar glory. Proſcribe the ſale of all church-preferment, make every contract abſolutely void which has church-preferment for its object, and you will ſcourge the buyers and ſellers out of the Temple, and render it, what it ſhould be, a houſe of prayer for all nations; and then the prieſts of the temple will be clothed with righteouſneſs. CLERICUS.

*** On a re-peruſal of the letter ſigned CLERICUS MINORIS ORDINIS, it does not anſwer the deſcription of that which we are called on to print by a ſubſequent letter of April 4; which ſtates that the former one was, "to recommend a Committee of Incumbents holding livings under 30l. a year, to ſolicit the governors of Queen Anne's bounty to take meaſures for the more expeditious augmentation of their poor livings."—We regret the diſappointment, and requeſt another copy.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

I BEG, through your means, to addreſs a few lines to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; and I make no doubt it will produce an effect equal to the Curates' Bill, which, I preſume to conclude, is in great meaſure owing to the numerous accounts given in your Magazine of the diſgraceful ſtate of the inferior clergy in this country.

To the Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty.

The Curates bill lately paſſed has given a very general ſatisfaction to the Clergy of that deſcription, if we may exempt from that claſs thoſe who, by augmenting their cures with Queen Anne's bounty, have made them benefices, though they cannot claim the advantages of rectors or vicars, having, as it is ſaid, no right to church-yard or ſurplice fees, Eaſter-offerings, &c. There are many in an unpleaſant predicament on this account; and, where they have no rectory or vicarage, or, at leaſt, the Curacy of ſome neighbouring pariſh where there is a houſe, are worſe than a Curate who has a houſe to live in; and ſome indeed with leſs ſalary than Curates of non reſident Clergy.

It is humbly hoped, therefore, that the Governors will be pleaſed to allow 4 or 5 *per cent.* until purchaſes can be found; which, if they are completed, will not produce the ſame advantage to thoſe lately augmented as to thoſe augmented 50, 60, 70, or 80 years ſince. when 200l. bought eſtates which now produce 20l. *per annum*; and, though that ſum will not, at this time, purchaſe 10l *per annum*, the former receive 10l. *per cent.* the latter only 2l. *per cent.* till they can find a purchaſe.

I underſtand, from an account of that fund publiſhed 1720, the Governors did at one time allow 4 or 5 *per cent.*; and, as the ſum in hand muſt be immenſe, it would not injure the royal bounty, nor the intention of thoſe reſpectable benefactors who have left ſums and eſtates for increaſing the income of the poor Clergy. Many of theſe benefices, *i. e.* augmented cures, are now much under 40l. *per annum*; and, though now they are annexed to livings by this laſt act of parliament, ſhould they be ſeparated, and a clergyman having nothing beſides one of theſe, without houſe, the rent of one will take half his income; the duty be performed at unreaſonable hours, or perhaps totally neglected; Curates in general, according to the laſt bill, being much better paid, although all the perpetual cures are now ſaid to be 30l. *per annum*, or upwards.

There would be no great difficulty in demonſtrating a more judicious, more uſeful, and more permanent, method of managing Queen Anne's Bounty, and improving every benefice, by the end of this century, to 100l. *per annum*, without violating the preſent laws. But at preſent, with all reſpect to the Governors and Directors, it is humbly prayed, that the augmented cures, or benefices, may, by increaſe of intereſt, or in any other mode they ſhall think better, increaſe the ſtipend equal at leaſt with other cures

* Is not this buying his ſtock, and ſelling his conſcience?

cures, according to this bill, and more explicitly declare and point out their claim to church-yards, Easter-offerings, and surplice-fees; all which, as well as a place of abode, are at present withheld from the Curates of a great many augmented cures, or, as by the last act, are now by law determined to be benefices vacating rectory or vicarage. A PERPETUAL CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

I HAVE long wished to say a few words in reply to V. and B. p. 816 of your last volume.

1st. If Dissenting-ministers are allowed to exchange the pulpit for the bar, and the Established Clergy are denied the same privilege, it is hard indeed! and ought to be enquired into; but I hope the refusal that occasioned this complaint was rather *particular* than *general*. I am an old man, sir, as you well know; and remember the late Rev. Mr. Madan exchanging the bar for the pulpit of the Established Church. Query, What objection against [illegible] and request an instance of any party that has had such impediment thrown in his way.

2dly. I heartily accord with V. and B. in regulating the sale of arsenick (and, indeed, of every other poisonous drug), which might be thus easily done; by the Legislature obliging every *vender* to make out a regular bill of parcels for the same, and sending it home to the house of the *buyer*.

3dly. That the physician *should receive his fee before he writes*, because the lawyer does before he pleads, is a case not at all similar; for, I never heard of a counsel receiving his fee before he had been instructed in the whole evidence (either from plaintiff or defendant), from which he makes his brief accordingly; then comes the fee: so that he writes *before* he receives *his fee*. Q. E. D.

To pay a physician on his bare enquiry into the case, would be premature with a witness, as the prescription is often a *quietus*, and in that case there is no return of cash. But a counsel, in case of award, or non-trial, I believe, returns the whole, or at least a part, of the fee. But this I submit to better judges. H. DE BRITAIN.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

THE church at Linton, in Cambridgeshire, has undergone a thorough repair. The chancel is enlarged, and extended about six feet farther into the body of the church. The two cedar pillars by which the communion-table was supported are removed toward the centre of the arch, and two magnificent marble supporters of the best and most modern carved work (by Christopher Rein) are substituted in their room. The whole altar-piece is new; one of the most striking remnants of Gothic architecture supposed to be known. The steeple is heightened to about ten feet, so that the isle is now in a parallel line with the altar. What materially adds to the beauty of this church is a picture of the Blessed Virgin Mary, executed with all the elegance of antient performances. D. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

THE eminently-learned Bp. Newcome, p. 300, was promoted to his first see, that of Dromore, in March 1766. Was not this some time after the conversation between Drs. Johnson and Maxwell, referred to in the Preface to Boswell's Life of Johnson? Dr. M's acquaintance with Dr. J. commenced in 1754; when was he recalled to Ireland on a point of *duty*? Might not the primate Stone be the bishop so faintly commended by Johnson? He certainly was not distinguished by his professional learning. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

I MUST beg the favour of you to inform your ingenious correspondent, that I did my tiles, which were almost new, with the composition he recommended to make them appear like slate. But, I am sorry to say, when the frost set in before Christmas, they almost all peeled off, particularly to the North.

Yours, &c. C. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 19.

IN the first *note*, p. 250, we should read "vol. LVIII. p. 792." The "connubial medal" in vol. LXV. p. 474, still remains without explanation.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

*** Mrs. NOTCLIFFE DALTON, of York, asks, In what year did Sir Peyton Ventris, who was chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1689, die? What descendants he left, and are any now remaining? She adds, that any account of Dr. Henry Parsons, M. D. (who married a Miss Whiteling, of Ipswich, a sister of Lady Ventris), and of his family, if transmitted immediately to her at York, would be rewarded.

Mr.

1. Llan Beblic Church. NE.

2. Abbeſs Roding Church. S.E.

3. Elsineur Castle. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Shropſhire, Jan.* 10.

INCLOSED (*plate I. fig.* 1.) is a drawing of Llan Beblic church, near Caernarvon, North Wales. The account of it is taken from Mr. Pennant's tour in Wales.

"The mother church of Caernarvon, about half a mile S.E. of the town, is called Llan Beblic, being dedicated to St. Peblic, or Publicius (according to our hiſtorians), ſon of Maxen Wledig (Maximus the tyrant), and his wife Helen, daughter of Eulaf. It is ſaid that he retired from the world, and took a religious habit. Richard the Second beſtowed this church and the chapel of Caernarvon on the nuns of St. Mary's, in Cheſter, in conſideration of their poverty. I find, in the recital of another charter of the ſame prince, that his grandfather Edward III. had beſtowed on thoſe religious the advowſon of Llangathen, in Caermarthenſhire; both which on the diſſolution were annexed to the ſee of Cheſter, and remain to this day under the patronage of the Biſhop of Cheſter.—In the church of Llan Beblic is the tomb of a ſon of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn, who died 1587, and Margaret, daughter of John Wynne ap Meredith. Their figures are in white marble, lying on a mat admirably carved. He is in armour; ſhe has on a ſhort quilted ruff, and quilted ruffles at her wriſts, in a long gown, and a faſh round her waiſt."

Yours, &c. CARACTACUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

ABBESS RODING (*fig.* 2.) is diſtant from Chelmsford 11 miles, from Ongar 6, and from Epping 11. It was called *Abbeſs* from a manor in it and the advowſon of the church belonging to the abbeſs of Barking. The lands in this pariſh are of a heavy ſoil; the houſes few in number. The manors it contains are thoſe of Abbeſs hall, Rookwood hall, and Berwick Bernes, or Berners.

Abbeſs hall ſtands behind the church. This manor continued in Barking abbey till the time of the ſuppreſſion; King Henry VIII. ſold it to Robert Cherſey; and it is now the property of Eliab Harvey, eſq. of Chigwell, Eſſex.

Rookwood hall, a venerable old manſion formerly (but now a farm-houſe), to which there belonged an extenſive park, ſtands nearly a mile South-weſt of the church, took its name from ſome antient owners, and is the property of Mr. Mills.

Berwick Berners is a hamlet in this pariſh, the manſion of which ſtands about half a mile North-eaſt of the church. A conſtable is choſen for this hamlet, who attends at Dunmow, which cauſes it to be reputed in that hundred. It belongs to Tho. Brand, eſq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordſhire. The preſent rector is the Rev. Mr Dver.

The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is of one pace with the chancel; the whole tiled. A wooden belfry, with a ſmall ſpire upon it, contains three bells. The monuments it contains are, one againſt the left hand ſide of the Eaſt wall to the memory of Sir Gamaliel Capel; the effigies of their nine children are placed beneath thoſe of their own in a poſture of devotion. The other is a ſmaller monument, in which is the half-length figure of Lady Luckyn under a ſmall canopy. She is repreſented in a ſtudious poſture, with her head reclining on her right-hand, and her left holding a book open. Behind this figure is the repreſentation of two angels with a crown of glory, which they are juſt going to put upon her head. X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13, 1796.

HEREWITH I tranſmit you (*fig.* 3.) a view of Elſineur caſtle in Denmark (now generally known in that country by the name of *Cronenburg* caſtle), intereſting to us Engliſhmen on three different accounts: as being the ſpot where our immortal Shakſpeare has founded the ſcene of the royal ghoſt in the tragedy of Hamlet; as being the place where our unfortunate Matilda was confined previouſly to her being conveyed to Stade by Admiral Macbride; and as, by levying the toll of the Sound, raiſing from our extenſive Commerce the beſt revenue of the Daniſh crown*.

The ſquare tower at the Eaſtern corner was the priſon of the injured queen; and from the platform of it had ſhe uſed to bewail her fate, and caſt her ſtreaming eyes towards her native land. The view here repreſented fronts the South; but the Northern aſpect, which is the entrance, is more magnificent. The kings of Denmark formerly reſided pretty much at this caſtle, the apartments of which are numerous and ſpacious, and were once very richly furniſhed; but, in 1668, it was

* 174,000l. annually by Britiſh ſhips only.

was taken and pillaged by the Swedes, who carried away the furniture, among which were ſeveral ſtatues of maſſy ſilver; ſince which time it has become neglected, and there is nothing remaining of its former ſplendour but a few very indifferent pictures. The outworks are tolerably ſtrong, conſiſting of a wet ditch, and ramparts in the modern ſtyle of fortification; and the inſide of the caſtle forms a handſome quadrangle, not unlike ſome of our old colleges. It is under the command of a governor, who has handſome lodgings on the Eaſtern ſide, and is garriſoned ſuitably to the importance of its ſituation. The higher tower in the view is the belfry of the chapel, which is dark, and has nothing intereſting in it; and, although there are ſeveral convicts kept here to improve and repair the fortifications, yet the neglected ſtate of the ramparts, and the melancholy ſhade of the thick trees around them, with the ſullen grandeur of the edifice, render it one of thoſe places where the imagination is moſt likely to conjure up a ghoſt. This idea would preſent itſelf even at noon-day; what might not then fancy work at thickeſt gloom of night?

An admirer of our great Poet, on ſeeing this place, will hardly be perſuaded but that he muſt have viſited the ſpot where he has laid that ſcene which has ſo often terrified and delighted the lovers of the drama. The Danes however, by-the-bye, inſiſt upon it that the ſtory of Hamlet is all a fiction. Had I been told ſo before I had ſeen Elſineur, I might have been inclined to have credited them; but, ſince I have viſited this caſtle, I feel myſelf unwilling to believe it ſo.

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z. &c.

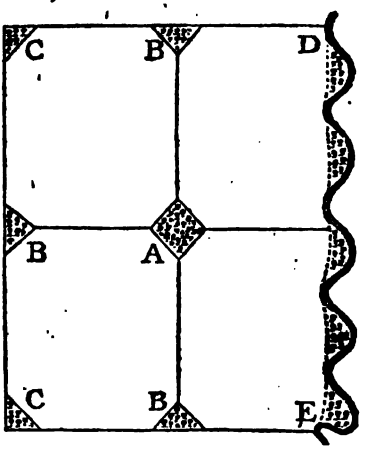
Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your very informing publication, to enquire of ſome one of your numerous correſpondents the moſt radical preventive for the very unſightly appearance, and uncleanly effect, of the caſts of earth-worms on gravel-walks? I have tried a ſolution of ſea-ſalt in water in proportion of about a quarter of a peck to four gallons. Pouring this on the gravel in a ſmall court-yard by a water pot, after a very heavy ſhower, it brought ſeveral worms to the ſurface, which were deſtroyed. But this remedy, which I found to be merely *ornary*, is alſo too coſtly for *extenſive* application, or even for *frequent* repetition on a *ſmall* ſcale. Perhaps a cheaper may be known to ſome one under whoſe inſpection this may fall; which, if he will kindly communicate it in your next Publication, will much oblige, M. N. *Clericus Eſſexienſis.*

HINTS for PROPAGATING TIMBER.

(*Continued from p.* 215.)

LET the following figure repreſent the plot of part of an incloſed eſtate, or rather what is to be incloſed.



At the interſections of the lines, as at A, let the hedges be turned into ſuch a direction that, inſtead of making four angles, they may incloſe a ſquare ſpot. Suppoſe it to be one ſquare chain, or four perches, in length and breadth within the outſide line of demarcation; this would allow the outſide row of trees within the hedge to be about 50 feet; and, ſuppoſing five trees to be planted in each row, this in a full ſquare clump will hold 25 trees at 12½ feet aſunder in each row; and the interſtices may be uſefully filled up in the quincunx order with plants of ſuch kinds for ſtooling as form the moſt profitable underwoods of the country. If it ſhould be ſaid that I have not allowed ſpace enough for my timber-trees to attain any perfection of bulk, the matter may be eaſily remedied by taking a few out when they are come up to a uſeful ſize; and it will produce an advantage in another reſpect, by drawing up thoſe that are left to a greater length of ſtem. The quicking in ſuch ſpots would be a mere trifle in extra labour and ſets; and there would be a ſaving in mounding

to

to protect the quicks, becauſe the inſide of thoſe ſmall incloſures would want none. I could enlarge greatly on adopting the moſt proper ſorts of timber for the different ſoils; but, as every gentleman and huſbandman may, by a little obſervation, be able to chooſe properly for himſelf, I ſhall not here enlarge. With a little attention and labour for the firſt few years, there might ſoon be produced ſuch a vaſt number of thoſe little clumps as would not only be highly ornamental to an eſtate, but likewiſe, in the courſe of a few years, would furniſh ſome valuable reſources for timber. Where circumſtances will not admit a proprietor's taking in the four angles to form a ſquare, it might be very well to incloſe triangular pieces, as at B or C. Thus, by confining plantations into the angular parts of incloſures, the hedges would not be incommoded, and the old complaint, of *obſtructions to the ſun and air from rows of trees in hedges*, would be entirely done away. Where incloſures are bounded by brooks, or other watercourſes, running in very crooked directions, as from D to E, the hooks, which are ſeldom productive of good herbage, might be very profitably appropriated to raiſing timber, or woods of the aquatic kinds; the true value and uſes of ſome of which want to be better known, and more properly eſteemed. *Alders*, and all the ſorts of *potatoes*, thrive amazingly in ſuch ſituations, and the fall of their leaves do but little damage. In boggy bottoms, *alders* yield more profit, if kept fenced and cut for ſtooling, than any other wood whatever. In eight or nine years after the firſt cutting they will produce large poles, which, if barked while green, will make good rafters, rails, or hurdles, &c.; and poplars would do the ſame; but the poplar, or arbele, rather ſeems preferable as a timber. The poplar-kinds, it is well known, are not only of quick growth, but the board ſawed from them is quite as good for many uſes as the white deal; and, when barked green, and well ſeaſoned, makes very good building-timber for light buildings. All the aquatic kinds of wood for any kind of timber uſe ought always to be barked while green. I cannot here omit one conſideration which ſtamps a peculiar value upon the arbele, which is its incombuſtibility; for, though it is ſo light a wood when dry, yet it yields ſo reluctantly to fire, that it may be charred to a coal before it will flame out. I much wiſh to ſee the Lombardy poplar more planted; it is a tree of beautiful growth; and, I am well aſſured, would turn to much profit if planted upon moiſt lands, and properly managed. They need not be planted more than 10 or 11 feet aſunder, as they are very aſpiring, and never form a ſpreading head. If planted in clumps, and properly ſhredded up while young, they will grow as ſtrait and taper as a may-pole. I doubt not but they would make good maſts, as they are very tough, and, when dry, are remarkably ſtiff and light: however, it is certain they would make good building-ſtuff, and the beſt of rails for incloſure. It being alſo a tree of rapid growth, the planting them would be attended with great advantage as well as utility. I have one plant which, at nine years growth from the nurſery-bed, is between 40 and 50 feet high. But I fear I ſhall become tedious; therefore, I will only juſt propoſe to the conſideration of any one, who may be inclined to appropriate a portion of his land to planting, whether he ought not to allot a place to the venerable majeſty of the foreſt, and thereby endeavour to perpetuate the good heart of oak of Old England; to the proſperity of which (howſoever inſignificant my endeavours may be) none can be a more hearty well-wiſher than

Yours, &c. T. WOOLSTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, March* 6.

IN the ninety-ſecond paper of the Adventurer there is given a criticiſm on the Paſtorals of Virgil, which is diſtinguiſhed by the ſignature under which Dr. Johnſon wrote in that publication, and which bears evident marks of his pen. The diſlike which that great man entertained for this ſpecies of compoſition is now well known, though, perhaps, at the time the Adventurer came out, it was not ſo notorious. His obſervations on the nature of paſtoral poetry, in his Lives of Pope and of Philips, prove that he had no reliſh for it, however natural might be its deſcriptions, or however elegant its matter. He condemned it as puerile and unintereſting, as repreſenting ſcenes which never exiſt in real life, and as precluding by its very deſign the more ſublime and bold attempts of

genius

genius. I am not now about to enter into a vindication of Paſtoral Poetry; but it is impoſſible not to obſerve that this mode of eſtimation is extremely unjuſt. It is calling in *that* as a ſtandard or criterion of excellence, to which the particular thing in queſtion advances no pretenſions, and by which of courſe it cannot fairly be judged. Compared with Epic or Lyric poetry, Paſtoral compoſition is doubtleſs in its nature very inferior. But the aim of Paſtoral poetry is not to elevate or ſurprize, to effervеſce with unexpected tranſitions of paſſion, or to ſwell out with magnificent grandeur of thought. It aſpires not to the higher efforts of genius. On the contrary, it profeſſes to be plain, ſimple, and natural; to be a vehicle in which the beauties of rural ſituation, and the habits of rural life, may be accurately depicted. With this deſign, though it be not capable of thoſe great diſplays which the other kinds of poetry afford, yet it affords ſcope to the delineation of character, and the richneſs of deſcription. What ſo elegant as the repreſentation of country ſimplicity, or ſo intereſting as the exuberance of country imagery? There may be thoſe who doubt the exiſtence of the one, or the beauty of the other. They who paſs their days in the ſmoke, and among the corrupt manners, of the metropolis, may queſtion whether there be an air more pure, or a mode of life more upright, than what they hourly experience. But ſuch feelings are, I truſt, entirely artificial. Nature will ever poſſeſs admirers among thoſe who are converſant with her works; and, as it is the taſk, and the ſole taſk, of Paſtoral poetry to exhibit Nature in her moſt ſimple attire, I think that it can neither be deemed viſionary in its repreſentations, nor without merit in its performances.

As it may fairly be ſuppoſed that the obſervations of Dr. Johnſon in the Adventurer were written under the ſame prejudice of mind which was afterwards made known to the world in his Lives of the Poets; it is not to be wondered at that they partook of ſeverity towards the object of their criticiſm. Such a ſuppoſition alſo will, I hope, juſtify the author of theſe remarks in contending with an authority ſo great, and ſo revered, as that of the learned Lexicographer. It is of conſequence, that erroneous and unjuſt aſſertions ſhould not be aſſented to under the authority of great names; and he, ſurely, performs ſome ſervice to the Literary World, who reſcues learned merit from frivolous imputations and unfounded aſſertions.

In the paper to which I allude, Dr. Johnſon allows to two productions only of the rural Muſe of Virgil any conſiderable ſhare of merit. The eight others, he ſays, are liable, either wholly or in part, to great objections. In ſupport of this opinion, he regularly examines them each by each. As I purpoſe to ſhew that his obſervations are miſtaken, I will follow him in the order in which he has conſidered them.

"The ſecond eclogue," he remarks, "though we ſhould forget the great charge againſt it, which, I am afraid, can never be refuted, might have periſhed without any diminution of the praiſe of its author; for, I know not that it contains one affecting ſentiment or pleaſing deſcription, or one paſſage that ſtrikes the imagination, or awakens the paſſions."

I will not remark on the uncharitableneſs with which the Doctor has preſumed, without any examination, that this great charge cannot be refuted. It is not to my purpoſe now to enter into a trial of our Poet on this ſerious imputation; but juſtice compels me to obſerve, that it is more than probable that, as Virgil is known to have copied from Theocritus in many of his Paſtorals, this alſo was an imitation of his model, and not meant as an expreſſion of his own ſentiments. This ſuppoſition is greatly ſtrengthened by the uniform accounts handed down to us of the purity and chaſtity of his life. If, however, it ſhould be rejected, the ſpirit of truth and candour will allow, that Virgil is now accuſed, as it were, on an *ex-poſt-facto* law. The world at that time was not enlightened by the wiſdom, nor bleſſed by the purity, of the Chriſtian diſpenſation. The depravity of Heathen morals was without ſhame or diſguiſe, becauſe the ignorance of the Heathen world, on the great ſubjects of moral duty and true philoſophy, was almoſt without meaſure. Where crimes are indiſtinctly defined, and ſcarcely regarded in a bad ſenſe, the commiſſion of them can involve no great degree of turpitude; where they are openly avowed, and deliberately celebrated, we ſhould pity rather the lamentable ſtate of the times than

than be indignant at the atrocious conduct of the agent. In truth, I know not a ſtronger inſtance of the ineſtimable benefit which the world has received, from the pure and perfect precepts of the Chriſtian religion, than the happy reformation which reflections on this unfortunate ſubject naturally ſuggeſt to us as having taken place among its diſciples.

But, whatever our ſenſations may be on the ſubject of this eclogue, and the flagitious propenſity which it may betray in its author, our moral indignation ought not ſurely to blind our critical faculties; nor, becauſe it may bereave Virgil of his generally-ſuppoſed character, as a man of pure integrity of life, ought it to deprive him alſo of his acknowledged excellence as a poet of admirable talents. Yet ſuch is the ſentence of Dr. Johnſon. He allows to this Paſtoral neither the merit of ſentiment or deſcription, of touching the imagination, or affecting the paſſion. He ſtrips it bare of every requiſite which it ought to poſſeſs as a Paſtoral compoſition. He reduces it to a level with the works of the moſt incorrigible blockheads, and virtually repreſents it to be ſuch a one as, in thoſe days, Bavius or Mævius might have written; or, in our times, Eſte, Boaden, or Merry, might be competent to produce.

This ſentence cannot be ſupported by a reference to the Paſtoral. On the contrary, I think, no reader of taſte can be inſenſible to the beauties which a peruſal of it diſplays; beauties which are as varied and ſtriking, I had almoſt ſaid, as any which occur in the other productions of his rural muſe, but which, at leaſt, need only to be pointed out to be univerſally acknowledged.

The complaints of Corydon break out in the following abrupt and natural manner:

"O crudelis Alexi nihil mea carmina curas?
Nil noſtri miſereré? mori me denique cogis.
Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant; [tos;
Nunc virides etiam occultant ſpineta lacer-
Theſtylis et rapido feſſis meſſoribus æſtu
Allia ſerpyllumque herbas contundit olentes:
At mecum raucis, tua dum veſtigia luſtro,
Sole ſub ardenti reſonant arbuſta cicadis."

He then enumerates his riches and ruſtic property:

"Mille meæ Siculis errant in montibus agnæ:
Lac mihi non æſtate novum, non frigore, deſit."

He vindicates the comlineſs of his form by an apt alluſion;

"Nec ſum adeo informis: nuper me in littore vidi, [Daphnim,
Cùm placidum ventis ſtaret mare; non ego
Judice metuam, ſi nunquam fallat imago."

Suddenly he paints to himſelf the felicity of humble life with the object of his wiſhes;

"O tantum libeat mecum tibi ſordida rura
Atque humiles habitare caſas, et figere cervos, [bibiſco!"
Hædorumque gregem viridi compellere

His ſkill in ſinging, and the gifts which he has prepared for Alexis, are next deſcribed. He enhances the value of the pipe by mentioning the ſenſations of his competitor on the occaſion of Damætas beſtowing it on him:

——— "Invidit ſtultus Amyntas."

The deſcription of the chaplet of flowers is in a ſtrain of the moſt melliſluous verſification. He promiſes to add to it himſelf by gathering fruits:

"Ipſe ego cana legam tenera lanugine mala,
Caſtaneaſque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis amabat. [que pomo;
Addam cerea pruna; et honos erit huic quo-
Et vos O lauri carpam, et te proxima myrte;
Sic poſitæ quoniam ſuaves miſcetis odores."

It is impoſſible not to remark in the ſecond line the trait of Nature which is ſhewn in the recommendation of the nuts. The ſole circumſtance of Amaryllis having liked them Corydon ſeems to think an infallible proof of their goodneſs, and that it will of itſelf enſure to them a favourable acceptance. A modern poet would have launched out into the elegance of their flavour, a deſcription of the country they grew in, and the diſtance they were brought from. *Mea quas Amaryllis amabat* is ten times more eloquent and expreſſive. It is by touches like this that the poet of genius is diſtinguiſhed from the literary mechanick.

But Corydon ſoon recollects that,

——— "Nec munera curat Alexis;
Nec, ſi muneribus certes, concedat ſolas."

He then abandons himſelf to deſpair;

"Eheu! quid volui miſero mihi? floribus Auſtrum
Perditus, et liquidis immiſi fontibus apros.
Quem fugis, ah demens! habitarunt di quoque ſylvas, [arces,
Dardaniuſque Paris. Pallas, quas condidit,
Ipſa colat, nobis placeant ante omnia ſylvæ."

The change of paſſion in theſe lines is excellently deſcribed. He arraigns his folly in the mentioning of his gifts, in

in which he would be ſo eaſily exceeded by Ilias, by the beautiful illuſtration of having himſelf deſtroyed his flowers by a tempeſt, and polluted his fountains by wild beaſts. He then flies to the woods, conſoles himſelf that they are the habitation of the gods, and leaves to Pallas the quiet and undiſturbed enjoyment of her cities.

At length he ſobers, and becomes more temperate. The coming night reſtores ſerenity of mind. He recollects that he has left his work unfiniſhed, and reſolves for the future to apply himſelf to uſeful induſtry:

" Ah! Corydon, Corydon, quæ te dementia cepit!
Semiputata tibi frondoſa vitis in ulmo eſt.
Quin tu aliquid ſaltem potius, quorum indiget uſus,
Vimina mollique paras detexere junco?
Invenies alium, ſi te hic faſtidit, Alexim."

In the ſecond of theſe lines there is an alluſion to a precept of heathen ſuperſtition, which may be ſuppoſed to operate in the mind of Corydon as an incentive to more induſtrious purſuits. *Diis ex imputatâ vitæ ne libante* is enumerated among the laws of Numa; and of ſuch conſequence was the due obſervance of this rule ſuppoſed to be, that whoſoever infringed it was ſaid to be puniſhed with madneſs.

This eclogue deſcribes with ſingular felicity the rage and fury of the love with which Corydon was inflamed. It abounds with frequent ebullitions of paſſion, and ſtrong expreſſions of feeling. It poſſeſſes not much of the tameneſs of ſentiment; for, its characteriſtic is eagerneſs and ardour. Its deſcriptions are, therefore, ſhort but rapid, preſenting to the mind the ideas of the poet by bold and abrupt figures rather than by ſmooth and equable diffuſion. Some part is borrowed from Theocritus, Idyll. XI. In the paſſage in which Corydon defends the beauty of his perſon, from having ſeen himſelf in the ſea, the ſimilar circumſtance which the Sicilian bard relates of Polyphemus immediately occurs. In this particular, Virgil ſeems not to have imitated with his uſual judgement. The Cyclops might with propriety be repreſented as beholding himſelf in the ſea; but it is more probable that a ſhepherd would uſe a river or a fountain for that purpoſe. Such a fault is, however, a relative imperfection only. Whether Corydon ſaw himſelf in the ocean or in a brook, his own image would have been equally reflected. The concluſion, therefore, is the ſame; and the thought is equally elegant and equally juſt.

I hope by the preceding remarks that I have reſcued the ſecond Paſtoral of the Mantuan Poet from the heavy reproaches of Dr. Johnſon. On a future occaſion I truſt that, with your permiſſion, Mr. Urban, I may be able to prove alſo, that the other rural compoſitions of Virgil are not ſo deſtitute of merit as the Doctor has deſcribed them to be. ALBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Mark's day.*

THE late learned and pious Mr. Wogan, in his Eſſay on the proper Leſſons of the Church of England (vol. II. p. 475, of the 2d edition), concludes a note on the 20th verſe of the 6th chapter of the Epiſtle to the Romans with the following words:

" So that it plainly contains the doctrine of FREE-WILL, agreeable to the ſenſe of our own Church and the doctrine of the primitive Fathers."

And then ſubjoins,

" *This is farther explained in the note* in our expoſition *of the Epiſtle to the Romans* now in MS."

From the general tenour of Mr. Wogan's principles in the abovementioned Eſſay, there is much reaſon to ſuppoſe, that his "Expoſition" muſt ſtand clear of that horrid doctrine of abſolute unconditional predeſtination and election of ſome to eternal life, as held by John Calvin and his diſciples; and of its concomitant, the abſolute unconditional rejection and conſignment of others to eternal torments; I ſay, it muſt ſtand clear of this blaſphemous hereſy on the one hand, and of the Pelagian doctrine, of man's ability to ſave himſelf without the grace of God, on the other.

The former of theſe hereſies, in my opinion, has two moſt pernicious effects; for, beſide offering violence to every attribute of a holy and juſt God, it tends to raiſe ſome men to the higheſt pitch of fanatic preſumption, and to depreſs others into the horrors of deſpair. Beſide this, ſuch doctrine, being aſſumed as though it were taught in the Holy Scriptures, diſpoſes many ſerious Deiſts (and ſuch there undoubtedly are) to reject the whole Bible revelation.

It is obvious enough to all diligent and unprejudiced enquirers into primitive antiquity, that ſuch doctrine was never received for orthodox among the primitive Fathers; neither was it received by the Church of England at her *firſt* reformation from Popery, in the 2d and 3d year of Edward VI. (whatever Mr. Toplady has aſſerted to the contrary), nor until John Calvin and his aſſociates were ſuffered to intermeddle in it in the 5th and 6th years of the ſame reign. From that time, indeed, cruel *Calviniſm*, political as well as theological, became faſhionable in England, and ſoon after in Scotland too. There it was preſently ſtirred up by John Knox and his mob-abettors into all the enormities of devaſtation, ſedition, and open rebellion.

It is well worthy to be remembered with what infernal zeal and diligence the emiſſaries of the Court of Rome, in Queen Elizabeth's time, ſtirred up every evil principle that is in fallen man to accompliſh their maxim, *divide et impera*. And, no ſooner were Church and State overturned by the rebellion in 1641, and K. Charles I. murdered, than theſe men aſſumed the garb and character of Puritans, Independents, Quakers, &c. &c.; for, Proteus-like, they changed their form as often as they found it convenient to ſerve their purpoſes. And it was no uncommon thing for the ſame identical Jeſuit to celebrate maſs in the morning in a Popiſh chapel; and, in the afternoon, in a Quaker's or Independent meeting, to rant away, and rail at the poor oppreſſed Church of England, and her rites and ſervices, as altogether Popiſh and idolatrous. Neither is the number and variety of hereſies in the leaſt diminiſhed in theſe our days either in England or Scotland, nor likely to be ſo until the ſecond coming of our Lord.

But, leaving this, let us return to Mr. Wogan, who is, indeed, not always perfectly conſiſtent with himſelf; yet, notwithſtanding this, the "Expoſition" enquired after muſt be a valuable *deſideratum*, and ſo would a judicious memoir of his life and writings. Such a publication from the pen of ſome ſurviving friend would be highly gratifying to many of your

INQUISITIVE READERS.

P. S. The firſt edition of Mr. Wogan's Eſſay was publiſhed without a name in 1754, and the ſecond with his name in 1764; both in 4 vols. 8vo.

Epitaph to the Memory of Mrs. SCOTT, *Wife of Major* John Scott, *inſcribed on a beautiful Grey Marble Slab on a Tomb in the Church-yard of* Bromley, Kent. *Said to be written by the Major himſelf.*

"Beneath this ſtone
are interred
the mortal remains
of ELIZA SCOTT,
wife of Major John Scott,
of this pariſh.
She was born on the 19th April, 1746,
and died
on the 26th October, 1796,
in the 51ſt year of her age.
Though afflicted for ſeveral years
with the diſorder
which put a period
to her life,
ſhe had for many months paſt
been unuſually well and chearful.
On Friday, the 21ſt October,
while ſitting with her huſband
and two of her children
at dinner,
ſhe was ſuddenly taken ill.
The pain which ſhe ſuſtained
was as violent
as it was unexpected.
She bore it with exemplary fortitude
and Chriſtian reſignation,
and retained the full poſſeſſion
of her faculties
almoſt to the lateſt hour
of her exiſtence.
After taking a moſt ſolemn
and affecting leave
of her huſband
and her children;
after giving her directions,
or expreſſing her wiſhes,
on every point that had a relation
to her worldly concerns,
remembering at that aweful moment
the poor and the needy,
to whom ſhe had ever been
a generous benefactreſs;
after expreſſing her humble,
though confident, hope
of a bleſſed immortality,
ſhe reſigned her ſoul
to the will of her Creator,
and expired,
without a pang
or a ſigh,
on the fifth day of her illneſs.
In a world where none
are faultleſs
perfection is ſought for
in vain.
But her virtues
were many, uſeful, and active.

She

She was a faithful
and an affectionate wife;
a careful
and a tender mother;
a humane and a charitable woman.
Her failings,
whatever they were,
affected herſelf alone.
Sanct calcanda via lethi."

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, May* 4.

FOR the ſatisfaction of thoſe readers who have been educated at this ſeminary, and have never ſeen it ſince, I ſend an account of the improvements the univerſity and different colleges are engaged in planning and executing. The greateſt, which falls on the univerſity, is the new ſtreet (now Trumpington), which will be entirely re-built juſt double the preſent breadth, commencing below St. John's college, and extending beyond Peterhouſe, near three-quarters of a mile in length. To further this plan, the old building of Caius college will be pulled down, as likewiſe the lodge of King's, and a great part of Bene't college. The colleges in this ſtreet, and the repairs and alterations they will undergo, are theſe: St. John's college to be faced with ſtone, and the chapel re-built according to a plan of Mr. Wood, under whoſe directions the bridge of that college is now rebuilding. It is propoſed to re-build the univerſity library, and erect a muſeum; but the diſſenſions of different heads of houſes on theſe improvements has left this totally undecided. King's college will be augmented with two beautiful new buildings, one in the Grecian ſtyle, to correſpond with the preſent, the other in the Gothic, to correſpond with the chapel; both after the plan of the celebrated Mr. Wyatt. Bene't college is to be rebuilt according to the plan of Sir Jacob Downing, and, after him to be named Downing college*. Theſe form all the alterations belonging to this ſtreet. Trinity-hall only, ſituated in Wrangham-ſtreet, beſides theſe, will receive any alterations which are occaſioned by the four new fellowſhips founded for the ſuperannuated ſcholars of Merchant-tailors ſchool. This latter foundation has indeed but *juſt* received the privileges aforementioned, as Dr. Jowett had been very active for ſome time in endeavouring to prevent this addition. Should any plan be fixed upon by the heads reſpecting the new library and muſeum, there will neceſſarily be erected new ſchools; but, as theſe will be ſituated in a back ſtreet, they will not add to the grandeur of the new one. All theſe improvements, which are now begun, will be completed in about ſeven years; and, ſurely, there is cauſe for the ſons of *Alma Mater* to exult in anticipating the day when their ſiſter-univerſity muſt be *neceſſitated* to acknowledge their *inferiority* in *every* reſpect.

Yours, &c. S. T. D.

* We believe this to be a miſtake. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 24.

TURNING over the pages of ſome of the latter years of your Magazine, I perceive ſome queries unanſwered, to which I am enabled to give ſome ſmall information.

Vol. LX. p. 447. The arms enquired after by Senex are doubtleſs thoſe of *Jackſon*.

Vol. LXII. p. 104. A correſpondent aſks, by what claim the late Sir Geo. Henry Liddell ſucceeded to the title of baronet on the death of the late Lord Ravenſworth? He was his nephew, ſon of his lordſhip's brother Thomas, and only ſurviving great-grandſon of Sir Henry, the third baronet. His claim was conſequently indiſputable.

Vol. LXIV. p. 31. Enquiry is made after the family of *Wyche*. Sir Cyril, the firſt and only baronet, died in 1756, in the dutchy of Holſtein, and with him the title became extinct.

Vol. LXV. p. 299. Information is deſired of the family of Sidley, of Great Chart, in Kent, baronets. It is there ſaid to have been extinct when the Baronetage of 1741 was publiſhed. In the Index to that publication it is by miſtake ſaid to be ſo, though inſerted in the body of the work. It ſhould have been the Sidleys of Ailesford, in Kent, baronets, that, inſtead of this, ſhould have been there marked as extinct. Sir Charles Sidley, of Great Chart, ſurvived many years after 1741, and was a journeyman-upholſter in the city of London 1741; but when he died I know not. D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

YOUR account of Mr. Dyer's Poems, p. 323, having induced me to peruſe them; I obſerve that you have left unnoticed one part of the note on the learned Oriental ſt.

"To

I think this will make a pleasing variety. J. LASKEY.

*** *Fig.* 8. is communicated by Mr. T. Manton, from a seal lately dug up in a field near Thetford.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

THE antiquity of Tikencote church, in Rutland (*fig.* 9), induces me to solicit a place for it in your Miscellany.

This church exhibits evident marks of great antiquity, Mr. Gough, in his British Topography, says, Dr. Stukeley supposed it to be the oldest church remaining in England; and that it was built by Peada, son of Penda, the king of Mercia, in the year 746; and Mr. Peck, in his History of Stanford, book VIII. p. 53, thus writes of it:

"From fine things if we turn to what is odd, the little church of Tickencoat in this neighbourhood is to be noted for its many arches in the North wall, all the mouldings and turnings being wrought into one another in a surprizing manner; as also for a large room over the body of the chancel with a stone floor, and stone stairs up to it; which (if an anchoret, or some such sort of religious person, did not formerly live in it) is alike strange in the designment.

"The oldest churches (such as that of Tickencoat) are of small extent and low structure, with no tower or steeple; but, instead of that, a little arch at the West end to hang a couple of very small bells in, whose ropes are let down into the church by holes bored through the roof of the middle aile. I shall only add, that, if books of antiquity had more prospects of churches, which are seldom altered, instead of gentlemen's seats, which are altered by every new proprietor, whereby the draughts are made perfectly useless, they would, in my opinion, come a great deal more to the true purpose of antiquities."

This church was pulled down three years since, and re-built by Mrs. Elizabeth Wingfield (of the family of Wingfields, lords of the manor), the chancel alone being preserved.

Yours, &c. PALÆOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

WHOEVER considers the *influence* derived to the Crown, from the *vast increase* of the *national debt* and *taxes*, will not be much surprized at the *confidence* which the *House of Commons* expressed during the *American* war in Lord *North*, nor in the *acquiescence* of *parliament* to the projects of the present Minister. Nothing but the *sense of the people at large*, declared in the various county-meetings, during the *American* war, awakened their representatives to a sense of their duty. The prodigious increase of the national *debt* since that period; the establishment of new commissioners for transports, &c.; together with an expenditure of 40 or 50 millions of money yearly; have given the Administration an influence so unbounded, that he must know very little of the constitution of Parliament, who expects a speedy period will be put to a war which has been more expensive than any which preceded it.

Many plans of *Reform* have been suggested; but none, in my poor opinion, seem so well calculated for the public good as one pointed out by *Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart.* in the extracts herewith sent you from a printed letter written by that gentleman, and sent to the magistrates of *Surrey*, with his name annexed.. It is only necessary to state, that such letter was written in answer to an anonymous letter reflecting on the Baronet for his having given, with another justice of the peace, a certificate of the state of a very *private* road over *Bagshot* heath, which appeared to them to be sufficiently repaired; which certificate was questioned afterwards, and disallowed, though much rain had fallen betwixt the time the certificate was granted, and the trial of the indictment, 17 days afterwards, betwixt the prosecutor and the parish of *Windlesham*. Neither of the magistrates had any interest or motive whatever to influence their judgement in granting such certificate. To enable your reader to understand part of the extract I send you, it may be necessary to state, that the certificate was granted by them in *July*, 1793; and the attack upon Sir Joseph and his brother-justice (a neighbouring clergyman) was not commenced till *July* 1794. It may be also necessary to state, that this plan of reform was enlarged, as now, only to a few of the Baronet's friends*. A. Z.

* We have admitted this letter from a regard to the respectable Baronet who is the subject of it, not from any intention to bring the subject of Parliamentary Reform into discussion, which, at this period, might be pregnant with the greatest mischiefs. Innovations in the Constitution, if begun in times like these, would not easily be checked at any precise point; and might lead to the loss of the Constitution itself. The Baronet's plan, however, is ingenious; and may serve as a groundwork on a future day. EDIT.

"If any thing could induce Sir Joſeph to adopt an idea he has often heard expreſſed by others, of a *deranged mind*, it would be the *publication* of the letter *in queſtion, two years after the certificate* was ſigned which gave the offence; but *paſſion* is *temporary madneſs*.

"With a *temper* ſometimes *too quick*, but always *open and undiſguiſed*, Sir Joſeph may get into error; but he makes the beſt atonement for it always, by never bearing *malice*, and by a placability of temper towards inferiors, who have injured him, for which he has been frequently blamed —he cannot, thank God! bear malice for *two years* together.

"The author of the printed letter, ſigned "*A Surrey Magiſtrate*," appears hurt that Sir Joſeph ſhould be *chairman* of the *winter quarter ſeſſions*—others have been hurt before him.

"He took the chair originally, on a vacancy, about 24 years ago, at the ſtrong ſolicitation of many magiſtrates, who waited on him at the Houſe of Commons, to requeſt his ſo doing; and he took it the rather, becauſe he, and they, entertained an idea, that it was intended to fill the chair with a man who would be allowed a ſalary, for doing the duties of it, by *Government*. In his opinion the *chairman* ought always to be an *independent man*; the judges are independent of the crown, and the chairman, as well as every other magiſtrate, is a *judge* at ſeſſions.

"How Sir Joſeph has acquitted himſelf in that ſituation muſt and ought to be left to the opinion of others; ſure he is, he has demonſtrated, that he has not conſidered the office as a ſituation to promote a *county intereſt*, and he has never ſhewn partiality in the execution of the office, either in favour of the *poor* or the *rich*, the *freeholder* or the *beggar*. His *political opinions* at no time have influenced his conduct as a *magiſtrate*. He may have erred in his deciſions, but never intentionally. He has received many flattering inſtances of approbation, during the time he has preſided, from men whoſe opinions would confer honour on any man; and even Mr. F. ſince he ſigned the *certificate* complained of, was pleaſed to compliment him (at the winter quarter ſeſſions for 1793) for the conduct and ability he thought he had ſhewn, during the trial, and charge to the jury, on a long and intricate inveſtigation reſpecting a *riot*, and *conſtables*. Sir Joſeph believes, that every counſel who has witneſſed his conduct in the chair for more than 20 years (and many able men have ſo witneſſed it) will do juſtice to the *integrity* of his conduct; the *partiality* of many of them have led them publicly to commend his *abilities*!

"If Mr. F. has a wiſh to be *chairman* in his room, he ought to ſet about acquiring more *law*, and more *knowledge* of the duties of a magiſtrate, than he appears at preſent to poſſeſs. If, in addition to his preſent *place* and *penſion*, he ſhould think, if a chairman, of receiving a *ſalary from Government*, it is to be hoped the *independent* ſpirit of the Surrey gentlemen, among whom there are always men of abilities, will reſiſt ſuch a project. Whilſt the chair at each quarter-ſeſſions is taken by different gentlemen, the labour of any one of them cannot be more than each ought to give to the ſervice of his country.

"It may be eaſily ſuppoſed, after a ſervice of ſo many years, and employment from an early hour in the morning (ſometimes till midnight) for ſeven or eight days together, twice in the year, at a ſeſſions of more buſineſs than all the reſt put together, and in a ſeaſon the moſt inclement, that Sir Joſeph Mawbey can have no particular pleaſure in ſacrificing his health and his time to the public, as chairman to the quarter-ſeſſions; but he will not gratify any by reſigning. If a *job* is meant to be carried (and ſuch have been often ſtopped by him), he certainly ought *to be removed*. If he knows his own heart truly, he is an *unfit* man for a *job*.

"What circumſtances of *degradation* the letter-writer alludes to, Sir Joſeph is at a loſs to conjecture; or how, or when, they were "ſtated by a brother-magiſtrate, *J. F.* eſq." is a myſtery to him; certain it is, they were never ſtated in Sir Joſeph's hearing. With the *mens ſibi conſcia recti*, he is ready to meet any charge, ſigned by the name of the author; and he defies the malice of any and of every man.

"Perhaps Sir Joſeph Mawbey's oppoſition to ſubſcriptions for the war (for, they were in truth ſuch, if intended to enable Government to ſend all our regular troops to Flanders) may have induced a wiſh for his removal. He quarrels with no man about politicks; but will retain his own opinions, whilſt he thinks himſelf in the right. Many worthy men, he knows, differed in opinion from him about the fitneſs of the American war; many good men differ from him in opinion about the French war: he thought, and ſtill thinks, both *might* and *ought* to have been avoided. No war, in his opinion, can be juſtifiable in the ſight of God, but what ariſes from *immediate ſelf-defence*; little, beſides *debt* and *taxes*, have been the acquiſitions by any war! None of the advocates of the American war aſſume merit at this time, for having ſupported it: the time, he believes, is not diſtant, when the advocates for the *preſent war* will exult no longer in its fitneſs. *Bliſtering and bleeding* are ſaid to be neceſſary to cure certain diſorders in the *body natural*; they may produce equal alteration in the *body politick*.

"Strangely

"Strongly attached by education and reflexion to the principles of freedom, which brought about the Revolution under King William in 1688, he loves a limited Monarchy, and has proved himſelf to be a true Friend to the family on the throne. He, who never, at any time, was, is not now, nor will be, the tool of any party, will perſiſt in ſuch attachments which he thinks perfectly reconcileable to his wiſh, of ſeeing a more *equal* repreſentation of the people in parliament. If there be danger in an *immediate* correction of the preſent repreſentation, he ſhall be ſatisfied to wait for the termination of the war: he may probably, at ſuch time, ſuggeſt a plan for an alteration*.

"Having been abuſed for his opinions, reſpecting the French revolution, it may here be proper to ſtate, that ſoon after the commencement of the *French Revolution*, and before it became marked by acts which degrade *humanity*, he publiſhed, with his name ſubjoined, "*Reflexions on the French*

* "Sir Joſeph, from the moment he took a forward part in oppoſing the fitneſs of the preſent war, both at Kingſton and at Epſom, was ſure he ſhould be followed by calumny and abuſe. After having ſat 30 years in parliament, at no time an *inactive* or *neutral* character, he muſt have profited little from experience, if he had not expected ſuch attacks. Leſt he ſhould be abuſed for a plan of reform, that it may be inſinuated may overturn the conſtitution, he ſhall here give the great outline: he will adduce *Surrey* and its boroughs, which now return 14 members, 8 of which are in truth choſen by 5 men, namely, at *Haſelmere*, two members choſen by Lord *Lonſdale*; at *Gatton*, two by Mr. *Ladbroke*, (now by Mr. *Petrie*); at *Reigate*, *two* by Lord *Somers* and Lord *Hardwicke*; and at *Bletchingly*, two members choſen by Sir *Robert Clayton*. If the practice of purchaſing houſes ſhould increaſe at *Guildford*, and any man be rich enough, and willing to annihilate them, from motives of eaſier management for election-purpoſes, *Guildford* may hereafter become what *Gatton* is; there will then be only four *independent* members for *Surrey*; two for the *county*, and two for *Southwark*. His plan is this; to permit *Southwark*, and perhaps *Guildford*, as at preſent, to return 2 each; there are 15 hundreds in the county; let the freeholders and copyholders, under any regulation that may be thought right, chooſe one member for each hundred. Let there be a returning officer for each hundred, and every general election be held on the ſame day, throughout the kingdom: by this means election, which now introduces much expence to the candidate, by carriages for diſtant places, would be brought home to the elector, and no man probably need go farther than 4 or 5 miles to vote. As an inſtance, if the hundred of Eaſt Brixton was to elect a member for the pariſhes in ſuch hundred, viz. *Chriſtchurch*, *Lambeth*, *Newington*, *Clapham*, *Streatham*, *Camberwell*, *Rotherhithe*, and *Bermondſey*, *Kennington Common* might be a convenient and nearly central place for ſuch election. For *Godley* hundred, which contains *Chertſey*, *Thorpe*, *Egham*, *Byfleet*, *Cobham*, *Horſell*, *Purford*, *Biſley*, and *Frimley*, the common near *Dunford Bridge* might be a convenient ſpot for an election. If *one* county can be ſo regulated on proper principles, *all* might.

"The increaſe of members, by this plan, for Surrey, may be warranted, from the great, very great increaſe of the inhabitants in it. The owners of rotten boroughs to receive ſome reaſonable allowance from the diminution in value of ſuch eſtates. Sir Joſeph is himſelf an honorary freeman of *Berwick*; he has never voted there, and probably never may. Day-labourers, who are free of that town, or *Briſtol*, and diſperſed all over Great Britain and Ireland, ſubject the candidate to the neceſſity of carrying them down, at a very great expence: they receive money for going and returning 3 or 400 miles: their families muſt be paid for their loſt in our while abſent: and at Berwick, or at Briſtol, they perhaps vote againſt the intereſt of the place they may have abandoned from infancy. Ought theſe things to be?

"Sir Joſeph is not a friend to the doctrine of *univerſal ſuffrage*; he thinks, on trial in France, ſuch plan has not anſwered: whilſt the *ſame laws* ſecure equally the *poor and the rich* from oppreſſion, the day-labourer, whoſe perſonal *happineſs* and *liberty* are as dear to him as that of the richeſt peer of the realm, will be ſafe without being neceſſarily an *elector*: *his* richer neighbour will defend him, for his own ſake; and perhaps his *dependent* ſituation, and inferior *education*, may not enable him to diſcharge the duties of ſuch ſervice properly. Sir *Joſeph* thinks every man ſhould vote for *property at a diſtance* for the member to be elected for the *diſtrict* in which he reſides. He would, for inſtance, have the *Freeholder* of *Northumberland*, reſiding in *Surrey*, vote for a member to be choſen for the diſtrict of *Reigate*, if ſuch freeholder ſhould reſide in that diſtrict. The freeholder ſo voting muſt give, at the poll, an account of the *nature* of ſuch freehold, and declare the name of the occupier. He would be liable, as he now is, to an indictment for *perjury* for ſwearing *falſely*, and be equally liable to the penalties impoſed by an act of parliament for voting as a *freeholder* or *copyholder* without being in truth poſſeſſed of either a *freehold* or *copyhold* eſtate; and the enquiry into the nature of *ſuſpicious* title would be attended with leſs expence to the candidate than the carrying a freeholder down to *Northumberland*, and back again, to vote in the county in which his eſtate happened to be ſituate!." *Reviewer.*"

"To the great diſhonour of the Church," ſays Mr. D. "to the great diſhonour of the preſent governors of the Church, and, I think, of the Eaſt-India Company, Maurice enjoys no comfortable prebend, or ſnug vicarage; no decent proviſion whatever."

Here I muſt beg leave to contradict Mr. Dyer. It *was* Mr. M's *own* fault that his circumſtances were not better. But he has now obtained the place of *hiſtoriographer* to the Eaſt-India Company, on the unfortunate loſs of ſight which obliged Mr. Orme to reſign that place; which, if I am not miſinformed, is 300l. a year.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN. *F. H. S. Jan.* 23.

THE inc oſed drawing (*pl. II. fig.* 1.) is a rep eſentation of the column lately erected on the terrace in Hawkſtone park, co. Salop, the ſeat of Sir Richard Hill, bart. The ſtatue on the top of the column repreſents the great perſonage alluded to in the inſcription, in his lord-mayor's gown, and other *inſignia* of office, holding the Magna Charta in his hands From the baſe of the pedeſtal to the top of the ſtatue is 110 feet; a beautiful and grand piece of workmanſhip. Indeed, whatever is done here by Art ſhould be great; for, at Hawkſtone, Nature has been profuſely laviſh. The inſcription*, which is graven on a braſs plate on the South ſide the pedeſtal, was written by the worthy poſſeſſor of the place. D. S. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Guildford, Dec.* 12.

THE incloſed drawing (*fig.* 2.) of the ſtone pulpit in the firſt quadrangle at Magdalen-college, Oxford, ſtyled by Pointer one of its curioſities, has never been engraved as far as I can find. It is a correct view; and, I think, an engraving of it in your Magazine would pleaſe many of your correſpondents.

I ſubjoin Mr. Jones's account of it, from his Life of Bp.-Horne, p. 115:

"A letter of July the 25th, 1755, informed me, that Mr. Horne, according to an eſtabliſhed cuſtom at Magdalen-college, in Oxford, had begun to preach before the Univerſity on the day of St. John the Baptiſt. For the preaching of this annual ſermon a permanent pulpit of ſtone is inſerted into a corner of the firſt quadrangle; and, ſo long as the ſtone-pulpit was in uſe (of which I have been a witneſs), the quadrangle was furniſhed round the ſides with a large fence of green boughs, that the preaching might more nearly reſemble that of John the Baptiſt in the wilderneſs; and a pleaſant ſight it was; but, for many years, the cuſtom hath been diſcontinued, and the aſſembly have thought it ſafer to take ſhelter under the roof of the chapel. Our forefathers, it ſeems, were not ſo much afraid of being injured by the falling of a little rain, or the blowing of the wind, or the ſhining of the ſun, upon their heads."

Fig. 3. is an inſcription from the window of a room in the ſmall quadrangle (*vulgò* Mob) at Merton-college, Oxford, traced about ten years ſince. The late warden, Dr. Barton, while I was an inhabitant of that room, in a converſation reſpecting this curious old monkiſh rhyme, told me that the following inſcription was in the oppoſite window of the ſame room, and gave me a copy:

Nolle dieque cave
Tempus conſumere pravè.

Fig. 4. St. Katharine, from a window in the ſame room, has been thus broken, and the head loſt for many years. It is kept together by lead as in the drawing. This is likewiſe very antient, and, I believe, never before copied. The mark on the left ſide appears to be an *b* inverted. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Oct.* 17.

HEREWITH you will receive a curious antique tooth and ear-pick of ſilver (*fig.* 5). It was found ſome years ſince in the bed of the river Exe, on digging for the foundation of the new bridge at Exeter. It ſufficiently ſpeaks for itſelf, therefore needs no farther comment; and a ring (*fig.* 6), uſed, as I ſuppoſe, antecedent to the art of enameling. It is for a mourning-ring, compoſed of a ring of tortoiſeſhell thickly plated with ſilver, with ſeveral openings through the ſame for diſplaying the tortoiſeſhell. In its manufacture it is exceeding rude, and the motto withinſide, *When this you ſee Remember me*, in the ſame ſtyle. Alſo, a ſilver heart (*fig.* 7), worn, as I ſuppoſe, in memory of Charles I. On one ſide it is ornamented with hieroglyphicks; the other with the head of the king, as the letters C. R. inform me. It opens, for the purpoſe of holding, probably, a relick. You having engraved ſeveral in your latter volumes, I think

* The inſcription has been given at large in the laſt page of vol. LXVI. part I.

"Strongly attached by education and reflexion to the principles of freedom, which brought about the Revolution under King William in 1688, he loves a limited Monarchy, and has proved himſelf to be a true Friend to the family on the throne. He, who never, at any time, was, is not now, nor will be, the tool of any party, will perſiſt in ſuch attachments which he thinks perfectly reconcileable to his wiſh, of ſeeing a more *equal* repreſentation of the people in parliament. If there be danger in an *immediate* correction of the preſent repreſentation, he ſhall be ſatisfied to wait for the termination of the war: he may probably, at ſuch time, ſuggeſt a plan for an alteration*.

"Having been abuſed for his opinions, reſpecting the French revolution, it may here be proper to ſtate, that ſoon after the commencement of the *French Revolution*, and before it became marked by acts which degrade *humanity*, he publiſhed, with his name ſubjoined, "*Reflexions on the French*

* "Sir Joſeph, from the moment he took a forward part in oppoſing the fitneſs of the preſent war, both at Kingſton and at Epſom, was ſure he ſhould be followed by calumny and abuſe. After having ſat 30 years in parliament, at no time an *inactive* or *neutral* character, he muſt have profited little from experience, if he had not expected ſuch attacks. Leſt he ſhould be abuſed for a plan of reform, that it may be inſinuated may overturn the conſtitution, he ſhall here give the great outline: he will adduce *Surrey* and its boroughs, which now return 14 members, 8 of which are in truth choſen by 5 men, namely, at *Haſelmere*, two members choſen by Lord *Lonſdale*; at *Gatton*, two by Mr. *Ladbroke*, (now by Mr. *Petrie*); at *Reigate*, two by Lord *Somers* and Lord *Hardwicke*; and at *Bletchingly*, two members choſen by Sir *Robert Clayton*. If the practice of purchaſing houſes ſhould increaſe at *Guildford*, and any man be rich enough, and willing to annihilate them, from motives of eaſier management for election-purpoſes, *Guildford* may hereafter become what *Gatton* is; there will then be only four *independent* members for *Surrey*; two for the *county*, and two for *Southwark*. His plan is this; to permit *Southwark*, and perhaps *Guildford*, as at preſent, to return 2 each; there are 15 hundreds in the county; let the freeholders and copyholders, under any regulation that may be thought right, chooſe one member for each hundred. Let there be a returning officer for each hundred, and every general election be held on the ſame day, throughout the kingdom: by this means election, which now introduces much expence to the candidate, by carriages for diſtant places, would be brought home to the elector, and no man probably need go farther than 4 or 5 miles to vote. As an inſtance, if the hundred of Eaſt Brixton was to elect a member for the pariſhes in ſuch hundred, viz. *Chriſtchurch, Lambeth, Newington, Clapham, Streatham, Camberwell, Rotherhithe*, and *Bermondſey, Kennington Common* might be a convenient and nearly central place for ſuch election. For *Godley* hundred, which contains *Chertſey, Thorpe, Egham, Byfleet, Clobham, Horſell, Purford, Biſhy*, and *Frimley*, the common near *Purford Bridge* might be a convenient ſpot for an election. If *one* county can be ſo regulated on proper principles, *all* might.

"The increaſe of members, by this plan, for Surrey, may be warranted, from the great, very great increaſe of the inhabitants in it. The owners of rotten boroughs to receive ſome reaſonable allowance from the diminution in value of ſuch eſtates. Sir Joſeph is himſelf an honorary freeman of *Berwick*; he has never voted there, and probably never may. Day-labourers, who are free of that town, or *Briſtol*, and diſperſed all over Great Britain and Ireland, ſubject the candidate to the neceſſity of carrying them down, at a very great expence: they receive money for going and returning 2 or 400 miles: their families muſt be paid for their loſt labour while abſent: and at Berwick, or at Briſtol, they perhaps vote againſt the intereſt of the place they may have abandoned from infancy. Ought theſe things to be?

"Sir Joſeph is not a friend to the doctrine of *univerſal ſuffrage*; he thinks, on trial in France, ſuch plan has not anſwered: whilſt the *ſame laws* ſecure equally the *poor and the rich* from oppreſſion, the day-labourer, whoſe perſonal *happineſs* and *liberty* are as dear to him as that of the richeſt peer of the realm, will be ſafe without being neceſſarily an *elector*: his richer neighbour will defend him, for his own ſake; and perhaps his *dependent* ſituation, and inferior *education*, may not enable him to diſcharge the duties of ſuch ſervice properly. Sir *Joſeph* thinks every man ſhould vote for *property at a diſtance* for the member to be elected for the *diſtrict* in which he reſides. He would, for inſtance, have the *Freeholder* of *Northumberland*, reſiding in *Surrey*, vote for a member to be choſen for the diſtrict of *Reigate*, if ſuch freeholder ſhould reſide in that diſtrict. The freeholder ſo voting muſt give, at the poll, an account of the *nature* of ſuch freehold, and declare the name of the occupier. He would be liable, as he now is, to an indictment for *perjury* for ſwearing *falſely*, and be equally liable to the penalties impoſed by an act of parliament for voting as a *freeholder* or *copyholder* without being in truth poſſeſſed of either a *freehold* or *copyhold* eſtate; and the enquiry into the nature of *ſuſpicious* title would be attended with leſs expence to the candidate than the carrying a freeholder down to *Northumberland*, and back again, to vote in the county in which his eſtate happened to be ſituate!" *Reviſion.*"

Revolution *." He adheres, at this moment, to every thing ſaid by him in ſuch publication on ſuch revolution.

" Perhaps a mind, and conduct moſt decidedly independent, may have acquired him an oppoſition from *miniſters*, at almoſt every one of the *ſeven elections* at which he has ſtood *candidate*: that he repreſented the Borough of Southwark in *two* parliaments, and the county of Surrey in *three*, will be his pride at all times. He truſts the *electors* will not think he diſgraced their *free* choice: he will not ſay, he will never more appear again a *candidate* for *either*, or for *both*; but it muſt be a *ſtrong call* indeed, which ſhall induce him again to canvaſs for their ſuffrages.

" He ought to apologize, and does, to the magiſtrates, for giving them the trouble of reading this paper; he believes all of them, however, will think it became him to anſwer the *inſinuations* and *charges* contained in an *anonymous letter*, which has been induſtriouſly circulated, without any the leaſt provocation on his part.

" JOSEPH MAWBEY.

" *Botleys, July* 10, 1794."

P. S. It may be proper to mention, that ſuch was, in truth, the eſtimation in which *Sir Joſeph Mawbey* was held as an active, able, and impartial magiſtrate, that, at the quarter-ſeſſions at *Guildford*, on 16th July, 1794, a paper was preſented to him in court by the preſent Mr. Serjeant *Palmer*, the then ſenior counſel, of which the following is a copy:

" It is with great concern that the bar have heard a report, that you have ſome thoughts of retiring from your ſituation of chairman of the quarter-ſeſſions; we conſider this as a great loſs to ourſelves individually, and the publick in general."

And it appears, from the following advertiſement, inſerted in many of the public news-papers, that men of all parties concurred in bearing teſtimony to the ability and integrity of *Sir Joſeph Mawbey* as a Magiſtrate.

" At the general quarter-ſeſſion of the peace of our ſovereign Lord the King, holden at St. Mary, Newington, in and for the county of Surrey, on Tueſday in the week next after the feaſt of the Epiphany of our Lord, to wit, the tenth day of January in the thirty-ſeventh year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the Third, now king of Great Britain, &c. before the Right Honourable William Lord Grantley, the Right Honourable George Lord Onſlow, the Right Honourable Lord William Ruſſell, the Right Honourable George Evelyn Leſlie, commonly called Lord Leſlie, Sir Robert Baker, Sir Frederick Evelyn, Sir John Frederick, Sir Thomas Turton, baronets, Sir Robert Barnett, knt. the Reverend Matthew Kenrick, doctor of laws, Joſeph Alcock, Chriſtopher Baldwin, Chriſtopher Barnard, Bryant Barrett, Charles Birkhead, Peter Broadley, Edward Burrow, James Bulcock, Peter Thompſon Botham, William Brodie, Robert Chatfield, Thomas Evance, John Farhill, Gideon Fournier, William Man Godſchall, William Hill, Robert Hudſon, William Parker Hamond, Arthur Jones, William Jones, Edward Layton, John Morgan, William Northey, Thomas Page, Alexander Popham, William Barrington Richardſon, John Robinſon, Benjamin Robertſon, Joſeph Shaw, George Shepley, George Griffin Stonestreet, Jonathan Stonard, Richard Carpenter Smith, James Trecothick, James Trotter, Thomas Wood, junior, Francis Wilſon, Ralph Winſtanly Wood, Richard Wyatt, eſquires; the Reverend Charles Edward De Chetlogon, James Fielding, William Pennicolt, Thomas Thorpe, Edward Whitaker, clerks; juſtices of our ſaid lord the king, aſſigned to keep the peace in the county aforeſaid; and alſo to hear and determine divers felonies, treſpaſſes, and other miſdeeds, committed in the ſaid county:

Ordered unanimouſly, That the thanks of the magiſtrates of this county, aſſembled in general quarter-ſeſſions, be given to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, baronet, chairman of theſe ſeſſions for the laſt twenty-ſeven years, for his able, impartial, and diſintereſted diſcharge of the duties of that ſituation, to the ſatisfaction of this court, and the due adminiſtration of public juſtice.

" Ordered, That the clerk of the peace do tranſmit the ſaid order to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, baronet, and publiſh the ſame in the morning and evening papers. LAWSON."

EPIGRAMMATIC EPISTLE.

Of ſwallows, and cuckoos, and ſuch ſort of ſtuff,
We have long, Mr. Urban, had more than [enough;
On Migration no more, or Torpidity, touch,
For there's nothing ſo good but we may have *too much*.
Leſt we all of thoſe *Hirundine* habits partake,
And attachments, that ceaſe to be pleaſant, [away,
forſake;
Leſt, like Swallows in winter, we all fly
Leaving us in old age grown as torpid as they.

May 15. A WELL-WISHER.

* See his life of Cook, the poet, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for December, and the Supplement, 1791; and for January, March, and April, 1792.

Mr.

"Strongly attached by education and reflexion to the principles of freedom, which brought about the Revolution under King William in 1688, he loves a limited Monarchy, and has proved himself to be a true Friend to the family on the throne. He, who never, at any time, was, is not now, nor will be, the tool of any party, will perfist in such attachments which he thinks perfectly reconcileable to his wish, of seeing a more *equal* representation of the people in parliament. If there be danger th an *immediate* correction of the present representation, he shall be satisfied to wait for the termination of the war: he may probably, at such time, suggest a plan for an alteration *.

"Having been abused for his opinions, respecting the French revolution, it may here be proper to state, that soon after the commencement of the *French Revolution*, and before it became marked by acts which degrade *humanity*, he published, with his name subjoined, "*Reflexions on the French*

* "Sir Joseph, from the moment he took a forward part in opposing the fitness of the present war, both at Kingston and at Epsom, was sure he should be followed by calumny and abuse. After having sat 30 years in parliament, at no time an *inactive* or *neutral* character, he must have profited little from experience, if he had not expected such attacks. Lest he should be abused for a plan of reform, that it may be insinuated may overturn the constitution, he shall here give the great outline: he will adduce *Surrey* and its boroughs, which now return 14 members, 8 of which are in truth chosen by 5 men, namely, at *Haslemere*, two members chosen by Lord *Lonsdale*; at *Gatton*, two by Mr. *Ladbroke*, (now by Mr. *Petrie*); at *Reigate*, *two* by Lord *Somers* and Lord *Hardwicke*; and at *Bletchingly*, two members chosen by Sir *Robert Clayton*. If the practice of purchasing houses should increase at *Guildford*, and any man be rich enough, and willing to annihilate them, from motives of easier management for election-purposes, *Guildford* may hereafter become what *Gatton* is; there will then be only four *independent* members for *Surrey*; two for the *county*, and two for *Southwark*. His plan is this; to permit *Southwark*, and perhaps *Guildford*, as at present, to return 2 each; there are 15 hundreds in the county; let the freeholders and copyholders, under any regulation that may be thought right, choose one member for each hundred. Let there be a returning officer for each hundred, and every general election be held on the same day, throughout the kingdom: by this means election, which now introduces much expence to the candidate, by carriages for distant places, would be brought home to the elector, and no man probably need go farther than 4 or 5 miles to vote. As an instance, if the hundred of East Brixton was to elect a member for the parishes in such hundred, viz. *Christchurch*, *Lambeth*, *Newington*, *Clapham*, *Streatham*, *Camberwell*, *Rotherhithe*, and *Bermondsey*, *Kennington Common* might be a convenient and nearly central place for such election. For *Godley* hundred, which contains *Chertsey*, *Thorpe*, *Egham*, *Byfleet*, *Chobham*, *Horsell*, *Purford*, *Bisley*, and *Frimley*, the common near *Dunford Bridge* might be a convenient spot for an election. If *one* county can be so regulated on proper principles, *all* might.

"The increase of members, by this plan, for Surrey, may be warranted, from the great, very great increase of the inhabitants in it. The owners of rotten boroughs to receive some reasonable allowance from the diminution in value of such estates. Sir Joseph is himself an honorary freeman of *Berwick*; he has never voted there, and probably never may. Day-labourers, who are free of that town, or *Bristol*, and dispersed all over Great Britain and Ireland, subject the candidate to the necessity of carrying them down, at a very great expence: they receive money for going and returning 3 or 400 miles: their families must be paid for their lost labour while absent: and at Berwick, or at Bristol, they perhaps vote against the interest of the place they may have abandoned from infancy. Ought these things to be?

"Sir Joseph is not a friend to the doctrine of *universal suffrage*; he thinks, on trial in France, such plan has not answered: whilst the *same laws* secure equally the *poor and the rich* from oppression, the day-labourer, whose personal *happiness* and *liberty* are as dear to him as that of the richest peer of the realm, will be safe without being necessarily an *elector*: *his* richer neighbour will defend him, for his own sake; and perhaps his *dependent* situation, and inferior *education*, may not enable him to discharge the duties of such service properly. Sir *Joseph* thinks every man should vote for *property at a distance* for the member to be elected for the *district* in which he resides. He would, for instance, have the *Freeholder* of *Northumberland*, residing in *Surrey*, vote for a member to be chosen for the district of *Reigate*, if such freeholder should reside in that district. The freeholder so voting must give, at the poll, an account of the *nature* of such freehold, and declare the name of the occupier. He would be liable, as he now is, to an indictment for *perjury* for swearing *falsely*, and be equally liable to the penalties imposed by an act of parliament for voting as a *freeholder* or *copyholder* without being in truth possessed of either a *freehold* or *copyhold* estate; and the enquiry into the nature of *suspicious* title would be attended with less expence to the candidate than the carrying a freeholder down to *Northumberland*, and back again, to vote in the county in which his estate happened to be situate!"

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Mr.

Johnſon has obſerved, in his Life of Cowley, that we are fond of the wonderful, and of repreſenting Nature in her extremes. This propenſity he ſhews himſelf deſirous to correct in himſelf, and others, as thinking that there is ſeldom much foundation for ſuch extraordinary reports. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

WHEN perſons of worth are removed by death from high and conſpicuous ſtations, the world expects to ſee the laſt dark ſcene illumined with the blaze of panegyrick; whereas the exit of thoſe, however excellent, whom choice or chance has determined to the "cool ſequeſtered vale of life," is generally as unadorned as their paſſage to it was ſilent and unnoticed; a few weeping friends all their memorial; and even an attempt to exhibit ſuch a character to the publick will, perhaps, be thought impertinent, and the deſcription itſelf too flat and unintereſting to be read. Yet, ſurely, if utility, not vanity, were conſulted, this would be otherwiſe; and thoſe, who have fulfilled with eminence the duties of a private ſtation, would not be thought unworthy the pen of the panegyriſt, or the attention of the moral reader; ſince example is certainly the more beneficial, the more widely it is imitable; ſince the virtues (and, let me add, *great* qualifications) neceſſary to domeſtic excellence are ſuch as, while they might adorn the palace, are ſuitable alſo to the cottage; and, if the difficulty of a taſk enhance the merit of the performance, that of the heads of private families is far from being without this claim to notice; eſpecially as, if generally well diſcharged, it would do more to correct the depravity of the times, and ſave a falling nation, than the utmoſt effort of the beſt of kings, or the deliberations of the wiſeſt body of legiſlators.

Theſe remarks will, I hope, be eſteemed ſufficient apology for my offering your readers the outlines of the character of Mary, late wife of the Rev. Thomas Holme, of Holland, Lancaſhire, as far as a pen, indifferent at the beſt, and clogged with grief for the loſs of a friend never to be equalled, will ſuffice. If juſtly drawn, I am ſure it will pleaſe all who knew her, the only one who would diſapprove of it being gone—herſelf.

Married at an early age, and encumbered, as faſt as poſſible, with a very numerous family, ſo as not to be exempt from an attention to domeſtic œconomy, and of a conſtitution and ſtate of health uncommonly delicate, ſhe yet applied herſelf to the cares of a governeſs with unuſual aſſiduity; and, though obſtructed in them by ſome vexations, never ſuffered them to diſturb her temper, nor even viſibly to cloud an air of innocent wit and vivacity, which, while any ſhare of youth remained, characterized her converſation; ſo that, being not unaſſiſted by an acquaintance with polite authors, it became remarkable for its good ſenſe, information, and pleaſantry, even in a moſt confined retirement. As her children advanced in years, from being their tutoreſs ſhe became their reſpected friend; ſhe ſtill held the reins of government with a hand, when needful, inflexibly ſteady, and yet ſo viſibly directed by a more than maternal regard to their welfare, and by ſuch ſoundneſs of judgement, free from all ill-humour, petulance, or reſentment, as not to diminiſh love, while it claimed and ſecured reſpect; ſo that ſhe became the confidential friend of the whole, compoſing every difference, and healing every miſunderſtanding; a conſtant mediatrix and aſſiſtant, concealing any thing diſagreeable which it was needleſs to divulge, and managing things that, in ſome hands, might have been troubleſome, ſuch as often ariſe in numerous families, with an innocent policy, which, while it might have done honour to the head of the greateſt ſtateſman, would not have tarniſhed the heart of the higheſt angel; and if, at any time, child, friend, or relation, drew a ſharper rebuke than uſual, or ruffled the dear woman's countenance with a flaſh of anger, it muſt be by a word or ſyllable derogatory to her huſband. To him ſhe was every thing; his credit in public; his friend and ſoothing companion in private; his adviſer in difficulty; and that with ſuch a judicious watchfulneſs, that ſhe only cooled any little impetuoſity of temper, teaching his own heart to judge well for itſelf, without himſelf perceiving, at the time, that it was her doing. In uncomfortable health, or trial of mind or temper (both, alas! frequent with her), her deportment was truly angelic; ſhe troubled no

"To the great diſhonour of the Church," ſays Mr. D. "to the great diſhonour of the preſent governors of the Church, and, I think, of the Eaſt-India Company, Maurice enjoys no comfortable prebend, or ſnug vicarage; no decent proviſion whatever."

Here I muſt beg leave to contradict Mr. Dyer. It *was* Mr. M's *own* fault that his circumſtances were not better. But he has now obtained the place of *hiſtoriographer* to the Eaſt-India Company, on the unfortunate loſs of ſight which obliged Mr. Orme to reſign that place; which, if I am not miſinformed, is 300l. a year.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *F. H. S. Jan.* 23.

THE inc oſed drawing (*pl. II. fig.* 1.) is a rep eſentation of the column la ely erected on the terrace in Hawkſtone park, co. Salop, the ſeat of Sir Richard Hill, bart. The ſtatue on the top of the column repreſents the great perſonage alluded to in the inſcription, in his lord-mayor's gown, and other *inſignia* of office, holding the Magna Charta in his hands From the baſe of the pedeſtal to the top of the ſtatue is 110 feet; a beautiful and grand piece of workmanſhip. Indeed, whatever is done here by Art ſhould be great; for, at Hawkſtone, Nature has been profuſely laviſh. The inſcription*, which is graven on a braſs plate on the South ſide the pedeſtal, was written by the worthy poſſeſſor of the place. D. S. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Guildford, Dec.* 12.

THE incloſed drawing (*fig.* 2.) of the ſtone pulpit in the firſt quadrangle at Magdalen-college, Oxford, ſtyled by Pointer one of its curioſities, has never been engraved as far as I can find. It is a correct view; and, I think, an engraving of it in your Magazine would pleaſe many of your correſpondents.

I ſubjoin Mr. Jones's account of it, from his Life of Bp. Horne, p. 115:

"A letter of July the 25th, 1755, informed me, that Mr. Horne, according to an eſtabliſhed cuſtom at Magdalen-college, in Oxford, had begun to preach before the Univerſity on the day of St. John the Baptiſt. For the preaching of this annual ſermon a permanent pulpit of ſtone is inſerted into a corner of the firſt quadrangle; and, ſo long as the ſtone-pulpit was in uſe (of which I have been a witneſs), the quadrangle was furniſhed round the ſides with a large fence of green boughs, that the preaching might more nearly reſemble that of John the Baptiſt in the wilderneſs; and a pleaſant ſight it was; but, for many years, the cuſtom hath been diſcontinued, and the aſſembly have thought it ſafer to take ſhelter under the roof of the chapel. Our forefathers, it ſeems, were not ſo much afraid of being injured by the falling of a little rain, or the blowing of the wind, or the ſhining of the ſun, upon their heads."

Fig. 3. is an inſcription from the window of a room in the ſmall quadrangle (*vulgò* Mob) at Merton-college, Oxford, traced about ten years ſince. The late warden, Dr. Barton, while I was an inhabitant of that room, in a converſation reſpecting this curious old monkiſh rhyme, told me that the following inſcription was in the oppoſite window of the ſame room, and gave me a copy:

Nocte dieque cave
Tempus conſumere prave.

Fig. 4. St. Katharine, from a window in the ſame room, has been thus broken, and the head loſt for many years. It is kept together by lead as in the drawing. This is likewiſe very antient, and, I believe, never before copied. The mark on the left ſide appears to be an *b* inverted. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Oct.* 17.

HEREWITH you will receive a curious antique tooth and ear-pick of ſilver (*fig.* 5). It was found ſome years ſince in the bed of the river Exe, on digging for the foundation of the new bridge at Exeter. It ſufficiently ſpeaks for itſelf, therefore needs no farther comment; and a ring (*fig.* 6), uſed, as I ſuppoſe, antecedent to the art of enameling. It is for a mourning-ring, compoſed of a ring of tortoiſeſhell thickly plated with ſilver, with ſeveral openings through the ſame for diſplaying the tortoiſeſhell. In its manufacture it is exceeding rude, and the motto withinſide, *When this you ſee Remember me*, in the ſame ſtyle. Alſo, a ſilver heart (*fig.* 7), worn, as I ſuppoſe, in memory of Charles I. On one ſide it is ornamented with hieroglyphicks; the other with the head of the king, as the letters C. R. inform me. It opens, for the purpoſe of holding, probably, a relick. You having engraved ſeveral in your latter volumes, I think

* The inſcription has been given at large in the laſt page of vol. LXVI. part I.

I apprehend, and what relation the figures at the back had to it, among which I perceive nothing scriptural but the Virgin and child, and St. John Baptist sitting, or Christ rising from the sepulchre*.

Either your correspondent N. N. p. 295, does not express himself with sufficient precision, or I am too dull to comprehend his meaning. Hammond's Commentary is not in *my* hands; and, if my little acquaintance with the Fathers does not deceive me, I am to understand the writer of eight folio volumes in Greek of St. Chrysostom; but, on looking into Gregory's Greek Testament, I find that *father* understood the text as spoken by the disciples, not from a want of feeling or compassion, but a wish to persuade their master to have pity on the women.

To my poor capacity, the text 1 Cor. xv. 29, appeared to mean, baptized with a view to a future state of the dead by a resurrection; and so Tertullian appears to have understood it. The passage of Ecclesiasticus is parallel with that of St. Paul only as far as antithesis is concerned, but by no means explanatory of the latter text. I do not see how the Syriac fixes the meaning of the other words more than the Greek; nor the connexion between the New Testament passage, and the Trinum*mus* of Plautus.

V. D. M. which Mr. David Wilson intitles himself, in his "Answer to Payne's Age of Reason," imply that he is *Verbi Dei Minister*; a title assumed by some of the Dissenting Clergy in England. See British Critic for April last, p. 436. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Pimlico, March* 9.

AT the bottom of a note, p. 116, S. D. asks, "If there is not an East-India ship called the Director?" In reply, I do not pretend to be infallible, but believe it might be depended on that there is not. There is, however, a British ship of the line of that name, now belonging to Admiral Duncan's squadron in the North Seas. Her commander is the gallant Capt. Will. Bligh, who formerly conducted the Bounty and the Providence to Otaheite; and to whose unshaken fortitude and patient perseverance (after the fatal mutiny of the major part of tho ship's crew, headed by Christian) the British West-India islands are indebted for the introduction of that valuable plant the bread-fruit-tree; the transplanting of which forms the subject of a print lately engraved and published by a brother of mine; respecting the merits of which it does not become me to speak farther than this, that the figure of Otoo, or Tinah (the height of whom is mentioned by Capt. Bligh as being 6 feet 4 inches), is generally allowed to possess a degree of aristocratical consequence which well becomes the Earee of a populous district of Otaheité. The subject also comprizes the interview between this muscular chief (who, when on-board the English ships, made such frequent vociferations for wine to drink King George's health) and Capt. Bligh, at the embarkation of the bread-fruit trees. If the print possesses no other merit, it has at least that of singularity. The home demand, from the critical state of the times, not having been equal to my first expectations, I have sent a quantity to the West-Indies, where the subject is peculiarly interesting. H. GOSSE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

I DO not recollect to have seen the following passage in Diodorus Siculus noticed by any writer, though it is hardly probable that it has escaped unnoticed.

Κατα γαρ την εξ αρχης των ολων συστασιν μιαν εχειν ιδεαν ουρανοις γην, μεμιγμενης αυτων της φυσεως. μετα δε ταυτα διαστανθων των σωματων απ' αλληλων τον μεν κοσμον περιλαβειν απασαν την ορωμενην εν αυτα συνταξιν.

"In the beginning the universe, heaven and earth, had one uniform appearance, their nature being mixed; but, after the separation of bodies, the world assumed the general order or arrangement now visible on it."

He goes on, "the air was put into continual motion; its igneous particles, being lighter, mounted upwards; for which reason the sun and stars are comprehended in this revolution: while earthy particles, mingling with the moister, sunk to the bottom; the latter forming the sea, the former the land; which by the genial influence of the sun coalesced, and by fermentation were

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* The plate was copied from an impression, sent from Lichfield, from the original, which was the head of the crucifix above the transverse. EDIT.

were formed all kinds of animals, reptiles, and fish; and, when this mode of production was exhausted, another mode of production, by the mutual procreation of animals."

Euripides, in Melampe, a tragedy, now loft, has these lines: "Heaven and earth had one common form; but, on their separation, they produced and brought all things into light; trees, fowls, beasts, and the human race."

"Such," continues Diodorus, "is the origin of all things as we have received it." (I. c. 7, p. 10, edit. Wesseling.)

Who does not see at first sight sufficient conformity with the Mosaic account, to believe that *these* the knowledge Diodorus speaks of was derived? It is true, the operation of the Deity is not so prominent here as in the expressions of Thales and Plato, cited by the excellent Stillingfleet in his *Origines Sacræ*, b. III. c. 2. p. 399. But, allowing with him, Ib. p. 439, that the existence of matter in the world cannot be independent on God, and the motions of the particles of matter supposes a deity, we may acquit the system received by Diodorus of favouring of the atomic doctrine. Then, with the single insertion of "the Spirit of God," we have creation conducted in the Mosaic order, the separation of the waters into two parts, that of the water from the earth, the production of trees, birds, fish, beasts, reptiles, and, last of all, man.

Yours, &c. H. D.

Mr. Urban, *May* 8.

YOUR correspondent Novus, p. 285, deserves the thanks of your readers for the pains he has taken to furnish us with a preservative against infection, if it should please Heaven to visit us with pestilential disorders, of which he seems apprehensive in consequence of a supposed mortality among cats. I am fully sensible of the power of the Almighty, and of the demerits of this country; but, with respect to any cause of apprehension from the influence of pestilential air upon cats, and its consequent influence on the human species, I fancy Novus may make his mind easy; for, if there has been any uncommon mortality among cats, of which I have never heard any satisfactory proof, I fancy it must be attributed not in any degree to *the visitation of God* (to use the language of the coroner), but to the great call there has of late been for the skins to form those *fools-caps* which we see so many silly fellows covering their heads with in our streets and roads.

Mr. Dyer, p. 322, should have been better informed before he asserted that Sir William Jones was chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal, a place of which the salary is probably twice as much as of that which he held, which was one of the puisne judges of the court, wherein he succeeded Mr. Justice Le Maistre, and in the possession of which he died April 27, 1794, as abundantly appears by his Latin epitaph in your vol. LXV. 347. I wish that Mr. Dyer's account of the property Sir William has left may be true, as I conceive it must give pleasure to every man, possessed of rectitude of mind, to see integrity and ability so deservedly rewarded.

The author of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, p. 294, was "*Nicolas* Culpeper, gent. student in physick and astrology, living in Spitalfields, near London." It is dedicated "to the Right Worshipful Edward Hall, esq. justice of the peace for the county of Surrey;" but, the title-page of my copy being torn, no date appears, yet I should imagine, from some books advertised therein, it must have been published in the time of the Usurpation. E.

Mr. Urban, *May* 12.

I HAVE seen an edition of "The English Physician enlarged," printed by Peter Cole, printer and bookseller, in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1661; in which, addressing himself to the reader, the author (not *Martin*, but *Nicolas*, Culpeper) complains of some counterfeit editions of his works having been published. He dates from Spitalfields, Sept. 5, 1653. Then follows the table of herbs, &c.; after which comes "Mrs. Culpeper's Information, Vindication, and Testimony, concerning her Husband's Books to be published after his Death;" in which she complains of a publication under the title of "Culpeper's last Legacy," with two epistles, one in her name, the other in the name of her husband; all which she declares to be vile forgeries and impositions on the publick, by which her husband's memory and reputation are *blemished and eclipsed*. She signs *Alice Culpeper*, and dates from *Spitalfields*, Oct. 18, 1655, when it appears she was a wi-

a widow; and ſhe mentions her child, for whoſe good, ſhe ſays, ſhe has depoſited *ſeventy-nine books* of her huſband's *own making, or tranſlating* (no ſmall number, I think, Mr. Urban), into the hands of the above-named Mr. P. Cole, that he might print in due ſeaſon ſuch of them as ſhould be thought fit to ſerve the publick. She alſo atteſts that her huſband left beſides, in the hands of Mr. Cole, *ſeventeen books completely perfected*, for which he had in his lifetime been paid by Mr. Cole.

From all this it ſhould ſeem that, whatever might be the real merit of Mr. Culpeper's Works, they were tolerably well received by the publick *. In the title-page of the *Engliſh Phyſician* he is called *Nic. Culpeper, gent. ſtudent in phyſick and aſtrology.* E. D.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

IN anſwer to the requeſt of your valuable correſpondent W. & D. p. 294, I forward to you the following account of the author of the *Engliſh Phyſician*, &c. whence he will learn that Martin Culpeper, M. D. was not the writer of that frequently much-eſteemed work. My materials were chiefly collected from *Partridge, Gadbury*, and other aſtrological writers, who appear to have conſidered Culpeper as an oracle in that now juſtly-abrogated ſcience. Though it muſt be allowed that the fountain is muddy, yet, in this inſtance, I think the intelligence may be depended on; from its particularity, conſiſtency, and ſome other collateral circumſtances.

Nicolas Culpeper, poſthumous ſon of a clergyman of the ſame name, and grandſon to Sir Thomas Culpeper, bart. of Wakehurſt, Suſſex †, was born in London the 18th of October, 1616. At the age of 18 he went to Cambridge, where he was ſome time a ſtudent, but appears to have left the univerſity without taking a degree. Being apprenticed to an apothecary, he employed all his leiſure-hours in improving himſelf in the fundamental principles of his profeſſion. Having attained a proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages, he cloſely ſtudied Hippocrates, Galen, Avicen, and the works of other celebrated phyſicians; from whom he imbibed the notion of the utility of aſtrological practice; as they, it is ſaid, regarded all pretenders to phyſick as homicides, who were ignorant of aſtrology.

At the concluſion of his apprenticeſhip, he entered into the marriage-ſtate, and ſettled in Red-lion-ſtreet, Spitalfields, next door to a houſe now the ſign of the Red Lion; where he had conſiderable practice, and compoſed moſt of his works. In 1643, he was concerned in the civil broils which then diſtreſſed the kingdom, but whether on the royal or parliament ſide is not particularized, in which he was wounded acroſs the body, and from which he never entirely recovered. He was the father of ſeven children by his wife Alice, all of whom, except one daughter, died in their infancy. His indefatigable induſtry in compoſing his works, and extenſive practice, joined to the bad effects of his wound, brought on a conſumption, under which he long laboured, but which at laſt terminated his earthly exiſtence on Monday, January 10, 1653-4. in his 38th year.

He was of a middle ſtature, of a ſpare lean body, dark complexion, brown hair, rather long viſage, piercing quick eyes, &c. very active and nimble. Though of an excellent wit, ſharp fancy, admirable conception, and of an active underſtanding, yet occaſionally inclined to melancholy; which was ſuch an extraordinary enemy to him, that ſometimes, wanting company, he would ſeem like a dead man. He was very eloquent, a good orator, ſpoke freely and fluently, though very conceited and full of jeſts; which was ſo inſeparable to him, that, in his moſt ſerious writings, he would mingle matters of levity, and extremely pleaſe himſelf in ſo doing.

Though his family poſſeſſed conſiderable property, it appears he was exceedingly reſtricted in his pecuniary concerns; which probably was the cauſe of his early leaving the univerſity, as he obſerves, though "his mother lived till he was 23 years of age, and left him well," yet he was cheated, or nearly ſpent all his fortune in the outſet of life. Another author obſerves, it is moſt true that he was always ſubject to a conſumption of the purſe, notwithſtanding the many ways he had to aſſiſt him. His patrimony was alſo chiefly conſumed at the univerſity. Indeed, he had a ſpirit ſo far above the vulgar, that he contemned and ſcorned riches any other way than to make them

* Wood, Ath. Oxon. II. 426.

† Arms, Az. a bend engrail'd, Gules.

them ſerviceable to him. He was as free of his purſe as of his pen; valued not how little he left himſelf of either, ſo he obtained his end of doing good to others. He acknowledged he had many pretended friends, but he was rather prejudiced than bettered by them; for, when he moſt ſtood in need of their friendſhip and aſſiſtance, they moſt of all deceived him.

Having never courted preferment, little of it fell to his lot. Though he had to combat with a hoſt of opponents, phyſicians and colleges, on account of his eccentric opinions; yet it is declared he ſilenced the whole of them, and in the latter part of his life increaſed in reputation; and, being well ſkilled in phyſick, his honour and fame were generally taken notice of. From the Prefaces to his books he appears to have been of a benevolent diſpoſition, as he remarks, that he was the firſt profeſſional man who gave advice *gratis* to the poor.—His works were as follow:

1. A *Diſpenſatory*; which appears to have chiefly been a tranſlation of ſeveral antient authors.

2. His *Aſtrological Judgement of Diſeaſes*, from *Avenzora* and *Durret*, in 1651. Of this work it is obſerved, he hath ſo ingeniouſly followed the texts of his authors, that, if any copies may be preſumed to improve, or excel, their originals, this very book of his certainly doth. Some years after his death, Dr. Blagrave, of Reading, publiſhed an Introduction to it, and a very conſiderable Supplement to his Herbal.

3. His *Engliſh Phyſician*; firſt printed in folio, 1652, with a portrait, in which he is called "Nicolas Culpeper, eques;" and in ſeveral ſmaller editions ſince. This book has been called "a work of ſuch rarity that never any herbaliſt before durſt adventure to."

4. His *School of Phyſick*; which was publiſhed by his widow, who married for her ſecond huſband *John Heydon*, the author of the *Angelical Guide*.

Beſides the above, he publiſhed ſeveral ſmaller works, ſuch as his *Laſt Legacy*, &c; but theſe, being in general ſo deeply tinctured with the obſolete doctrine of aſtrology, are fallen into diſuſe, and are nearly forgotten.

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F.S.M.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May* 4.

THE following epitaph was written by the ingenious Mr. Baſkerville, of this place, ſome years paſt, upon a young man who died here about the age of 18 years, born with but ſlender intellects. He was buried in Egbaſton church-yard near this town.

"If th' innocent are favourites of Heav'n,
And God but little aſks where little 's giv'n,
My great Creator hath for me in ſtore
Eternal joys; what wiſe man can have more?"

Yours, &c. SULLY.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

I WISH ſome of your eccleſiaſtical Antiquarian correſpondents would inform us on what authority it is ſaid, in the account of Mr. Maſon's death, p. 359, that the appointment of the four canon reſidentiaries of York cathedral is in the gift of the dean, who is obliged by ſtatute to give the vacant canonry to *the firſt man he ſees after the vacancy capable of taking it*. Willis and Drake, who ſeem to have been maſters of the ſubject, and to have exhauſted it, ſay not a word about this *whimſical Valentine-morning* mode of filling a good ſtall or ſtalls.

Yours, &c. QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I FANCY your correſpondent D. H. p. 299, will find his enquiries about the royal family of Portugal anſwered to his ſatisfaction in Betham's Genealogical Tables, tab. 245. The late king, Joſeph, the object of the ſuppoſed conſpiracy, died Feb. 24, 1777, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt daughter, Mary Frances Iſabella, the preſent queen, born Dec. 17, 1734, married to her uncle Peter Clement, who died May 25, 1786. Her youngeſt ſiſter, Mary Frances Benedicta, born July 25, 1746, was married to the queen's eldeſt ſon, Joſeph Francis Xavier, Prince of Brazil, who died without iſſue, Sept. 11, 1788. His only brother, John Maria Louis Joſeph, born May 13, 1767, married, April 5, 1790, Charlotte Joachimie, daughter of Charles IV. King of Spain, born April 25, 1775, and has iſſue Maria Thereſa, born April 29, 1793, and Antony, Prince of Beira, born March 21, 1795. Theſe dates are, for the moſt part, taken from the Almanac de Gotha, where is the beſt "liſte généalogique des princes & princeſſes de l'Europe" that I know of; but Mr. Betham's account does not quite accord with it. Thirty years ago our Court Kalendars

Kalendars had tolerably good accounts of the families of the sovereigns of Europe, but of late they have been wretchedly meagre and defective; and common readers cannot turn to expensive genealogies.

You will illustrate the whole business by the annexed table.

John, 25th king of Portugal, died 1750.

Joseph Peter, prince of Brazil, born June 6, 1714; his life attempted 1758; died Feb. 24, 1777.

—— dau. of Philip, king of Spain, married 1729; retired to Spain, on the death of her husband, 1777; died Jan. 15, 1781.

Pedro Clemente, born July 5, 1717; died 1786.

Maria Francisca Isabella, daughter of his brother Joseph.

Pedro Clemente

1777, Maria Francisca Isabella, princess of Biera, born Dec. 17, 1734, the present queen.

Maria Francisca Benedictina, born July 25, 1746.

Joseph Francis Xavier, pr. of Brazil, her nephew, died 1788.

Another daughter.

Joseph Francis Xavier, prince of Brazil, married Maria Francisca Benedictina, his aunt, and died 1788.

John Maria Joseph Louis, born May 13, 1767, married April 6, 1790, Charlotte Joachima, daughter of the prince of Asturias, born April 25, 1775.

Marianna Victoria, born Dec. 5, 1768, married Gabriel Anthony, third son of the king of Spain, who died

Maria Theresa, born Apr. 29, 1793. Anthony, prince of Biera, born March 21, 1795.

As your Miscellany is deficient as to the sovereigns, so it is as to the *affairs* of Portugal. I wish to know where one may find an account of the disgrace of the Marquis de Pombal on the death of his patron Joseph, 1777; and of all the events of that reign from 1761, where end the "Mémoires de S. J. Carvale & Melo Comte d'Oeyras, Marquis de Pombal," &c. &c. Lisbonne, 1784, 2 vols. 8vo. as the "Account of Portugal, as it appeared in 1766 to Dumouriez," printed at Lausanne, 1775, and just now translated, 1797, ends at 1765. "Memoirs of the Court of Portugal; or, The History of Count d'Oeyras," was published by W. Bingley, 1767 (see Monthly Review, vol. XXXVII. p. 235). None of these come down to the point of time enquired after.

We have seen the two houses of parliament favoured with a triumphant message on the subject of the intended marriage of the Princess Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg—"a Protestant prince, and a descendant of the Princess Sophia." Will any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, favour the publick with information how long the former has been the case? Have not the reigning family of Wirtemberg-Stutgard of late years been Catholicks? and is not the present duke a Catholick?

As to the alleged descent of the prince, it is an undoubted fact, as may appear from the following pedigree:

Ernest Augustus, elector of Brunswick = Sophia, dau. of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia.

George I. king of Great Britain

Sophia Charlotte = Frederic I. king of Prussia

Sophia Dorothea = Frederic II. king of Prussia.

Frederic III. king of Prussia.

Sophia Dorothy Mary

Frederic William, margrave of Brandenburg Schwedt.

William Augustus.

Frederica Dorothea Sophia = Frederic Eugene, duke of Wirtemberg-Stutgard.

Frederic IV. king of Prussia.

Augusta Carolina, daughter of Charles William, duke of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, 1st wife, died Sept. 27, 1788.

Frederic Charles William, hereditary prince, born Nov. 7, 1754.

Charlotta Augusta Matilda, prs. royal of England, 2d wife.

Six other princes.

Sophia Dorothea Augusta, empress of Russia.

Frederic William Charles, born Sept. 27, 1781.

Frederica Katharina Sophia Dorothea, Feb. 21, 1783.

Paul Charles Frederic Augustus, Jan. 19, 1785.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

BE pleaſed to inform Grammaticus, p. 184, that Nicolas Clenardus appears to have been one of the profeſſors of the univerſity of Louvain, as he dedicates his Greek grammar from that place to the head-maſter of the ſchool of Mechlin, from which ſeminary, it ſhould ſeem, pupils were uſually ſent to Louvain. The date of the dedication is 1530. My copy of Clenard's Greek grammar was printed by Charles Stephens at Paris in 1551. Prefixed to it is a treatiſe on the form and joining of the Greek characters, on Greek numerals, &c. extracted from Laſcar's grammar.

P. 93. Lord Viſc. Kenmare was ſo created *by King James II. May* 20, 1689.

P. 144. Select Pſalms, &c. read vol. LXVI. p. 986. MORVA.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Feb.* 12.

AFTER my aſſertion, p. 37, I muſt beg to apologize for again intruding myſelf on your pages in reſpect to the penny of Richard III. as I have no pretenſions to infallibility, and poſſeſs candour enough to acknowledge any error I may fall into; which is the caſe p. 36, owing to a friend extracting a few notes for me from Snelling, not having the work at that time by me. The extract contained the "Table of the Weights of the Engliſh Coins in Troy Grains," wherein he made a miſtake, which led me into the error. Had I given myſelf a moment's conſideration on the chronology of our kings, I ſhould have then detected the ſame; but, relying on my friend's accuracy, I neglected it. However, as it now ſtands, I can but be obliged to R. for ſetting the ſame right. I ſtill have a number of reaſons to allege towards authenticating the penny to be a penny of the coinage of Richard III. but ſhall now content myſelf with a few ſuperficial obſervations on R's anſwer to my laſt on this ſubject. If R. will honour me with a private correſpondence, as I think your pages may be appropriated to a better purpoſe, I will attempt to obviate all difficulties in reſpect thereto, or ſtand convicted. From the indenture of Richard II. given by Mr. Lowndes, it appears, as R. ſtates, that the weight of the ſterlings, or pennies, are 19 grains and 60 grains over on the pound Troy; and, by the indenture of Richard III. the weight of the pennies are 12 grains, and 360 grains overplus on the pound Troy. Now, Mr. Urban, how can R. expect me to appropriate a coin of the weight of 14 grains (even if weight is to be the criterion) to belong to a coinage, whoſe weight, *per* indenture, muſt be 19 grains and a very conſiderable fraction, the difference here being no leſs than five grains and the fraction? Is it not with greater probability the penny in diſpute muſt belong to a coinage, whoſe weight, *per* indenture, ſtates it to be 12 grains, and a large fractional part, nearly amounting to another grain, there being a difference of very little more than a grain additional on the coin? The coin being in a very perfect ſtate muſt do away the idea of a diminiſhing by the hand of Time from 19 grains to the 14 grains, its preſent weight. I am happy R. is pleaſed with my jeſts, and am confident the clipping one would have impoſed on the quickſightedneſs of R. equally as Dr. Southgate's coin has done; for, no doubt can be entertained, on ſight of that coin, but that it has undergone a change ſince minted, either by the ſharp edge of the ſhears or file; or how comes the deficiency from 12 grains and a fraction to 10⅔ grains? Mr. Laſkey never did read DI. GRA. on the penny of Mr. Southgate: this appears to me to be an evaſive quibble. If R. will turn to vol. LXVI. p. 1005, he will find DI. GRA. was made uſe of by himſelf as really neceſſary on authentic coins of Richard III. But Mr. Laſkey begs to tell R. that he can read, and will undertake to prove, at any time, that he has read the letters DIVS. EX. on Mr. Southgate's penny; not that he pretends to any more ſagacity than any other common obſerver. I much approve of the ſubterfuge of R. in ſaying "that ſome of the letters which compoſe the words DEI. GRATIA. appear upon all the genuine coins of Richard III." &c. p. 119. Some of theſe letters I grant him appear on the coin, even no leſs than three, in the true reading, DIVS. EX. Now, could the other *intruding* letters, which are ſo very viſible to me, be hid, I ſhould have candour enough to give up the point; but I defy R. or any other perſon converſant in coins and antique letters, to read the coin otherwiſe than RICARD-

RICARDDIVS. EX ANGL.; and, for this reason, I must doubt the assertion, that the well-practised eye of Mr. Southgate read the coin otherwise. I knew Mr. Southgate too well to doubt *his* veracity.

If I do not mistake, the two pennies of Richard I. fabricated by Mr. White, were not discovered to be forgeries till long after the plates were engraved and published by the Antiquarian Society. I beg to ask R. for information, what other frauds Mr. White practised in this way; for, I never heard of any, though I have had repeated conversations respecting modern forgeries with men who, I am very certain, were conversant in these matters.

I do not know how far I mistake by saying, if the coin should be of the reign of Richard II. it will be of more value than if a coin of Richard III.; for, I always understood, in the eyes of collectors an unique coin is two points in rarity beyond R.R. which is the mark of rarity Pinkerton affixes to the coins of Richard III.

R. vol. LXVI. p. 1005, doubts DIVELIN standing for Durham, and requests a reference; at the same time supposes it to stand for Dublin. I refer him to a record; in answer to which he says, p. 120, "in the Saxon Chronicle, at p. 113, he (Mr. Laskey) will meet with DIFLIN." Is this not another evasion, and meant to throw a sarcastic sneer on what I had before asserted? DIW. and DIVE. I am no stranger to, as I have coins with these letters of John and Henry in my possession. But this also does not do away my assertion, p. 36, in saying coins are found with DVFLI, or DYFLI, standing for Dufflin, or Dyfflin. These coins are of the mintage of Anlaf and Sihtric, in the tenth century, not of John or Henry. Being now, Mr. Urban, heartily tired of this, I must beg to remain,

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Market-Harborough, Ap.* 20.

ALTHOUGH it is not my intention to interfere in the discussion in which your correspondents, Mr. *Laskey*, Mr. *Stebbing Shaw*, and *R.* (p. 119) are engaged respecting the *early English pennies*; yet, as it is admitted that the elucidation of these, and of other of our coins, depends in some degree on their weight; and as *R. declares he knew not for what reason Snelling fixes the weight of one of those pennies at* 18 *grains*; I beg leave to inform him, that the pound-weight at the time that penny was struck, and which is supposed to be the same as that used by the *Saxons*, was called the *Tower*, or moneyer's pound, divided into 12 ounces, each containing 20 penny-weights, every of which were divided into 24 grains, and was the only one used in the English mints from the Conquest, *or earlier*, until 1527, 18th Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, and the modern pound Troy, divided in the same manner, *but heavier by one fifteenth* than the Tower pound, introduced in its stead, and still continues in general use*.

The *Saxon* or *Tower* pound, therefore, weighed only 11 oz. 5 dwts. of the modern Troy pound; so that the ratios, or proportions, between the two weights are thus:

The Saxon or Tower pound is to the modern Troy pound as 15 to 16, or 11¼ or 11.25 to 12, or 1 to 1.06666, or 0.9375 to 1.

And, *vice versâ*, the modern Troy pound is to the Saxon or Tower pound as 16 to 15, or 12 to 11.25 or 11¼, or 1.06666 to 1, or 1 to 0.9375.

These proportions receive much confirmation by an account we have of an ingot of silver found in the Tower in 1777; for, in that account, it appears that it weighed 10 oz. 8 dwts. of the *Troy* pound, and of the *Tower* pound 11 oz. 1 dwt. 18 grs.† This gives the following ratios between the two weights, *viz.* as 1 to 1.06610577, and as 1 to 0.938.

From the foregoing explanation of the two weights, R. will perceive Snelling's reason for fixing the weight of the first penny, which is the object of his investigation, at 18 grains: for, the *Tower* pound in use at that time being divided into 5760 grains, and the pound weight of silver being coined into 300 pence, certainly "gives 19 of *those* grains for the weight of each penny, and 60 grains over," as he expressed it, but, when reduced to its lowest fractional denomination, is 19 1-5th, or 19.2 grains; but, as those 5760 grains which compose the *Tower* pound were of equal weight to, or would balance, only 5400 grains of the modern Troy pound, therefore these 5400 grains, be-

* Snelling's View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England, pp. 23, 24, and notes.

† Archæologia, vol. V. p. 297.

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bt of an Engliſh Penny in

	Saxon, or Tower.	Modern Troy.
	Grains, parts	Grains, parts
	24	22.5
	23.7073	22.2222
	21.3333	20
	19.2	18
	15	14.0625
	16	15
	12.8	12
	16	15
	12.8	12
	12	11.25
	10.6666	10
	——	10
	——	6.6666
	——	8
2		
3	——	7.7419

ld be very glad, Mr. Urban, alged with this opportunity to a few obſervations tending to e two tables; one of which, "*A Table, exhibiting the Weight, Value, and a com-View, of* Engliſh *Silver Mo-Ann.* 1066 *to Ann.* 1760," its firſt appearance, through

your favour, in vol. XXXIV. p. 509: the other, on our gold coin, with a ſimilar title, in vol. XXXV. p. 70; the materials for which were collected, and the tables calculated, by me the preceding winter; but at that time, and indeed for ſome years after (like your correſpondent R, the collector of the coin-notes in Tindal's tranſlation of Rapin's Hiſtory of England, and other writers on the ſubject), I was not aware that a *weight different* from the modern *Troy* had been uſed in the Engliſh mints, and the ſeveral proportions in the two tables above referred to, prior to the 18th of Henry VIII, 1527, were formed from the *Troy weight*: but every of the errors this has introduced will be eaſily and very effectually removed by the application of the foregoing ratios between the two weights. The firſt article in the table of our ſilver coin was inſerted by miſtake, the XXIS. IV d. being the number of ſhillings and pence contained in one pound of the *modern Troy*; but the pound *Saxon*, or *Tower*, was, at the Conqueſt, coined into XX ſhillings only, the pound tale in ſilver being then a pound in weight, and continued ſo until the 28th of Edward I, 1300. I am the more deſirous of the indulgence of having theſe remarks inſerted, becauſe the tables were, a ſhort time after their publication, admitted into Mr. Dodſley's "Annual Regiſter," into Mr. Ferguſon's "Tables and Tracts," into "An Enquiry into the Prices of Wheat, Malt, &c." and have now the honour of ſtanding in the new edition of Chambers's Dictionary, by Dr. Abraham Rees, under the article *Money*.

When I ſent them to you, Mr. Urban, I was, as became the little experience I then had, *diffident*, and ſigned them *Gothic*; and, whatever uſe I may have made in the interval of the opportunities of gleaning a little uſeful knowledge, I hope I am not now, or ever ſhall be, *dogmatic*; but, I am ſure I ſhall always conſider and ſubſcribe myſelf your much obliged humble ſervant,

ROWLAND ROUSE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 23.

THE following remarks on the copper coinage, extracted from a recent celebrated publication, deſerves to be yet more widely circulated by your Magazine.

Yours, &c. NUMMULARIUS.

"Colquhoun

*ſtorical Account of Coins at the ſhop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preci-*

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† Archæologia, vol. V. p. 297.

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ing divided into 300 parts, gives exactly 18 *Troy* grains for the weight of the penny of the 18th of Richard II. Again, the indenture of the 1st of Richard III. required 450 pennies to be made out of the *Tower* pound of silver; each penny would, therefore, weigh 12 of the *Tower* grains, and 360 of *those* grains over, reduced down by 8, or 12 4-5th, or 12 8 grains, which are exactly equal to 12 *Troy* grains.

The penny sterling, it has been observed, was commensurate with all other of our English silver coins. Thus, the *great* contained four pennies, the *half-great* two pennies, and the shilling 12 pennies, sterling; the *half-penny* half a sterling penny, and the *farthing* the fourth part of the sterling penny*: for which reason the annexed little table, shewing the weight of a penny at every variation thereof by direction of the Mint-indentures, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to some of your readers who may be engaged in English numismatic researches.

Weight of an English Penny in

Dates.	Saxon, or Tower.	Modern Troy.
A. D.	Grains, parts	Grains, parts
1066	24	22.5
1300	23.7073	22.2222
1347	21.3333	20
1354	19.2	18
1412	15	14.0625
1422	16	15
1422	12.8	12
1426	16	15
1461	12.8	12
1505	12	11.25
1509	10.6666	10
1532	——	10
1549	——	6.6666
1553	——	8
1601 } 1797 }	——	7.7419

I should be very glad, Mr. Urban, to be indulged with this opportunity to introduce a few observations tending to correct the two tables; one of which, intituled, "*A Table, exhibiting the Standard, Weight, Value, and a comparative View, of* English *Silver Money, from Ann.* 1066 *to Ann.* 1760," and made its first appearance, through your favour, in vol. XXXIV. p. 509: the other, on our gold coin, with a similar title, in vol. XXXV. p. 70; the materials for which were collected, and the tables calculated, by me the preceding winter; but at that time, and indeed for some years after (like your correspondent R, the collector of the coin-notes in Tindal's translation of Rapin's History of England, and other writers on the subject), I was not aware that a *weight different* from the modern *Troy* had been used in the English mints, and the several proportions in the two tables above referred to, prior to the 18th of Henry VIII, 1527, were formed from the *Troy weight*: but every of the errors this has introduced will be easily and very effectually removed by the application of the foregoing ratios between the two weights. The first article in the table of our silver coin was inserted by mistake, the XXIS. IVd. being the number of shillings and pence contained in one pound of the *modern Troy*; but the pound *Saxon*, or *Tower*, was, at the Conquest, coined into XX shillings only, the pound tale in silver being then a pound in weight, and continued so until the 28th of Edward I, 1300. I am the more desirous of the indulgence of having these remarks inserted, because the tables were, a short time after their publication, admitted into Mr. Dodsley's "Annual Register," into Mr. Ferguson's "Tables and Tracts," into "An Enquiry into the Prices of Wheat, Malt, &c." and have now the honour of standing in the new edition of Chambers's Dictionary, by Dr. Abraham Rees, under the article *Money*.

When I sent them to you, Mr. Urban, I was, as became the little experience I then had, *diffident*, and signed them *Gothic*; and, whatever use I may have made in the interval of the opportunities of gleaning a little useful knowledge, I hope I am not now, or ever shall be, *dogmatic*; but, I am sure I shall always consider and subscribe myself your much obliged humble servant,

ROWLAND ROUSE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 23.

THE following remarks on the copper coinage, extracted from a recent celebrated publication, deserves to be yet more widely circulated by your Magazine.

Yours, &c. NUMMULARIUS.

"Colquhoun

* An historical Account of Coins at the end of Bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*, p. 22.

Colquhoun on the Police, fourth edition, 1797.—P. 117. "It is evident that the relative value even of the Mint copper coin, to gold or ſilver, is nearly twice its intrinſic value."—"One pound of copper, eſtimated at 15 pence, will make as many half-pence of the legal coinage as paſs for two ſhillings." And, in a note, he obſerves that, "a few years ago, ſheet-copper was as low as 11d. ½ d pound; and has been even lower."

P. 129. "The nation might alſo, in a new point of view, derive conſiderable advantages from increaſing the weight of the copper coin, ſo as to bring it as near as poſſible to the intrinſic value of the metal of which it is compoſed.

"An arrangement of this ſort would not only be the means of effectually preventing counterfeits; but the copper being a native article, produced in the country, might, through the medium of coined money, become a profitable branch of commerce with foreign nations; where even an extenſive circulation might be inſured, in conſequence of the intrinſic and denominative value being the ſame, or nearly ſo.

"This is exemplified in the policy of Sweden, where the copper dollar, being ſo heavy as to anſwer to ſix-pence ſterling, has long been exported, and forms a conſiderable, and even a profitable, branch of commerce to that nation.

"In Ruſſia, the three-copic piece is very nearly of the weight of ſix Engliſh half-pence, yet its current value is only a ſmall fraction above our penny ſterling. And thus, by iſſuing no copper coin where the denomination is not in proportion to the intrinſic value, every claſs of dealers who vend the neceſſaries of life are ſhielded againſt loſs, and every unnatural riſe in the price of proviſions for the ſubſiſtence of the poor is of courſe prevented.

"This principle ſeems to have been admitted by the Legiſlature; for, when the ſubject of copper money was under the conſideration of the Houſe of Commons, at a period not very remote, the Journals ſhew (vol. XVIII. p. 173) that an opinion then prevailed, "that the moſt effectual means to ſecure the copper coin from being counterfeited was, that the denominative value of ſuch coin ſhould bear as near a proportion as poſſible to the intrinſic value of the metal of which it was formed."

And, in p. 431, in ſumming up, he propoſes,

"That a new coinage of copper money be adopted, ſimilar to the maſterly and beautiful ſpecimens propoſed to be fabricated by Matthew Bolton, eſq. of Birmingham, in the year 1790; by which means not only counterfeits would be prevented, to the great relief of the publick, as the intrinſic and denominative value would be nearly the ſame; but, through the medium of this ſpecies of coin, no exportation might be promoted to foreign countries, beneficial to the nation in a very high degree in the conſumption of a home manufacture."

As Mr. Bolton's new coinage of copper forms a ſubject worthy much attention, I beg leave to ſubjoin an extract on the ſubject from Pinkerton's Eſſay on Medals, vol. II. p. 85, edit. 1789:

"Before this brief account of the copper coinage is cloſed, I muſt beg leave to make an obſervation upon a moſt material defect in it, which is, that the intrinſic worth of the metal is not one half of its currency. The pound of copper, which in itſelf is worth only ten-pence, yields 46 half-pence, or 23 pence, when coined. Hence forgeries, even in good metal, are of very high profit, and the whole kingdom ſwarms with counterfeit copper, inſomuch, that not the fiftieth part of that currency is legitimate; a diſgrace to the annals and the legiſlature of any nation! In other countries, the pound at ten-pence only yields the proportion of 18 pence; but certainly 12 pence out of the pound at 10 pence were ſufficient. The ſize of the coin might be doubled without any inconvenience, ſave to the forgers; and there is an ample field for fame to any patriot whoſe ſituation may enable him to contribute to the remedy of ſo large an evil."

The common large Roman copper coins weigh half an ounce; and, if our pennies weighed an ounce, the poor might eaſily check falſe weights. The Greek and Roman large copper pieces have a magnificence about them worthy of the fabricators, while our diminutive *impoſitions* coins have a character of ſimpleneſs, decay, and decline.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 22.

OF the ſeven queſtions diſcuſſed by Aulus Gellius and his fellow-ſtudents at the celebration of the *Saturnalia* at Athens (*Noctes Atticæ*, lib. XVIII. c. 2.), the firſt was the underwritten facetiouſly-obſcure tetraſtick, from the Satires of Ennius; in which, as it is ſuggeſted, there is a multifarious meaning elegantly implicated in a ſingle word:

Nam qui lepidè poſtulat, alterum fruſtrari,
Quem fruſtratur, fruſtra cum dicit, fruſtra eſſe.

Nam qui ſeſe fruſtrari, quem fruſtra ſentit,
Qui fruſtratur, is fruſtra eſt, ſi non ille eſt fruſtra.

A tranſlation of theſe verſes in metre, or in humble proſe, would be acceptable,

ble, not only to thoſe readers of your Miſcellany who do not underſtand the original language, but probably to not a few inexpert Latiniſts. The requeſt is made becauſe the ingenious and learned tranſlator of "The Attic Nights" (reviewed in vol. LXV. p. 323) has not unravelled the ſkein, but left this antique puzzle-wit in the ſtate of fruſtration in which he found it, though I can hardly think the omiſſion was owing to his being fruſtrated by it.

Yours, &c. ARCHÆOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Wincheſter, May* 20.

THOUGH I have not leiſure to acknowledge the notice which has been taken of me by certain gentlemen in ſome of your late Numbers, yet I have reſolved to find time to acquint you with a diſcovery which has been made amongſt the old ruins to the South-weſt of the king's houſe in this city.

In digging for flints laſt week, to pave the court of the ſaid king's houſe, which is now turned into commodious and elegant barracks, the workmen ſtruck upon a ſtone door-way, which led into a large chamber built of flints and Portland-ſtone, plaſtered over, and heretofore groined, the fluted corbels and ſpringing of the arches being perfect. There is a paſſage from the ſame, which ſeems to lead into the caſtle-ditch, or more probably into a way which was ſeparated from the ditch by a parapet wall. There is alſo a part of a ſtone ſtair-caſe, which led out of the ſaid chamber into the upper parts of the tower, or perhaps into the main body of the building. The tower in queſtion was evidently one of the four which flanked the keep of this caſtle before the ſame was taken and diſmantled by Oliver Cromwell, who was as great a deſtroyer of caſtles, as his predeceſſor Thomas Cromwell was of monaſteries. There was a fifth tower to this keep, of rather a different figure from the reſt, which formed the gateway of the ſame.

In a work, on the Antiquities of Wincheſter, which at preſent occupies my whole leiſure-time, and which, I hope, will, in a very ſhort time, be preſented to the publick, I purpoſe to give a ſketch of the keep in queſtion, with the other parts of the caſtle, as they exiſted in antient times; as likewiſe of the king's palace here, as it was intended to have been completed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, had not the unexpected death of Charles II. put a ſtop to that magnificent work, and, with it, to all the hopes of Wincheſter's riſing to its former greatneſs. Should the preſent undertaking of clearing out the ruins of the caſtle be continued, it is obvious how advantageous the ſame muſt prove to my preſent reſearches. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 22.

YOUR correſpondent Q. p. 288, might have ſeen a ſufficient anſwer to his queries in the letters of Euſebius. The vicar to whom that writer alludes was preſented to the living by a relation, who ſincerely lamented that it had not been in his power to give him any better preferment. The preſentee was at that time ſettled with his family at a conſiderable diſtance from the vicarage, was deeply engaged in literary purſuits, and other laborious employments, which rendered it impoſſible for him to remove to his *poor* benefice, eſpecially as he was then too far advanced in life to ſet out anew on ſuch a contracted plan. He found a reſpectable curate on the ſpot; he allowed him half the profits of the living; and the duty has ever ſince been regularly and properly performed. His patron is now dead; he has neither "a good rectory, nor a good temporal eſtate;" and a late arbitrary requiſition has left him, in the latter part of life, to *conſole* himſelf with the miſerable relicks of his vicarage, which ſcarcely amount to 20l. a year! Theſe are ſome of the hardſhips which Euſebius very juſtly deplores, *quæque ipſe miſerrima vidi.*

P. 106, b. 46 and 49, r. "*Bullard.*"

Pp. 120, 121. Is not this letter from Sir John Coke, ſecretary of ſtate, to George duke of Buckingham, lord high admiral?

Yours, &c. H. N.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 23.

THE following caſe may be of great importance to ſome of your clerical readers, as it will ſhew them the neceſſity of inveſtigating and aſcertaining their clerical rights before it is too late to reſtify miſtakes.

Eſton, Browne Willis, &c. inform us, that there are four curacies or chapels belonging to the vicarage of Horncaſtle, in Lincolnſhire, namely,

Tointon ſuperior, cur. member of Horncaſtle, 20l.

Weſt

Mr. Alderman *Curtis*. Mr. Alderman *Luſhington*, and Mr. Alderman *Anderſon*, ſpoke in ſupport of the amendment; as did Colonel *Gaſcoigne* and Mr. *Wilberforce*.

Sir *W. Pulteney*, Mr. *W. Smith*, and Mr. *Sheridan*, ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Fox* made a reply, in which he took a review of the principal arguments urged againſt his motion.

After Mr. Fox ſat down, the queſtion was called for; and, at three o'clock, the Houſe divided on the amendment propoſed by Mr. Bragge. Ayes 285, Noes 81.

The original motion was of courſe negatived, but without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

December 16.

The ſeveral bills on the table were read in their reſpective ſtages.

Three private bills were brought up from the Commons. One of theſe was a naturalization-bill; the others were turnpike and incloſure bills: they were read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, the following members were appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election petition.

Hon. Edward James Elliot, chairman. James Adams, eſq. W. J. Denniſon, eſq. John Spalding, eſq. G. Porter, eſq. Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. E. Fane, eſq. W. Cunningham Bontine, eſq. Lord C. H. Somerſet, Napier Chriſtie Burton, eſq. Lord Edward James Stuart, Sir J. Fleming Leiceſter, bart. Lord Porcheſter. Nominees, Charles Dundas, eſq. John Anſtruther, eſq.

Mr. *A. Taylor* begged leave to call the attention of the Houſe to a ſcandalous and malicious libel, lately publiſhed againſt a member of that Houſe in a public print, called "The Sun." Nor would the Houſe, he ſaid, be inclined to pay leſs attention to it, becauſe it was directed againſt ſo mean an individual as himſelf. In ſo doing, he only claimed that protection which the Houſe indiſcriminately held out to all its members; and he truſted that the preſent flagrant calumny would not be permitted to paſs unpuniſhed. The libel would be found in "The Sun" of Tueſday laſt, where his ſpeech was maliciouſly miſrepreſented, and comments made on it that inflamed the miſrepreſentation, and conſequently aggravated the crime.

Col. Fitzpatrick implored the attention and commiſeration of the Houſe, and wiſhed to direct them to the hard fate of the unfortunate La Fayette, and the unmerited ſufferings under which he was unjuſtly compelled to languiſh. Neither the King of Pruſſia, nor the Emperor, had any right to detain him in captivity—for he was, in reſpect to them, neither a priſoner of war nor of ſtate. Nay, the Emperor ſeemed to confeſs that he was not free to releaſe him from priſon, his Imperial Majeſty having aſſured the afflicted ſpouſe of that gallant officer, that his hands were bound on that ſubject—may not then the diſgrace of compelling him thus to linger in unworthy captivity redound upon the Britiſh nation, who has now no ally but the Emperor of Germany on whom that diſgrace can be reflected? To vindicate the Britiſh name from ſo foul an imputation, and to terminate the ſevere ſufferings of an irreproachable man, was the object of the motion he would now ſubmit to the Houſe; namely, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, repreſenting to his Majeſty, that the detention of M. La Fayette was injurious to the common cauſe; and beſeeching him to take ſuch meaſures as his royal wiſdom might ſuggeſt, to effect the liberation of that gallant officer and his unfortunate companions.

Gen. *Tarleton* ſeconded the motion.

A long debate enſued; in which Mr. *Fox*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and ſeveral other members took part. After which the Houſe divided on Colonel Fitzpatrick's motion. Ayes 50, Noes 132. *(To be continued.)*

(For *Dec.* 17—23; *ſee* pp. 300—303.)

In anſwer to W. H. L, Mrs. Abington is ſtill living. The other celebrated Actreſs he aſks after, we believe, is dead. Of Mrs. Pope he will find an account in p. 263.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

IT may not be an unacceptable article of intelligence to ſome of your readers, particularly to Mr. Pennant and the Southern Faunift, to be informed, that the *night-heron* of Latham's Synopſis, or night raven, was taken at Cookley, in Suffolk, about ſeven or eight miles from the ſea-coaſt, on Friday, April 14. The bird was ſhot in the wing, and preſerved alive. I ſaw it, May 5, in apparently good health, confined in a wicker-cage, where it kept its ſtation immoveably on

on the perch. The perſon, in whoſe poſſeſſion it was at that time, ſaid, that it ate ſmall fiſh voraciouſly out of a pan of water placed in the cage. On the approach of a dog, it was much irritated, erected the long white feathers, and alſo the black feathers at the back of the head, ſnapping the bill, and uttering a harſh diſagreeably-croaking ſound.

This bird does not appear to have been deſcribed as Britiſh by any author, notwithſtanding a ſingle inſtance of its being met with in England is recorded by Latham; and the ſpecimen, which was ſhot not far from London, in May, 1782, is now preſerved in Parkinſon's Muſeum. The coincidence of time in the preſent inſtance ſeems to point out that it occaſionally viſits this country in the Spring; and the one now mentioned might have been forced over by a very ſtrong gale at North-Eaſt, which prevailed a ſhort time before the period of its capture.

Mr. Pennant has deſcribed it in his Arctic Zoology; where, as well as in Latham, it is ſaid to be common in Ruſſia, and ſome parts of North America.

In Willughby's Ornithology it is indifferently figured, but well deſcribed, more exactly agreeing with the Suffolk ſpecimen than any other which I have read; but, however the bird may vary in colours from age or ſex, the three long ſlender white feathers at the back of its head will always ſufficiently diſtinguiſh it from all others. T. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

I HAVE read with great pleaſure the plan of a Pocket-*Flora*, as communicated by B. S. p. 306. I have alſo much delight in botany, and, indeed, in all manner of cultivation which appertains to a garden; but, my duty leads me to follow them only as ſecondary objects, and, therefore, I am neceſſitated to call in the aid of auxiliary aſſiſtance. This may be moſt completely effected by the help of a Pocket-*Flora*, Abercrombie's Gardening, &c. In the latter, however, I take the liberty of ſuggeſting as an improvement, that, beſides mentioning the work neceſſary to be attended to in *each month*, I would recommend a *vice verſâ* plan, viz. to arrange each article of the orchard, and flower and kitchen garden, in alphabetical order, and inſert againſt them ſpecifically the proper time when they are to be planted, pruned, &c. when expected to bloom, and the fruit, &c. to arrive at perfection. This would be particularly uſeful to thoſe who underſtand but little of gardening, and have but ſmall pieces of ground, yet wiſh to make the moſt of them.

As this is the firſt time of my addreſſing any letter to you, I cannot let the opportunity paſs without intruding a little more on your time by expreſſing my obligations (and, I doubt not, all the other readers of your unrivalled Miſcellany) to your numerous correſpondents for their very kind and uſeful information, with ſincere hope they may long continue their beneficial labours. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5, 1796*.

THE letter ſigned Juvenis in your laſt month's Magazine, p. 284, is couched in very candid and liberal terms, and certainly merits attention from the ſupporters of the Harringtonian theory of the atmoſphere. I was in hopes that the reaſons already brought forward in vol. LXV. p. 806, had convinced the writer of that letter that, although the camel is not ſo formed by nature as to imbibe more of the moiſture of the air than any other animal in proportion to its bulk, its capability of living ſo long as it is known to do without drinking is not to be *entirely* attributed to the reſervoir of water which it is known and acknowledged to contain in its ſtomach, but, in a degree much more than can eaſily be credited, to the water which it imbibes from the atmoſphere. I am not ſorry, however, that your correſpondent has repeated his query, becauſe it is a judicious one; and, although I am not able to give him ſatisfaction reſpecting the anatomy or the natural hiſtory of the animal in queſtion; yet, as far as the ſubject concerns the Harringtonian theory, it will, I hope, give me an opportunity, which I ſhould not otherwiſe have thought of, to aſcertain, by a different example, the fact, that the moiſture of reſpired air *is* furniſhed by the atmoſphere.

I am of the ſame opinion as the very learned and ſenſible editor of the

* This paper has been long miſlaid. EDIT.

Natural Hiſtory of Aleppo, that the camel is not ſo formed as to imbibe more of the moiſture of the atmoſphere than any other animal in proportion to its bulk; nay, it appears, in this reſpect, even to fall ſhort of the common rabbit of this country; and it is a fact, that all breathing animals can more or leſs acquire the habit of exiſting in health with very moderate ſupplies of water or other liquids taken in by the mouth. The caſe of the late Mr. Wood, the miller, of Billericay, in Eſſex, is an inſtance nearer home, and very much to the purpoſe. "To the queſtion," ſays Sir George Baker, "what firſt induced him to abſtain from drink," he anſwered, "that it happened one day that the ſervant had forgotten to bring his water to dinner as uſual; that, being then full of buſineſs, he did not think of calling for any; and that, having found himſelf eaſier, and leſs oppreſſed by that meal than common, he determined to try whether a total omiſſion of all liquids might not be an improvement to his diet; and that he ſoon found the experiment to anſwer." See Medical Tranſactions, vol. II. p. 268; to which there is alſo a ſequel in the third volume.

Notwithſtanding this man was thus able to live without liquids, the operations of the animal œconomy went on undiſturbed; all the fluid diſcharges, ſuch as urine, ſaliva, perſpiration, &c. together with the moiſture of reſpiration, were regularly and uniformly kept up, and the latter to ſuch a degree, that his breath, like that of all other men and animals, would have ſhewn the ſame beautiful appearance of congelation in a ſharp froſty morning; which might, and, I believe has been, adduced by Dr. Harrington as a proof that the moiſture of expired air is not of an animal origin, being ſimply pure water, free from all animal ſalts, and, like pure rain water, or miſt, equally apt to freeze.

It is impoſſible to contemplate this phenomenon, the congelation of expired air, without being ſtruck with the beauty of that theory of the atmoſphere, which proves that fire and water are two of the conſtituent ingredients in air, which, being imbibed by the animal in a perfect and tranſparent ſtate, is decompounded in the lungs, the fire being attracted by the blood for many important purpoſes in the animal œconomy. The air is now brought into the ſtate of a watery vapour; and if, inſtead of being thrown into the common reſervoir, the circumambient atmoſphere, it ſhould be diſcharged through a tube into a glaſs of tranſparent lime-water, the mephitic acid, fixed air, which was one alſo of the component parts of the air in its perfect ſtate, being now detached from its neutralization with fire, will immediately precipitate the lime, rendering it inſoluble in water. To digreſs at preſent on the erroneous explanations which have been given of this plain and eaſy experiment by Dr. Black, and other ingenious philoſophers, would extend this letter far beyond the limits to which you, Mr. Urban, I know, wiſh to confine your correſpondents. I ſhall, therefore, now only add, that I am ſorry there is nothing in the other letter in your laſt Magazine, objecting to the Harringtonian theory of the atmoſphere, which merits my attention. I beg leave, Mr. Urban to ſubſcribe myſelf, both to your valuable labours and thoſe of Dr. Harrington, A REAL FRIEND.

P. S. Mr. Urban now and then amuſes his readers with the marks of imitation in different writers. I obſerve in his laſt, p. 321, a judicious review, with extracts, from a "Charge to the Grand Jury of Hertford, by the Hon. Sir Naſh Groſe, knt." containing the following paſſage, reprobating the violent conduct of mobs in ſeizing proviſions which have been brought, or which are on their way, to market. The learned and ingenious writer obſerves, "the offence, conſtituted as our laws are, is without excuſe; becauſe, by thoſe laws, the rich are compelled to relieve the poor. *So long as a rich man has a loaf of bread, the poor man, for his ſubſiſtence, is entitled to a ſhare of it,*" &c.

May it not be aſked, Mr. Urban, whether this juſt remark originated in the writer's own mind, naturally and regularly flowing from the ſubject under his diſcuſſion, or from a previous peruſal and unintentional imitation of the following paſſage in the ſecond volume, p. 60, of the lucubrations of your old friend the Medical Spectator. "Where the eſtabliſhed laws of the land have ſolemnly declared, *that no man whatever ſhall periſh from the want of bread while his neighbour is in poſſeſſion of a loaf?*"

109. *Poems*

109. *Poems by the late* George-Monck Berkeley, *Esq. LL.B. F.S.S.A.; with a Preface by the Editor, conſiſting of ſome Anecdotes of Mr.* Monck Berkeley *and ſeveral of his Friends.*

THE Author and Editor of theſe Poems having beſpoke the clemency of Reviewers, we are not to arraign the *garrula ſenectus* of Maternal Piety. George-Monck Berkeley was the only ſurviving of two ſons which the late Dr. George B. of Canterbury and Cookham had by his lady, the elder daughter of the reſpectable Mr. Frinſham, rector of White Waltham, Berks, whoſe other daughter's death is recorded in our Obituary, p. 82. We have accompanied Eliza Berkeley through 630 quarto pages of large and handſome type, which are 460 pages more than the poems occupy, beſides a poſtſcript by the ſame parental hand. Every writer has a peculiar character of manner and ſtyle. Mrs. B. writes as ſhe talks. Anecdote is her forte; and the ſentiments ſhe interſperſes are of the antient, but not leſs valuable, caſt. If her religious notions be deemed old-faſhioned, let it be remembered, that ſhe was brought up in the old Epiſcopalian ſchool, among what were once (though now happily blended with the general maſs of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects) called Nonjurors; that ſhe was an admirer of Hutchinſon, Harvey, and Young, but a deteſter of that arch-hypocrite John Weſley; that the principles imbibed from her parents were foſtered by her huſband, the ſon of the amiable Biſhop of Cloyne, and the active inſtrument of introducing Epiſcopacy into America. The hero of this piece, who was, during the laſt 18 years of his life, the only child of his parents, and the idol of his mother, poſſeſſed from infancy Generoſity and Compaſſion, with a competent ſhare of Obſtinacy and Pride: the firſt of theſe was counteracted and ſubdued by that ſhare which his mother acknowledges fell to her lot; and the ſecond ſhe applauds as inſeparable from family. In the Berkeleys, family-pride was inſeparable from family-beauty; yet never exerted itſelf above inferiors, though a match for ſuperiors. Mr. B. having ſpent the uſual time at Eton, transferred himſelf to St. Andrew's, whither his parents followed him, and reſided there all the time of his ſtay there. His declining health required that he ſhould paſs ſome time by the ſea-ſide, which he did at Dover, till it was found neceſſary that he ſhould remove to Cheltenham, where he cloſed his mortal career Jan. 26, 1793. He was deſigned for the bar, had his health permitted. When a fond parent is the biographer of an affectionate and worthy child, can we wonder that minute attention is paid to every feature of his face and every action of his life? They muſt be hypercritics indeed, and unfeeling men, who cannot, while they ſmile at the little ſingularities of the author's (we beg Mrs. B's pardon, the editor's, any thing but the *publicator's**) ſtyle and ſentiment, and the effuſions of her heart, haſtily written, and uncorrected, ſympathize with her griefs, and be affected by her tender paſſions, and by her virtuous partialities to the praiſe-worthy and amiable part of every character which ſhe finds pleaſure in recording; while the contrary ſhades of character, which are far leſs frequent in her pictures, are diſplayed in the proper point of view, and with becoming diſapprobation. Averſe to Innovation, as a ſtep to dangerous Reformation, Dr. B. preached, publiſhed, and circulated, a ſermon juſt in time to ſtop Wyvile's plans of parliamentary reform; and Mrs. B. took every opportunity of reproof and inſtruction afforded by Mr. Baldwin's uſeful newſpaper. If Mr. B. was ever advocate for a bad cauſe, it was (even his ſenſible mother being the judge) when he undertook the defence of Dean Swift, "ſo zealouſly labouring to vindicate his fame in the Preface to his Literary Relics † from ſome horridly falſe aſperſions, and palliating his *ſad* conduct to Stella and Vaneſſa" (p. cccixxxv).

Mr. B's poems were moſtly written from the age of 17 (when he commenced his literary career) to 24; a time of life when the imagination is uſually more active than the judgement.

"The Virgin's Midnight Hymn‡, ſuppoſed to be ſung by a Chorus of Nuns at Bruſſels, in the Year 1786, when the Author was

* An epithet by which, in her vengeance, ſhe has dignified the biographer of Bp. Horne for ſpeaking diſrepectfully and ungratefully of Bp. Berkeley.

† See our vol. LX. pp. 154, 237.

‡ "Mr. B. mentioning the bell conſtantly ringing as ſoon as the clock had ſtruck twelve,

was there. Inſcribed to the Hon. Miſs Moleſworths, Daughters of Lord Moleſworth, and to Miſs Hornes, Daughters of the Biſhop of Norwich.

" TO thee, thou great Almighty pow'r,
At this moſt dread, moſt ſolemn hour,
We virgins join in choral lays;
Do thou inſpire our notes of praiſe;
And as to thee our notes aſcend,
May Heaven's bright choir attention lend!
In pity bid our paſſions ceaſe,
And bleſs us with thy holy peace;
All wordly pomps may we deſpiſe,
And fit, O fit us for the ſkies.
For Jeſu's ſake our crimes forgive,
And O! when here we ceaſe to live,
May Angels pure our ſpirits bear,
Eternal joys with thee to ſhare;
Then may we join the choir above,
And ever ſing thy boundleſs love."

" Impromptu*, on hearing, as he was riſing in the Morning, of the Death of the Rev. John Duncombe, M A. Inſcribed to Mrs. Duncombe, of Canterbury.

" PEACE to the ſpot where his remains are laid;
May pureſt bliſs await his friendly ſhade!
Nature by him had done her nobleſt part;
She gave a head, nor yet denied a heart."

" Farewell Stanzas on Leaving Cookham †, in the Spring of the Year 1781, when Mr. B. was not quite eighteen Years old, two Years after he left Eton ſchool. To Mrs. Malthus.

" YE nymphs and ſwains, ſo innocently gay, [way;
Who dwell where Thames rolls on his ſilver
Where'er in Cookham's lov'd retreats you ſtray,
To you a wanderer gives his parting lay;
Nor will he e'er forget thoſe bliſsful days,
Where on your banks he tun'd his artleſs lays;
To you his Muſe this parting tribute pays,
And ſings, but ſings unbrib'd, your nobleſt praiſe. [ſwains;
But now a long farewell, ye nymphs, ye
With you no more I tread the verdant plains,
No more with you I ſhare my joys, my pains,
Nor ſhall you hear again my plaintive ſtrains:
But ere, lov'd Thames, thy flow'ry banks I leave, [eve,
Where oft I've hail'd th' approach of ſober
Do thou, whilſt Fate permits this ſhort reprieve ‡, [receive;
Do thou, dear Thames §, this parting wiſh
" O! ever gently flow, thou hallowed ſtream!
O! may thy waves be ſtill the Muſe's theme!
When on thy banks pale Cynthia ſheds her beam,
O! there may fancy gild the Poet's dream."

" Stanzas on Painting. To the Reverend William Peters, LL. B. ‖

" WHEN firſt in Greece the Arts were young,
And Muſes wild rude numbers ſung,

That

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twelve, as it does in many convents in France, to call the poor nuns to prayers in their chapel, Miſs H——, one of the young ladies, barely then fifteen years old, exclaimed, " Mercy on me, Mr Berkeley! what do they ſay when they get into the chapel?" To which he replied, " My dear M——, I don't know; for they never let *me* in to hear them at that hour. I know what they *ſhould* ſay: Pray to God, for Chriſt's ſake," &c. The next morning, at breakfaſt, Miſs H. found the Virgin's Hymn on the breakfaſt-table at the deanery. It was ſet to muſic, but the muſic cannot be found."

* " Written with one ſtocking on, the other off. Mr B's very uncommonly tender attachment to his Mother, from his early infancy to the laſt breath he drew, occaſioned his conſtantly aſking his ſervant on entering his chamber, " How ſhe did?" The man replied, " Pretty well, Sir. She is gone out. Mr. Duncombe is dead—died at five this morning." Mr. B. had been at a private ball the night before, where Mr. D. was with his daughter. In the ſituation above deſcribed the lines were written, as Mr. B. told his Mother when he gave them to her at breakfaſt, ſaying, " As it is a ſtrictly juſt character, it may for a minute ſoothe the heart of your dear friend Mrs. D."

† " Cookham and Taplow were at that time inhabited by a number of ſuch families as ſaw neighbourhoods could then, can now, boaſt; many gentlemen of great learning, many ladies, mothers and daughters, with highly-cultivated minds, by which it is not meant that they had a ſmattering of Latin and Greek. With theſe Mr B's family lived in great intimacy."

‡ " Dr. Berkeley put off his intended journey to the univerſity of St. Andrew, whither he accompanied his ſon, from February, when he meant to have ſet out, until April."

§ " The pleaſure-grounds at Dr. B's houſe at Cookham go quite down to the Thames."

‖ " A panegyric in proſe from a *feeble* pen on the *wonderful powers* of Mr. Peters's *pencil* would be a vain attempt. Perhaps it may be equally vain to attempt doing juſtice to the exquiſite amiability of that worthy gentleman's heart, and the very refined elegance of his manners. He was moſt ſincerely beloved, and reſpected, by Mr. Monck Berkeley, who, in a letter introducing Mr. P. to his father, Dr. B. ſays, Pope has given his *true* character in few words: " The nobleſt work of God." Mr. P. painted a picture of his friend, which was by Mr. B. preſented to his mother. It is, by ſome of the beſt judges of painting, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt portrait ever produced by any pencil, antient or

That pow'r of Genius dawn'd on earth,
Which o'er the table's poliſh'd face
The lines of Art began to trace,
'Twas Beauty gave it birth.

"When Perſian charms Apelles drew,
The force of Beauty then he knew.
Now ſee the Youth unconſcious gaze;
Now ſee the lifeleſs tablet bear
The graces of the living Fair,
And Love's bright paſſion blaze.

"Obedient now to Painting's call,
The Paſſions come attendant all:
Now Joy ſupreme, now deep Deſpair,
Alternate fill the glowing ſcene;
Now Madneſs wild, now Grief ſerene,
Now Vengeance rages there.

"How drear the ſcenes that Roſa choſe!
His pictured fields no bloom diſcloſe;
Nought but the dark and dreary pine,
Or rocks immenſe of height ſublime,
Coæval they with hoary Tinſe,
The marks of Pow'r Divine.

"But who thy glowing ſcenes can view,
And crown thee, Claude, with honour due?
Or who the ſacred ſource can trace,
Whence Raphael ſtole the ſpark divine
That through his forms is ſeen to ſhine?
Or Rubens caught his grace?

"When Peters bids the canvas glow
With ſhapes but little known below,
O! ſay, when cherub'd forms divine
In all their native glory ſhine;
Say, where the bounds of magic Art?
Genius, though ſtationed here below,
No ſublunary bounds will know,
Like Peters ſtill 'twill ſeek its theme,
Beyond pale Cynthia's quivering beam,
And charm the feeling heart."

"Ode to Genius. To the Rev. William Maſon, A. M. Precentor of the Cathedral Church of York.

"GENIUS! thou pow'r ſublime and bright,
Thou radiant ſpark of heavenly light,
Sent from above our toil to cheer;
How in Shakſpeare's hallowed page,
Glowing with poetic rage,
Thy magic ſtrokes appear!

"Spenſer ſeiz'd the trembling lyre,
How he felt thy ſacred fire
Let his marchleſs numbers tell.
Goblins ſtern, and Fairies kind—
Airy offſpring of the mind—
To them he tun'd his ſhell.

"Milton too, that bard divine,
Bow'd before thy ſacred ſhrine
Of cherub'd hoſts, and heaven's high throne.
Soaring bold on eagle's wing;
O, how ſweetly did he ſing!
But ah! he ſung alone.

"Inſpir'd by thee, majeſtic Young
Of Death and Fate ſublimely ſung;
And, while he tun'd his ſolemn lyre
By pale Luna's fickle light,
How he charmed the ear of Night,
And bade our ſouls aſpire!

"Then Collins chaſte, and Theban Gray,
Gave to thee the ardent lay;
Pleas'd, you hear their numbers flow.
Maſon's verſe you now inſpire,
Charm'd, you tune his matchleſs lyre,
And dwell with him below."

As the editor, frequently reſuming her favourite ſubject, interſperſes with the poems of Mr. B. others by his friends, we ſhall tranſcribe the

"Verſes by the pious Mr. Norris, of Bemerton; altered by the equally-pious, better-informed, Mrs. Catharine Talbot, of Lambeth Palace*.

"IT muſt be done, my Soul! But, though a ſtrange,
'Tis ſure a moſt delightful change;
When thou muſt leave this Tenement of Clay, [way;
And through the Fields of Ether wing thy
When Time ſhall be Eternity; and thou
Shalt live, where dwell thy pious Friends; where dwells thy Saviour now.

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modern. It preſerves that wonderful depth of thought, and that exquiſite benevolence, which ſo ſtrongly animated the countenance of Mr. M. B. The letter to Mrs. B. which accompanied the picture, proves that Mr. Peters wields his pen almoſt as ably as he does his pencil."

* "Several gentlemen one day at Lambeth Palace, ſome Divines amongſt them, were admiring theſe verſes of the pious, learned Mr. Norris. Miſs Talbot, ever chearful, ever delighting to look forward with joy to *that* world where ſhe, through faith, well knew that happineſs *was* to be found, which ſhe *too* well knew *was not* to be found here, ſaid, "I never could bear that Poem of Norris's." Several, with one voice, exclaimed, "Who could have written a finer on *that* ſubject?" She, laughing, replied, "Any one." Some one ſaid, "I wiſh you would then." "Well, go get me the book, and a pen; and I will at leaſt, if not make a better, mend that;" which ſhe immediately certainly did as above. This is copied from the altered one in the hand-writing of that loveliеſt of women. That entirely beloved friend, who gave it to the Editor, by whom it has been carefully preſerved for more than thirty years, ſhe (Miſs Talbot) ſaying, "I cannot bear to hear perſons, who, I really think, believe in the all-ſufficiency of Chriſt, admire ſuch ſtuff as

"Death could not a more *ſad* retinue find,
Sickneſs and Pain before—*Darkneſs* behind."

"Amazing

"Amazing thought! that we ſhould ever dread
To think of Death, or view the dead!
Not now wrapp'd up in clouds, but Faith to thee
A Land of Light and Certainty! [thee
Death could not a more bleſt Retinue find,
Patience and Faith before, and glorious Hope behind!

"When Life's cloſe knot, by GOD's ſupreme decree,
Diſeaſe ſhall cut, or Age ſet free,
The *Chriſtian*, firm amid the awful ſtrife,
Stands calm, though trembling on the verge of Life;
And, from diſtracting doubts ſerenely free,
HIM, whom in TIME he lov'd, truſts for ETERNITY."

That theſe poetical effuſions were intended for publication by their author, we learn from his preface to them, which at once ſhews his own opinion of their merit: "He has nothing to plead in his own excuſe, but that the publick having without diſguſt received his humble attempts in proſe, he is encouraged, by the protection he has already experienced, to appear once more as an author, hoping that thoſe, whom he may fail to pleaſe, will pardon his having attempted it."—"Of his connections with the Reviewers, in his literary capacity, he has no right to complain. Where he has deſerved cenſure, they have inflicted it fairly; and they have often cheered him with approbation. Whatever be the reſult of their deciſion with reſpect to this work, he promiſes to ſubmit without any appeal.—Whatever be the ſucceſs of his volume, he will ſtill have the ſatisfaction to reflect, that he has never written a line, which,

"dying, he might wiſh to blot."

110. Edwards's *Hiſtorical Survey of the* French *Colonies in the Iſland of St.* Domingo, *&c.* *(Continued from p.* 322.*)*

THE *Amis des Noirs* connected themſelves with a conſiderable number of Mulattoes in Paris, ſent for education, or men of conſiderable property, and many of them, without doubt, perſons of intelligence and amiable manners. The Society pointed out to them the wretchedneſs of their ſituation, filled the nation with remonſtrances and appeals on their behalf, and poured ſuch invectives againſt the white planters as bore away reaſon and moderation in the torrent. Unhappily there was too much to offer on the part of the mulattoes. Their preſent appearance too excited pity, and cooperated with the temper of the times; and the credulity of the French nation raiſed ſuch an indignant ſpirit in all ranks of people againſt the white coloniſts as threatened their total annihilation and ruin. In this diſpoſition of the people towards the inhabitants of their Weſt-India colonies, the National Aſſembly, Auguſt 20, voted the celebrated *Declaration of Rights*, and thus, by a revolution unparalleled in hiſtory, was a mighty fabric (apparently eſtabliſhed by every thing that was ſecure and unaſſailable) overturned in a moment. Happy had it been for the general intereſts of the human race, if, when the French had gone ſo far, they had proceeded no farther! Happy for themſelves, if they had then known—what painful experience has ſince taught them—that the worſt of all governments is preferable to the miſeries of anarchy!

"This declaration raiſed a general ferment among the French inhabitants of St. Domingo from one end of the colony to the other. They maintained, that it was calculated to convert their peaceful and contented negroes into implacable enemies, and render the whole colony a theatre of commotion and bloodſhed. A general aſſembly of the inhabitants was convoked by themſelves, before the National Aſſembly's order for doing it was received. The Mulattoes were not inactive in claiming their rights, but, acting without ſufficient or due preparation, were eaſily overpowered. The tempers of the iſlanders towards their mother-country being known there, the National Aſſembly, by a very large majority, voted that it never was their intention to comprehend the internal government of the colonies in the conſtitution framed for the mother-country, or ſubject them to laws incompatible with their local eſtabliſhment; and authorizing the inhabitants of each colony to ſignify to them their ſentiments on that plan of interior legiſlation and commercial arrangement moſt conducive to their proſperity, and declaring that they would not cauſe any innovation, directly or indirectly, to be made in any ſyſtem of commerce in which the colonies were already concerned. Nothing could equal the clamour which this decree occaſioned among the people of colour reſident in the mother-country, and the philanthropic ſociety of the *Amis des Noirs*. The declaration concerning commerce was interpreted into a tacit ſanction of the ſlave-trade, and it was even contended that the National Aſſembly, by leaving the adjuſtment of the colonial conſtitution to the coloniſts themſelves, had diſcharged them from their allegiance. It was ſaid, they were no longer ſubject to the French empire, but members of an independent ſtate" (p. 23).

The General Colonial Aſſembly met, and paſſed a comprehenſive decree,

cree, ſome articles of which declared that the King, repreſented, has no negative voice, and that no decree of the National Aſſembly concerning the colony, in caſes of exterior regulation, ſhall have force, till confirmed by the Colonial Aſſembly; and it was reported all over the colony, by their enemies, that they aſſumed independence. Some of the pariſhes recalled their deputies from the General Aſſembly, and others renounced obedience to it. The Governor iſſued a proclamation to diſſolve the Aſſembly, and hoſtilities actually commenced. The members of the Aſſembly determined to repair to France, and ſurrender their perſons to the ſuperior government. In the mean time, a young mulatto, of the name of Ogé, inflamed to madneſs by the political enthuſiaſts of France, landed on the iſland, and excited a rebellion among his own partizans, which ended in a truce, and the leader's flight; but was given up and executed. Another leader declared, "no peace would be permanent till one claſs of people had exterminated the other." Ogé's ſtory was afterwards worked up into a tragedy to inflame the Pariſians. The 85 members of the Colonial Aſſembly were ill received at Paris, and even kept in a temporary ſtate of arreſt; and troops were ſent to reduce the iſlanders to obedience, who revenged themſelves in a moſt barbarous manner on the officers who had ſided with the government on the firſt revolt. The National Aſſembly paſſed a decree, May 15, 1791, admitting the people of colour, born of free parents, to all the privileges of French citizens, to elect repreſentatives, and even hold ſeats among them. This decree expedited a general revolt of the Negroes in the Northern provinces. In two months upwards of 2000 whites were maſſacred, and 1200 Chriſtian families reduced to beggary; the town of Cape St. François was with difficulty defended till the Negroes, now joined by the Mulattoes (who were then the greateſt tyrants and taſk-maſters, but were now inflamed by publications and encouragement from France and England), were defeated. Upwards of 10,000 of the inſurgents periſhed by the ſword or famine, and ſome hundreds by the hands of the executioner. The obnoxious decree of May 15 was, by the verſatility of the French repreſentatives, repealed by the *Conſtituant* Aſſembly; and no ſooner was authentic information of this repeal in St. Domingo, than all truſt and confidence, and every hope of reconciliation and amity between the two claſſes of Mulattoes and Whites vaniſhed for ever; and the moſt ſhocking enormities were committed by both. In the beginning of 1792, the National Aſſembly ſent three civil commiſſioners to reſtore peace and ſubordination in the iſland, and publiſh this repeal; but their ſubſequent proclamation of general amneſty was deeply reſented by the whites: they were but ill-received, and, having no troops to ſupport their authority, they returned ſeparately to France within three months. The *Legiſlative* Aſſembly paſſed, April 4, 1792, a new decree, acknowledging and declaring an equality of political rights to the people of colour, free Negroes, and Whites, and ſent over three new commiſſioners, Santhonax, Polverel, and Ailhaud, to inforce it. They landed at Cape St. François, Sept. 13, 1792, and ſent home Gov. Blanchelande, who was guillotined April following. They ſoon after fell out among themſelves, and prevailed on Ailhaud to return home; and they diſmiſſed the new Governor Gilbaud, ſent out by the National Aſſembly; but he reſiſted their orders as long as he could, and, on his retreat to the ſhips, a Negro chief, with upwards of 3000 of the revolted ſlaves, entered the town, and began a general maſſacre, while the Mulattoes intercepted the flying Whites. The ſlaughter having continued with unremitting fury for three days, the city was ſet on fire, and more than half of it deſtroyed. Polverel died, 1794, in ſome part of St. Domingo; and Santhonax returned, and lately appeared before the National Convention, who pronounced him *guiltleſs*.

It is obvious that emigrations muſt have prevailed in St. Domingo from the beginning of the revolt of the Negroes. So early as 1791, long before the commencement of hoſtilities between France and England, application had been made to our government to ſend an armament to take poſſeſſion of the country for the king of Great Britain. Our miniſtry, however, liſtened to no propoſition till the ſummer of 1793; when General Williamſon, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief in Jamaica, was authorized to accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of ſuch parts of the iſland as ſolicited our protection, and detach a force ſufficient to take

take and retain poſſeſſion of the places ſurrendered till freſh ſupplies could arrive from England.

"The perſons, at whoſe inſtance and entreaty the project was adopted, either meant to deceive, or were groſſly deceived, in their repreſentations to the Engliſh government on this occaſion" (p. 141). "The invaſion of St. Domingo was an enterprize of greater magnitude and difficulty than the Britiſh government ſeem to have imagined. General Williamſon himſelf was deceived" (p. 145). "The French commiſſioners, on the firſt intimation of an attack from the Engliſh, reſorted to the moſt deſperate expedients to ſtrengthen their party that imagination can conceive. They declared, by proclamation, all manner of ſlavery abo-liſhed, and pronounced the negro ſlaves to be from thenceforward a free people on condition of reſorting to their ſtandard. From this moment it might have been ſeen that the colonies were loſt to Europe; for, though but few of the negroes, in proportion to the whole, joined the commiſſioners, many thouſands chooſing to continue ſlaves as they were, and participate in the fortunes of their maſters, yet vaſt numbers, in all parts of the colony, (apprehending, probably, that this offer of liberty was too great a favour to be permanent) availed themſelves of it to ſecure a retreat to the mountains, and poſſeſs themſelves of the natural faſtneſſes which the internal country affords. Succeſſive bodies have ſince joined them, and it is believed that upwards of 100,000 have eſtabliſhed themſelves in theſe receſſes into a ſort of ſavage republic, like that of the black Charaibs of St. Vincent, where they ſubſiſt on the Spartan fruits of the earth and the wild cattle which they procure by hunting, prudently declining offenſive war, and truſting their ſafety to the rocky fortreſſes which Nature has raiſed around them; and from which, in my opinion, it will be no eaſy undertaking to diſlodge them" * (p. 142—3).

After various operations, the troops from England, under General Whyte, poſſeſſed themſelves of Port au Prince, with all the ſhipping and merchandiſe, to the amount of near 40000 l. ſterling, June 4. 1794. Mr. E. is of opinion, this place ſhould have been ſlighted, and the town and harbour of Aux Cayis and the little port of Jacurel previouſly ſecured, which are now in the hands of the Enemy.

"But a new ſcene now opens for contemplation and reflection, ariſing from intelligence received ſince I began my work, that the Spaniſh government has formally ceded to the republic of France the whole of this great and noble iſland in perpetual ſovereignty."

How far the Spaniſh inhabitants will reliſh this tranſfer of their allegiance from a monarchical to a republican government, made, as it confeſſedly is, without their previous conſent or knowledge, or whether they will cordially co-operate with the Engliſh in reducing the country to the Britiſh dominion, are ſubjects on which Mr. E. regrets that he does not poſſeſs the means of giving much ſatisfaction to the reader. He paſſes on, therefore, to deſcribe the antient and preſent ſtate of the Spaniſh colony, number and character of the preſent inhabitants, a debaſed degenerate race, a motley mixture from European, Indian, and African anceſtry; their animoſity towards the French, and jealouſy of the Engliſh planters, which will prevent any cordial cooperation with either; concluding with conjectures concerning the future ſituation of the whole iſland, that the Negroes will not avail themſelves of the benefits of civil life, which they have ſeen among us, experience having demonſtrated that a wild and lawleſs freedom affords no means of improvement, mental or moral. The Charaibs of St. Vincent's and the Maroons of Jamaica were originally enſlaved Africans; and *what they now are*, the free Negroes of St. Domingo *will hereafter be*—ſavages in the midſt of ſociety, without peace, ſecurity, agriculture, or property; ignorant of the duties of life, and unacquainted with all the ſoft endearing relations which render it deſirable; averſe to labour, though frequently periſhing with want; ſuſpicious of each other, and towards the reſt of mankind; revengeful and faithleſs, remorſeleſs and bloody-minded; pretending to be free, while groaning beneath the capricious deſpotiſm of their chiefs; and feeling all the miſeries of ſlavery, without the benefits of ſubordination.

"If what I have thus—not haſtily but deliberately predicted, concerning the fate of this unfortunate country, ſhall be verified by the event, all other reflections muſt yield

* As far as Mr. E. recollects, the Negroes, though declared free, muſt engage to work as uſual, but every September chooſe their own maſter, and have one third of the crop for their maintenance. The whole appears a matchleſs piece of abſurdity, betraying a lamentable degree of ignorance concerning the manners and diſpoſitions of the Negroes, and totally unpracticable in itſelf (p. 144, n.).

yield to the preſſing conſideration, how beſt to obviate and defeat the influence which ſo dreadful an example of ſucceſsful revolt and triumphant anarchy might have in our own iſlands. This is a ſubject that will ſoon force itſelf on the moſt ſerious attention of government; and I am of opinion that nothing leſs than the coöperation of the Britiſh Parliament with the colonial legiſlators can meet its energy. On the other hand, if it be admitted that the object is infinitely too important, and the means and reſources of France too powerful and abundant, to ſuffer a doubt to remain concerning the ultimate accompliſhment of her views in ſeizing on the whole of this extenſive country; if we can ſuppoſe that (convinced, at length, by painful experience of the monſtrous folly of ſuddenly emancipating barbarous men, and placing them at once in all the complicated relations of civil ſociety) ſhe will finally ſucceed in reducing the vaſt body of fugitive Negroes to obedience, and in eſtabliſhing ſecurity, ſubordination, and order, under a conſtitution of government ſuited to the actual condition of the various claſſes of the inhabitants—if ſuch ſhall be her good fortune, it will not require the endowment of prophecy to foretel the reſult. The middling, who are commonly the moſt induſtrious claſs of planters throughout every iſland in the Weſt-Indies, allured by the cheapneſs of the land and the fertility of the ſoil, will aſſuredly ſeek out ſettlements at St. Domingo; and a Weſt-Indian empire will fix itſelf on this noble iſland, to which, in a few ſhort years, all the tropical poſſeſſions of Europe will be found ſubordinate and tributary. Placed in the centre of Britiſh and Spaniſh America, and ſituated to windward of thoſe territories of either nation which are moſt valuable, while the commerce of both muſt exiſt only by its good-pleaſure, all the riches of Mexico will be wholly at its diſpoſal.—But, whatever the iſſue may be, it infinitely concerns both the people of Great Britain and the inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies—I cannot repeat it too often—to derive admonition from the ſtory before us. To Great Britain I would intimate, that, if, diſregarding the preſent example, encouragement ſhall continue to be given to the peſtilential doctrines of thoſe hot-brained fanaticks and deteſtable incendiaries, who, under the vile pretence of philanthropy, and zeal for the intereſts of ſuffering humanity, preach up rebellion and murder to the contented and orderly Negroes in our own territories; what elſe can be expected, but that the ſame dreadful ſcenes of carnage and deſolation, which we have contemplated in St. Domingo, will be renewed among our countrymen and relations in the Britiſh Weſt-Indies? May God Almighty, of his infinite mercy, avert the evil! To the reſident planters I addreſs myſelf with ſtill greater ſolicitude, and, if it were in my power, would exhort them "with more than mortal voice," to riſe above the foggy atmoſphere of local prejudices, and, by a general ſurrender of temporary advantages, do that which the parliament of Great Britain, in the pride and plenitude of imperial power, cannot effect, and dare not to attempt. I call on them, with the ſincerity and affection of a brother, of themſelves to reſtrain, limit, and finally aboliſh, the farther introduction of enſlaved men from Africa; not, indeed, by meaſures of ſudden violence and injuſtice, diſregarding the many weighty and complicated intereſts which are involved in the iſſue, but by means, which, though ſlow and gradual in their operation, will be ſure and certain in their effect. The colonial legiſlators, by their ſituation and local knowledge, are alone competent to this great and glorious taſk; and this example of St. Domingo, and the dictates of ſelf-preſervation, like the hand-writing on the wall, warn them no longer to delay it. Towards the poor Negroes, over whom the ſtatutes of Great Britain, the accidents of fortune, and the laws of inheritance, have inveſted them with power, their general conduct for the laſt 20 years (notwithſtanding the foul calumnies wherewith they have been loaded) may court enquiry, and bid defiance to cenſure. A perſeverance in the ſame benevolent ſyſtem, progreſſively leading the object of it to civilization and mental improvement, preparatory to greater indulgence, is all that humanity can require, for it is all that prudence can dictate. Thus will the planters prepare a ſhield of defence againſt their enemies, and ſecure to themſelves that ſerenity and elevation of mind which ariſe from an approving conſcience; producing aſſurance in hope, and conſolation in adverſity. Their perſecutors and ſlanderers, in the mean time, will be diſregarded or forgotten; for, calumny, though a great is a temporary evil, but truth and juſtice will prove triumphant and eternal" (p. 191—194).

We have been thus copious in our extracts from this candid, impartial, well-written, work, conceiving the Author's details and reaſoning cannot be too well known, or too generally circulated, as an antidote to the violence and virulence with which the meaſures he combats have been conducted, and the effects they have already produced, and conſequences that may farther ariſe from them.

The detail of the inſurrection was partially given in our vol. LXII. 112, 375, 566; LXIII. 1205; an abſtract of a French account of it, ib. 123; was attacked,

attacked, ib. 226, in the very manner Mr. E. complains of. See farther reflections on the ſubject, LXIV. 1167. The account of our ſucceſſes in the iſland, ib. 270, 663; LXV. 243; repulſe, 246; on its reported ceſſion by Spain to France, ib. 1108.

111. *All's Well that ends Well; or,* Alvaro *and* Ximenes, *a* Spaniſh *Tale; tranſlated from the* German *of* D. C. F. Bahrdt. *In Two Volumes.*

"THIS Novel is the production of the celebrated Dr. Charles-Frederick Bahrdt, and was written by him to amuſe his ſolitary hours, when confined in the priſon of Magdeburg, to which he was committed in the beginning of the year 1790, on account of ſome theological opinions which did not exactly tally with thoſe of the orthodox Lutheran Clergy, who poſſeſſed conſiderable influence at the court of Berlin. He died towards the latter end of the year 1793, leaving behind him numerous works on a variety of ſubjects, and a reputation ſcarcely equalled in Germany, as an acute reaſoner and an able controverſialiſt. The preſent is the only work of his that has been attempted in Engliſh; ſhould it meet with the approbation of the public, ſome perſon poſſeſſing greater abilities, or more leiſure, may be induced to tranſlate his "Memoirs of his own Life," his "Zamor," his "Ala Lama," and his other leſs entertaining, though more learned, portion of his labours, his theological productions."

The volumes before us bear ſtrong marks of their German origin. The ſtory is a complicated mixture of the natural and the marvellous; yet, by being well told, becomes highly intereſting. We have not the original to compare with the tranſlation; which, however, appears to be faithfully performed by one who is well acquainted with the language. Yet we cannot but ſuſpect that there are ſome interpolations, which are leveled not only againſt ſuperſtitious opinions, but at religion in general. If theſe are in the original, they might have been ſilently ſuppreſſed without the leaſt injury to the work. We ſhall inſtance in the concluding ſentence, which needs no comment:

"From him [the hero of the tale] was deſcended the famous Cardinal Ximenes, who preſented the world with *thirteen tranſlations of old ſtories*, which have turned the heads of many thouſand perſons, and it is only within the laſt ten years that they are known to be *what they are!*"

112. *A Sermon preached at* Monkwell-ſtreet *Meeting-houſe*, October 16, 1796, *on occaſion of the Death of Dr.* James Fordyce, *formerly Paſtor of the Congregation worſhiping in that Place, who died at* Bath, Oct. 1, *aged* 76. *By* James Lindſay.

IT has always been the practice of the Diſſenters to embalm by funeral-ſermons the memory of every man of ever ſo little conſequence in his day. One would have thought all that could have been ſaid on this ſubject had been brought together in the different Obituaries. But Mr. L. takes this opportunity to laſh and reprobate all religious eſtabliſhments incorporated, and prieſts. He owns, however, p. 25. n. that "eſtabliſhments have produced ſome good, but all the good, and much more, may be obtained in a better way;" and he hopes he ſhall be ever ready to appreciate *juſtly* the worth and uſefulneſs of thoſe men, under every eſtabliſhment, who faithfully employ their talents and exertions for the edification and comfort of the people. He was himſelf educated in an eſtabliſhment, and never examined the queſtion till thrown among the diſſenters of this country; and "he hates bigotry in every ſect, and in an *Unitarian* more, if poſſible, than in a *Trinitarian* (p. 50, n.). He proceeds to vindicate Dr. F. from the charge, brought by the calumny of infidels, of having, after 40 years explaining and enforcing the doctrine of Chriſtianity as a public teacher, abjured the principles in which he gloried through a life of 76 years, and gone over, at the cloſe of his life, to the ſide of unbelief. Whence this idea aroſe we know not; but a letter, written by the Doctor in April, 1796, is brought to confute it. In an appendix is Mrs. F's account of her huſband's death, or, as ſhe chooſes to call it, *tranſlation*; and a liſt of Dr. F's works cloſes the whole, from which add to the liſt in our vol. LXVI. p. 1053, "A Diſcourſe on Pain, 1791," 8vo.

113. *A practical View of the prevailing religious Syſtem of profeſſed* Chriſtians, *in the higher and middle Claſſes in this Country, contraſted with real* Chriſtians. *By* William Wilberforce, *Eſq. M.P. for the County of* York.

"THE earneſt wiſh of the writer of theſe pages, to addreſs his countrymen on the important ſubject of religion," obſtructed by "the various duties of his public ſtation, and a conſtitution incapable of much labour," is here gratified to the fulleſt extent. Mr. W. is an orthodox Divine at the cloſe of the 18th century, an Abdiel faithful found.

Whether

Whether the preaching of an M. P. will outweigh that of his diocesan, let his readers judge. Far be it from us to arraign his doctrines, or his sincerity in avowing them. Thank Heaven! Mr. Urban's Reviewers are as orthodox as Mr. W. and heartily wish him success. But, how *he* views the slave-trade in a worse light than they do, through the Bible medium, still remains a problem. Many, who follow him closely there, will hesitate, will criticize him here. To what class Mr. W. belongs is no longer difficult to determine, when we hear him vindicating the character of a distinction of Religionists, who, from the peculiarly offensive grossnesses of language in use among them, had not without reason excited suspicions of the worst nature, have since reclaimed their character, and have, perhaps, excelled all mankind in solid and unequivocal proofs of the love of Christ, in the most ardent, and active, and patient, zeal in his service. "Vide the testimony of the West-India merchants to the Moravians, in the report of the Privy Council on the slave-trade" (p. 79). That "the affections are not merely allowable in religion, but highly necessary," we perfectly concede to Mr. W. The great danger is, that they may transport warm tempers beyond due bounds, and expose them to temptation and to censure. We mean not to deny the correctness of the picture of modern Christians, or that of true primitive ones, drawn by Mr. W. to whose labours in this vineyard we sincerely wish success. If he has offered any thing novel or cogent on the subject, he has his reward. We mean not to insinuate that his fundamental principle is not perfectly right, or that practical religion ought not to be inculcated. Proofs how much the bulk of his countrymen are only *nominal* Christians, he brings from the House of Commons, from the practice of duelling, a practice "which he should long ago have brought before the notice of Parliament, but for a present conviction that he should, probably, thereby only give encouragement to a system he wishes to see at an end *."

Mr. W. takes a view of the inadequate conception of the importance of Christianity; the corruption of human nature; the chief defects of the religious system of the bulk of professed Christians, in what regards our Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit; the use of the passions in religion; the prevailing inadequate conceptions concerning the nature and strictness of practical Christianity; the excellency of Christianity in several important particulars; and the proof of its divine origin thence resulting. The generally-prevailing error is, substituting amiable manners and useful lives in the place of religion, as compensating for the want of the supreme fear and love of God. Here Rousseau's and Sterne's *exquisite sensibility* are properly touched. Some other grand defects in the practical system of the bulk of nominal Christians are, inadequate fear of God; inadequate sense of the difficulty of getting to Heaven; want of love of God, and of our fellow-creatures; the stage, and the risk, at least, of eternal happiness to those who perform in theatrical exhibitions; neglect of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity, and of "looking unto Jesus." He then enquires briefly into the present state of Christianity in this country, with some of the causes which have led to its critical circumstances. The decline of Christianity among us is ascribed to the state of tranquillity and ease enjoyed by its professors; the neglect of solemn seasons *; its being reduced to a system of ethics, by the prevalence of novels; false ideas, that Christianity is too strict to be practised; vital Christianity a political benefit, and not hostile to patriotism. A very just compliment is paid to Lord Kenyon for his efforts in support of Virtue, and discouragement of Vice; while Dr. Robertson is as justly censured for his inattention to Religion in his writings. The Author concludes with practical hints to various descriptions of persons; advice to some who profess their full assent to the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel; brief observations addressed to Sceptics and Unitarians; progress of Infidelity, to which Unitarianism is not improperly termed a "half-way house" (p. 475); advice, suggested by the state of the times, to real Christians. Mr. W. boldly avows *his* firm persuasion, that "to the decline of religion and morality our national difficulties must, both directly and indirectly, be

* Perhaps he recollects the issue of Sir William Dolben's well-meant endeavours to restrain the street-walking ladies, and establish a "Court of Honour" of a different kind.

* Mr. Pitt is here vindicated from the *newspaper-charge* of giving an entertainment on a general fast-day.

chiefly

chiefly aſcribed; and that his only ſolid hope, for the well-being of his country, depends not ſo much on her fleets and armies, not ſo much on the wiſdom of her rulers, or the ſpirit of her people, as on the perſuaſion that ſhe ſtill contains many who, in a degenerate age, love and obey the goſpel of Chriſt, on the humble truſt, that the interceſſion of theſe may ſtill be prevalent, that for the ſake of theſe Heaven may ſtill look upon us with an eye of favour." (p. 489).

"Can there be a doubt whither tends the path in which we are travelling, and whither, at length, it muſt conduct us? If any ſhould heſitate, let them take a leſſon from experience. In a neighbouring country ſeveral of the ſame cauſes have been in action, and they have, at length, produced their full effects. Manners corrupted, morals depraved, diſſipation predominant, above all, religion diſcredited, and infidelity grown into repute and faſhion *, terminating in the public diſavowal of every religious principle which had been uſed to attract the veneration of mankind. The repreſentatives of a whole nation publicly witneſſing not only without horror, but to ſay the leaſt without diſapprobation, an open diſqualified denial of the very exiſtence of God, and, at length, as boldly withdrawing their allegiance from the majeſty of Heaven."

Mr. W. has ſhewn that a man may recommend real and practical Chriſtianity without harping on the Slave-trade, which, perhaps, he has given up, as he does the repreſſing of duelling—for fear he ſhould not ſucceed; or he has had his paſſion for praiſe gratified by his picture being hung up in ſo many parlours.

114. *Anecdotes of the Houſe of* Bedford, *from the* Norman *Conqueror to the preſent Reign.*

THE reader will be diſappointed, if he expects any new information from theſe Anecdotes, the object of publiſhing which is, to ſhew that "the extenſive grants beſtowed on the Ruſſell family by Henry VII. and VIII. were not beſtowed on the principle of *favouritiſm*, but a reward of real and important ſervices. The prerogative and power of the crown were at that period very extenſive and undefined, and, however arbitrary, deſpotic, or tyrannical, we may deem the conduct of the princes abovementioned, they certainly gave away nothing which could be conſidered as the property of their ſubjects, and which had been appropriated to other and, perhaps, better purpoſes." The family of Ruſſell made no figure from the Conqueſt till Henry VII. We ſhall ſee, however, that after John Ruſſell had been recommended to the notice of Henry VII. his ſervice to that monarch, either in the field or cabinet, were not of a very peculiar kind, or ſuch as to entitle him to a peerage, or a grant of ſo large a proportion of property of the diſſolved religious houſes; his ſervices were not greater than thoſe of Sir Anthony Brown, or others his contemporaries. He was, after the depreſſion of Somerſet, appointed governor to Edward VI. and earl of Bedford. His deſcendants continued faithful adherents to the cauſe of royalty, and they ultimately loſt nothing by it; for, they never were in an oppoſition to the Court but in the reign of James II. and the preſent, and on very different principles in each. So that one may fairly augur that what was accumulated by the favour of the Monarch will be laviſhed on the neceſſities of the Mob.

115. *The Sermons and Charges of the Right Rev.* John Thomas, *LL.D. late Lord Biſhop of* Rocheſter, *and Dean of* Weſtminſter, *publiſhed from the original MSS. by* G. A. Thomas, *M.A. his Lordſhip's Chaplain and Executor, and Rector of* Woolwich, Kent. *To which is prefixed a Sketch of the Life and Character of the Author, by the Editor. Publiſhed for the Benefit of the Philanthropic Society,* St. George's Fields, *under the Patronage of the Duke of* Leeds. *Two Vols.*

THE admirers of Plutarch have ſo many ſpecimens of the decline of Biography the farther it recedes from that ſource, that we are weary of reducing modern lives of modern men into the nutſhell, beyond the bounds of which friendſhip or enmity have extended them; as if they thought, with the verboſe, taſteleſs, French Deſmaiſeaux, every life muſt be a book. (Warburton's Letter in Boſwell's Life of Johnſon, l. 4, 8vo.) That the late biſhop of Rocheſter, and dean of Weſtminſter, was a very reſpectable character is doubted by none. He was born October 14, 1712, at Carliſle; was eldeſt of three ſons of Mr. John Thomas, vicar of Brampton, Cumberland, who died

* What is here ſtated muſt be acknowledged by all, be their political opinions concerning French events what they may; and it makes no difference in the writer's view of the ſubject, whether the ſtate of morals was or was not quite or nearly as bad as before the French revolution.

1747, *as appears by his second son's letter to his brother about his will*; and was examined for his batchelor's degree, by the celebrated Mr. Addiſon, in Horace's 5th Ode, wherein he rendered *ſimplex munditiis* "quakerly neatneſs," and to which the biographer ſubjoins *his own* tranſlation, with much ſelf-approbation. The biſhop's maternal great-grandfather, Capt. Richard Kelſick, conducted King William's fleet to the battle of the Boyne; and four Richard Kelſicks, lineal deſcendants from the parent-ſtock, and of the ſame profeſſion, ſat in the ſame pew at Whitehaven. The biſhop went from Carliſle ſchool to Queen's college, 1730, as a commoner, under Dr. George Fothergill, afterwards Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, and became private tutor to Robert, the younger ſon of Sir William Clayton, bart. which was "the ſtepping-ſtone to his future elevation." He married, 1742, his pupil's ſiſter *, the widow of Sir Charles, eldeſt ſon of Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. who had been envoy to Tuſcany in the reign of Queen Anne; and his pupil died by a fall from his horſe in 1784. The biſhop proceeded B. C. L. 1741, was ordained deacon 1737, preſented to the rectory of Bletchingley, by the crown, on the promotion of Dr. Herring to the ſee of Bangor, and held it 36 years, having for his curate his own brother, and, after he obtained a living in Norfolk, Mr. William Thompſon, author of a poem of ſickneſs and other poems. He was chaplain in ordinary to George II. 1748, prebendary of Weſtminſter 1754, chaplain to his preſent Majeſty 1760, ſub-almoner 1762, vicar of St. Bride's, London, 1766. The ſee of Briſtol was intended for his next promotion, if his Majeſty's miniſters would have let Biſhop Pearce reſign in favour of Bp. Newton; they did, however, at laſt let him yield the deanry of Weſtminſter to Dr. Thomas, who, "habited in his rich roſe-coloured ſattin mantle, tied with golden knots enamelled white, and the badge of the order of pure gold, richly chaſed and pierced, with a perſon naturally dignified and graceful," at the laſt inſtallation, 1788, though at a very advanced age, was remarked for performing his part of the ceremonial with peculiar addreſs and adroitneſs" (p. lxxxix). He was choſen prolocutor to the lower houſe of Convocation, and in 1772 loſt his lady; and Biſhop Pearce, dying two years after, left him the antique emerald ring which had been bequeathed to his lordſhip by the Earl of Bath. Dr. Thomas ſucceeded him at Rocheſter, expended a large ſum on his houſe at Bromley, which he rebuilt; and biſhop Newton, in his own life, ſays of him, that "the alterations in the choir at Weſtminſter would have been more approved, if they had been made more according to his plan." What that plan was we know not; but this we may venture to affirm, that the alterations could not have been conducted with leſs taſte, or on a ſtyle leſs approaching to the original. Yet a ſum was demanded for dilapidations at Bromley by his ſucceſſor, which was compromiſed in a court of law. Bp. T. took to his ſecond wife, 1775, the relict of Sir Joſeph Yates, knight; and died Auguſt 22, 1793, having completed his 80th year, leaving for executors his widow, and his biographer and nephew, who recommended 400l. to be expended on his funeral. He left to Queen's college, Oxford, an exhibition for two clergymen's ſons of the dioceſe of Carliſle, bred in the free-ſchool at Carliſle, or at St. Bees; to the vicar of Brampton, and his ſucceſſors, a houſe and premiſes; 300l. between the widows in Bromley college at his death; 300l. to repair the college; 50l. to the chaplain; 50l. between 12 poor widows at Weſtminſter; 100l. apiece to the ſix charitable ſocieties to which he belonged, &c. &c. and remitted 5000l. due to him on different bonds and notes. He was buried at Bletchingley, near to his firſt wife, to whom he had put up an epitaph; and his nephew is about to erect a cenotaph, with his buſt, in Weſtminſter-abbey. Such is the ſummary of the life of Biſhop Thomas, abſtracted from 190 8vo pages, the reſt of which are taken up with letters and notes from public and private friends, occaſional diſſertations, a deſcription of his perſon, character of him, his learning, ſtyle, and ſubject of his ſermons, on which laſt, and on preaching in general, are occupied 20 pages; the writer of the life, having "endeavoured to *expound and illuſtrate every topic connected with the ſubject, with ſuch acceſſaries as authors, both antient and modern, could ſupply*;" even to account why the ſermons were not dedicated to the Archbiſhop

* He wiſhed this lady to introduce him to Miſs Green, daughter of the biſhop of Ely; but Lady B. made ſure of him for herſelf.

bishop of Canterbury instead of the King. Of the sermons take the following account by the Editor:

"It may suffice to say, that the unprejudiced reader will assuredly meet with what is useful and instructive in them all, and that they are all the general offspring of the same fertile and polished mind. He will find the moral duties and Christian graces urged upon him by the most interesting and persuasive motives, and the fundamental articles of orthodoxy asserted and vindicated against the specious theories of modern refinement, scepticism, and heresy, by the most rational and convincing arguments; he will, in short, be instructed what to believe, and how to act, and be conducted by a most agreable guide into the way that leads to happiness and salvation" (pp. vii. viii).

In 1745 he preached against Popery at Bletchingley, and in 1780 avowed to the applauding mob his resolution to vote against it in the House of Lords; and he carried up a congratulatory address to his Majesty on his happy escape from Margarett Nicolson.

We cannot bring ourselves to subscribe to Mr. T's opinion, that the account of St. Paul in a fragment of Longinus is an interpolation. He might as well entertain the same opinion of the passage where Moses is mentioned, because Longinus *gives no more quotations from him.* Nor is he justified in calling the Vatican, when speaking onl of its *Library*, "that famous repository of pious frauds" (vol. II. p. 5, n).

This article shall be closed by anticipating a quotation from the publication which next comes under our notice:

"SONNET TO DR. THOMAS, LATE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

"TO thee, O Rochester, an humble Muse
Tenders her offering on an honest plan,
With due respect thy titled grandeur views,
But pays her better tribute to the man;
For mitred brows could yield but futile fame,
If knowledge bound not there her brighter wreath, [claim,
And purfled lawn could little homage
Did not the breast of virtue glow beneath:
But when external honours shine with light
From learning, meekness, piety's mild worth,
Reflected, like the stellar gems of night
From solar glory, that irradiates earth;
Then will the Muse her plaudits breathe around,
And teach, as now, her lyre to resound."

116. *Sonnets, and other small Poems. By* T. Park.

THIS elegant little volume we have attentively perused, and find in it

"Something to blame, and something to commend."

To say the truth, however, commendation has here by much the greatest claim; and our blame falls not where the ingenuous Author fears it most, on "the encomiums bestowed on living Poets." The objects of his partiality reflect credit on his discernment; and, even were they less deserving, his apology would be sufficient, "that, next to the happiness of being possessed of merit, is to shew our approbation of those who are."

This Collection consists of Sonnets, Occasional Verses, Inscriptions, Familiar Epistles, Epigrams, Epitaphs, and Elegies.

"By the counsel of Mr. Cowper, these miscellaneous Poems were first encouraged to solicit public notice. By the comments of Miss Seward, they have been rendered less unworthy to do so: though neither the Telamonian Shield of the one, nor the Palladian Ægis of the other, can afford any confident defence against the Critics' "arrowy shower."

The Sonnets are XXX in number, exclusive of this Introductory one, addressed to his lovely commentator:

"Will BRITAIN'S MUSE, who foremost rush'd to hail [Brave
Her Country's Chief; the memory of the
Whole Year embalm'd; who, o'er the Hero's grave gale
Thus dropt untimely, swell'd with glory's
Her epic strain! Will SHE, who cloth'd Love's Tale
In verse more lovely, or by Deva's wave
The deeds of elder Cambria loudly gave
Again to fame! Will SHE with friendship's veil [prepare
Shield *rebel rhyme**, ev'n while her hands
To shew that studious art and taste refin'd
Can make our rugged language graceful wear [mind
Ausonian charms†! Will SEWARD'S loftier
These lays regard!—Yes: for her liberal care
Round Poesy's fair steep hath made them easier wind."

This may serve as a fair specimen of the other Sonnets, of which some are addressed to names justly eminent, others written on occasions which render them pleasingly

* "A term poetically applied by Miss S. to verse, which assume the title of Sonnet, without having the essentials required to rank them properly in that order of composition."

† "The Italian poets have chiefly employed the Sonnet-measure, of which Petrarch

pleasingly familiar; and all of them with exquisite taste. The Occasional Verses, the Epitaphs, and the Elegies, are in general deserving of praise; and we applaud the veneration Mr. Park has shewn to the fair fame of Dyer, the worth of Cowper, the memories of Thomson *, Scott, and Dr. Walley †; and his "Elegy on Dame Morris, the worthy and respectable Village-matron, with whom the author had the good fortune to lodge during more than a five-years residence at Heighington-school. She died in less than a twelve-month after his removal, and before he had the power to testify his grateful sense of her maternal care."

Of the Familiar Epistles, the less that is said the better. There are but three; and the only one we like is by a friend. It is a very different affair to sketch off a few hasty lines in rhyme, and to give those hasty lines to the publick.

We must not forget to observe that this little publication is embellished with six beautiful prints, neatly engraved by Medland. Of these, the view from the sea of the spires of Reculver, and the sequestered chapelry of Twyford, are peculiarly pleasing.

Of the Epigrams, in general correctly neat, one or two of the shortest shall be transcribed:

1 "A Man of Promise.

"When Hal protests he'll keep his word,
He says so very much about it;
From his own warmth may be infer'd,
That there's prodigious cause to doubt it."

2. "Second Sight.

"Scotus, you say, has lost his mate,
Yet bears it with a manly woe:—
Why he, poor man, foresaw his fate,
So chose another—months ago."

3. "Moral Arithmetick.

"Flam, to my face, is oft too kind,
He over-rates both worth and talents;
But then he never fails, I find, [lance."
When we're apart—to strike the ba-

117. *Observations on the present alarming Crisis, addressed to the Nobility and Clergy. By J. Morfit, Barrister at Law.*

AFTER a rapid sale at six pence, this pamphlet was enlarged, and sold for double the price. The author has been reflected upon, for writing some verses against the Dissenters some time ago, when he now seems to take their part in prose. He calls upon the clergy and nobility, and the rich of all denominations, to contribute their part to the defence of their country against a desperate enemy; and he says but too true, that the old British spirit is too much relaxed; wealth and luxury render our higher ranks indolent; but the wish for reformation transports him beyond the bounds of cool reflection.

118. *The Economy of Nature explained and illustrated on the Principles of Modern Philosophy. By G. Gregory, D.D. joint Evening-preacher at the* Foundling *Hospital, Author of "Essays Historical and Moral," &c. In Three Volumes, 8vo; with XLVI Plates.*

THE complaint, that we have no elementary treatise which comprehends the economy of Nature, and the various discoveries of Modern Philosophy, will be found to be, in a great measure, obviated by the present work, which we consider as a proper introduction to natural history, and which is distinguished by clearness of arrangement, rendered easily intelligible by simplicity of style, and yet, where the subject admits it, enriched by language.

The author professes to have laid open the whole book of Nature to his readers. He commences with the first principles of philosophy, the laws of matter and motion, with an enumeration of the most simple and elementary substances. From these he proceeds to explain the nature and phenomena of heat, or fire, which is so intimately

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has heretofore been considered as the inventor. But the learned Warton informs us (Milton, p. 325), that Guitone d'Arezzo first used it, who translated about the year 1250, many years before Petrarch was born. Mr. Roscoe, in his celebrated Life of Lorenzo de Medici, supposes that the form of the Sonnet was most probably derived from the Provençals."

* "The writer procured a tablet to be placed over Thomson's grave in 1791, and the usual fee for erecting monuments within the church to be remitted by the vestry of Richmond on that occasion. Lord Buchan, with liberal zeal, undertook to defray all attendant expences." See vol. LXI. p. 1078.

† A respectable physician at Gammels, near Ware, Herts; who, in a letter to Mr. Park, Nov. 15, 1781, says, "I cannot yet boast of a complete victory over my late indisposition of body; for, I pursued my medical concerns till I was almost a devoted victim to the consequences. However, I consoled myself with this reflection—that, if I fell, I should have died in a good cause, and have done my duty."

connected

connected with all other ſubſtances. The theory of light and colours, ſo immediately dependent on the preceding ſubject, ſucceeds; and this is followed by a ſhort treatiſe of electricity. The different ſpecies of airs, and the atmoſpherical phenomena, are next treated of; theſe are ſucceeded by a deſcription of the earth and mineral kingdom, and the moſt remarkable phenomena connected with them; ſuch as volcanos, earthquakes, &c. The nature and compoſition of water, with a ſhort account of mineral waters, and of the general properties of that fluid, occupy the next department of the work.

From theſe ſubjects the author proceeds to the vegetable kingdom, including what is known on the nature and theory of vegetation. The animal economy ſucceeds; and the whole concludes with a ſketch of the human mind, which connects properly with "Eſſays Hiſtorical and Moral," publiſhed by the ſame author ſome years ago, and which contain the great outlines of his ſentiments on moral and political philoſophy.

Such are the general contents of theſe volumes; but it would not be doing juſtice to the author not to advert to the various and numerous ſubjects of curioſity and importance which are included in them. All the recent diſcoveries in philoſophy, on fire, light, colours, electricity, air, mineralogy, water, vegetables, and animals, are clearly laid down, and the advancement in real knowledge accurately determined. Scholars of all ages muſt reap advantages from a work which explains to them, in an obvious and intelligible manner, the actual progreſs made by the learned of all ages in every ſubject connected with the great phenomena of Nature. Having become poſſeſſed of what is already known, they will be able to puſh on their diſcoveries without ſtumbling upon errors already exploded, or being deceived into a belief that they have made an improvement which was long ago anticipated.

The *lucidus ordo* is no ſmall ſhare of the merit of the work; and it may be conſidered as the more difficult to attain, as the author had to conſult an infinite number of works, and carry his reſearches from the antient to the modern ſchools, whence a vaſt maſs of knowledge has been diſperſed into many channels. An hiſtorical account of the diſcoveries in particular ſubjects is generally prefixed to the author's treatment of them; and, having no zeal for any party in ſcience, and no object but general utility, he has been enabled to accompliſh this part of his labour to the ſatisfaction of his readers. It is not eaſy, from the vaſt maſs of pretended diſcoveries and affected improvements, to aſcertain what really contribute to uſeful knowledge; but, as our author's endeavours were not incumbered with previous prejudices, and he had no favourite ſyſtem to bring forward, it cannot be a matter of ſurprize that he has aſcertained the truth where there was a poſſibility to aſcertain it by honeſt and impartial enquiry.

In recommending this work as an excellent elementary treatiſe, we would not be thought to imply that it is only a judicious *compilation*; for, although the author, in his preface, ſays, that, "to expect much of novelty in his work would be to expect falſehood and abſurdity;" yet it cannot be ſuppoſed that a man of real ſcience ſhould beſtow "many years" on an inveſtigation of theſe ſubjects without being able to make ſome additions to what was known before. Accordingly, we think that the book on heat and fire will be found to contain a good many original remarks. The author is a diſciple of Dr. Black on theſe ſubjects; and ſo full a detail of that learned profeſſor's theory has not, we believe, been before given in print. The ſame praiſe, we think, may be beſtowed on his treatiſe on the different ſpecies of airs, and on the whole of the ſecond volume, in which the various branches of the ſtudy of mineralogy are ſimply and beautifully illuſtrated.

In fine, we recommend this work to all (in the words of the author) "whoſe curioſity would lead them to take a general ſurvey of Nature; and to all, in particular, who wiſh to underſtand the elements and principles of natural hiſtory. It will not be unuſeful to the younger ſtudents of medicine, as it is intended as an eaſy introduction to general ſcience, and as it comprehends all the firſt principles of chemiſtry and phyſiology." Undoubtedly, ſuch a general and comprehenſive view as is here given of recent diſcoveries has long been a *deſideratum*.

119. *Remarks upon the Conduct of the reſpective Governments of* Great Britain *and* France *in the late Negotiations for Peace.*

THE author of this pamphlet ſets out with maintaining the original juſtice of the war, and the pacific diſpoſitions which have from the beginning actuated his Majeſty's Miniſters. He obſerves, that they ſeized on the firſt opportunity which preſented itſelf for the reſtoration of peace, by "addreſſing themſelves, through the intervention of his Majeſty's envoy in Switzerland, to the Executive Directory." The arrogant behaviour and extravagant pretenſions of the French Government on that occaſion are forcibly ſhewn; and the abſurdity of ſetting up the conſtitutional act of France againſt the *droit publique* of Europe is expoſed in a perſpicuous argument, drawn from the principles and authorities of the laws of nations. On the ſubject of Lord Malmeſbury's miſſion, the author diſcuſſes at much length the propoſitions of the Britiſh Cabinet, contained in the two memorials which his Lordſhip preſented, and proves, that, from the relative ſituation of the two countries, they were ſuch "as Miniſters were in duty bound to propoſe, and France herſelf was intereſted to accept." He ſays, "It will be remembered, by thoſe who are in the conſtant habit of giving to the preſent war the appellation of the moſt calamitous and diſgraceful in which Great Britain was ever involved, that, at the criſis of Lord Malmeſbury's preſenting the memorials, no leſs than at the preſent moment, almoſt the whole of the colonial poſſeſſions of France were in the hands of this country, while France had nothing in her power which belonged to Great Britain, or which Great Britain could demand for herſelf. If, in any ſenſe of the word, peculiar misfortunes, beſides the common and unavoidable contingencies of the war, cou'd be ſaid to have befallen Great Britain, they muſt neceſſarily be interpreted to be, not the loſſes which Great Britain had herſelf ſuſtained, but thoſe which had happened to her ally his Imperial Majeſty. As, between the two countries, conſidered by themſelves, every advantage, every acquiſition, was on the ſide of Great Britain; an entire and undiminiſhed navy, integral dominions, and conquefts, heretofore regarded as of incalculable value, in either quarter of the globe." From this ſtatement, which, in the ſucceeding pages, is extended into a detail of the injury which France muſt experience from the loſs of her colonies and the importance of their acceſſion to Great Britain, the moderation and generoſity of the Britiſh Government in the late offers are ſucceſsfully inſiſted upon. The author enters alſo into a diſcuſſion reſpecting the Netherlands, the Dutch republick, and other points connected with the intereſts of the two leading powers. The reader will find, on theſe topicks, much political knowledge and pertinent remark; and, on the whole, we think the peruſal of this pamphlet will be of conſiderable ſervice to thoſe who wiſh to form correct ideas of what has been the conduct of Government on the momentous ſubject of peace, and what their future views ought to be. The groſs miſrepreſentation in which this ſubject has been involved by the partizans of faction, renders a faithful ſtatement in no ſmall degree neceſſary.

120. *The* PHILANTHROPE; *after the Manner of a Periodical Paper.*

THE XXXV eſſays contained in this volume are evidently the produce of a cultured mind; and form no unpleaſing appendage to the RAMBLER, the ADVENTURER, the WORLD, and the MIRROR.

"The diſcuſſion of political queſtions has been carefully avoided. Such ſubjects are, no doubt, of great importance; and are at preſent very faſhionable; yet it cannot be denied, that, unleſs they be very judiciouſly managed, they have a tendency to pervert the temper, embitter the diſpoſitions, and ſpoil the good humour, of ſocial life. It may therefore be of ſome ſervice to aim at inſtruction, or entertainment, the publick, without admitting any ſubject that may have an effect to deſtroy that amiable ſoftneſs which the culture of claſſical literature (if the expreſſion may be uſed on the preſent occaſion) and of moral knowledge are calculated to promote."

The "Directions for making a Figure in Company" are worth noticing; but the papers which have pleaſed us moſt are, XXXI. in which the "Story of Mrs. Tamarind" is natural, and chaſtely delineated; XXXIII. "Coalition between Poetry and Painting," in which the critique on Sir Joſhua's *Cardinal Beaufort* is ſkilful and ſatisfactory; and XXXII. "Nature of Inſcriptive

Wri-

Writing," whence we shall copy a paragraph:

"Persons of unquestioned taste have sometimes, with singular felicity of application, employed as inscriptions passages selected from classical authors. At Hagley, after walking through shady recesses and lofty groves, where the view is a good deal confined, and where the sentiments excited are pensive, or even tinged with melancholy, you are carried up gradually, and almost imperceptibly, to an eminence. You emerge from the shade into clear and open sunshine. Instead of a very limited view, you have before you a wide and extensive prospect. As far as the eye can extend, you see a cultivated and populous country; woods, corn-fields, meadows, towns, churches, and even palaces, are scattered in gay and luxuriant profusion before you. The whole is bounded, and sometimes diversified, by distant and lofty mountains. In contemplating this gorgeous landscape the mind is elated, and feels exultation. But, while you are gazing with astonishment at the magnificent prospect, an inscription attracts your notice, and you read, from Milton, [Good!

These are thy glorious works, Parent of All-mighty! thine this universal frame, Thus wondrous fair!"

111. *Une Semaine d'une Maison d'Education de* Londres: *contenant des Lectures tirées des Incas de M.* Marmontel, *dont le Style est aussi pur que facile: des Histoires agreables: et des Dialogues entre l'Auteur & ses Eleves: Par lesquels l'on voit leur Cœur, leur Esprit, & leur Raison, se former par Dégré. Par une Dame de Distinction.*

THIS interesting little publication is on the plan of the *Ami des Enfans*, &c. uniting interesting stories with judicious moral reflections on them, calculated to lead the young students, imperceptibly, to a knowledge of the French language, and the improvement of their minds, without the drudgery usually attendant on books of instruction. We are happy, likewise, to remark, that the language is elegant, and the publication free from those inaccuracies to which the French language is but too subject when printed in this country. In short, we would recommend it to those who would wish to afford the young learner an opportunity of being pleased and instructed at the same time. We are apt to think the authoress is not unknown to the publick.

112. *Family-Secrets, Literary and Domestic. By Mr.* Platt. 5 *Vols.* 12mo.

THIS production is a novel, after the manner of the "old school," that is, the author has evidently made it his chief object to display Nature as she is, and to exhibit such characters as cannot but be found among those classes of people whom he has attempted to delineate. It is not our intention to detail the series of events which form the story and make up the interest of this composition. They are principally derived from the domestic history of John, James, and Henry, the three sons of Sir Armine Fitzorton; and, though equally amiable and virtuous, are characters very distinct and opposite, their conduct and interests consequently giving occasion to much involution of plot and variety of incident, in the display of which the author must have found no small difficulty to avoid "o'erstepping the modesty of Nature." Granting, however, as we do, the probability of the situations, the conduct of the parties seems naturally to flow from the nature of their minds and habits. The novel-writer, willing to indulge fancy, often paints human nature almost too perfect for imitation; and many regard, as fabulous beings, a Sir Charles Grandison and a Clarissa Harlowe. Mr. P. has certainly avoided this extreme; for, though there never were, perhaps, characters more elevated, more dignified, or more virtuous, than those of John Fitzorton and Caroline Stuart, we should hope it were a libel on human nature to say, that such characters are not to be met with in all polished society; while Henry Fitzorton and Olivia Clare personify all that is understood by the amiable in man or woman. Of the vicious characters introduced into this work, it is to be lamented, that the portraitures are too faithful, and the examples too numerous, to warrant us in censuring them as being over-charged. Mr. Colquhoun's Treatise on the Police has given the author hints sufficient to make almost a "new villain." Nor has Mr. P. been unsuccessful in characters and scenes of humour. Parington, especially, is a humourist entirely original.

Every reader of taste admires what is called the introductory chapters in "Tom Jones," an example that has lately been followed by Mr. Cumberland in his "Henry"; but, like other prefatory matter, they certainly interrupt the story, and are frequently omitted in the reading. Mr. P. has, in the work before us, made an experiment, by

At length the Niggard poor relief supply'd,
The famish'd Bard but tasted, groan'd, and died.
Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
When Genius languish'd in distress and pain;
While pamper'd Sycophants—a servile band,
Enjoy'd the favours of his lavish hand!
Such foul reproach this age can never feel,
Neglected Merit finds its patrons real—
Patrons from feeling & not from vain display,
Where the coarse manner takes the worth away!
But those who feel for Genius in distress,
Ambitious only—of the pow'r to bless!

LINES ON REVISITING ROTTENDEAN, ON MAY-DAY, 1797.

CALM o'er the deep, the setting sun
Diffus'd his line of golden light,
Smil'd that his daily race was run,
And sank his purple rays in night;
When o'er the well-known cliff I turn'd,
Descended quick the chalky road,
And passion in my bosom burn'd,
When seen Eliza's dear abode.

Hear'ns! she was gone! the fav'rite spot
No longer held her angel frame,
Vacant the green seat on the plot,
Where was inscrib'd my hapless name.

Gone but a week! the sad'ning tale
Too quickly learnt my aching breast;
Grief, like the murmurs of the gale,
Rose, and with sorrow deep impress'd.

Village! thy placid haunts no more
Their usual happiness impart,
Save that, with Ocean's sullen roar,
Congenial mourns my pensive heart.

Once thy romantic cliffs could charm,
Once chace the image of Despair;
Anguish thy verdant downs disarm,
And soothe to quietude each care.

Now all the joys, which, once supreme,
Here their fond station us'd to take,
Fade as the pictures of a dream,
When morning bids the wretch awake!

Nor on the sands, nor on the height,
My Reps composure calm attends;
Dreary, the fairest prospect, bright,
The soul if busy Memory rends.

Can I forget, that o'er this scene
Eliza bent her beauteous eyes;
While oft her mild remarks, serene,
Gave grace to Nature's loveliest dies?

Can I forget her matchless mind,
Her form, which all my bosom mov'd?
And shall I not keen misery find,
For here, here only, have I lov'd?

NINFIELD.

TO HER WHO MUST UNDERSTAND THEM.

SAY not, Eliza, that my conscious heart,
Each transport energetic, cold, denies,
Or, nurs'd by apathy, or stoic art,
Love's thrilling, genial, influence defies:

Ah! no! on sea-girt Britain's Southern side,
Twice past the lagging circle's annual round,
Close on the brink of restless Ocean's tide,
This mournful truth, impressive, have I found:
True, I'm content, as who at distance views
Some fairy paradise with pleasure dress'd;
But rude and interposing gulfs refuse
The wanderer's entrance to the place of rest.

Musing, the Pilgrim oft reflective turns,
To poignant sorrow, and despair, a prey;
The hard, unfeeling dispensation mourns,
And slowly bends his melancholy way.

So Ninfield, taught the pang of love despis'd,
Reserve's cold sentence, from Eliza's tongue,
Learns to regard the paradise he priz'd
A dreary wilderness with cypress hung.

For, ah! forbid a mutual flame to share,
Partake the rapt'rous energy of love,
Feel a warm int'rest in her ev'ry care,
Each painful, sad sensation to remove;

Onward he bends o'er life's ernatic plain,
A patient sufferer from Eliza's doom,
Till death shall summon from the busy train,
To rest within the mansions of the tomb.

Did her cold bosom but his fire approve,
Catch his fond energy with equal zeal,
Then might they soothe the cares of life with love,
Its harsh solicitudes with temper feel.

Then might she work, read, botanize, at will,
Pursue fair Science's of Nature's charms,
While added Rapture would her bosom fill,
Clasp'd in a fond, applauding, husband's arms.

NINFIELD.

Verses to the Memory of the REV. THO. CAMPBELL, LL. D. *Rector of* Gallown, *Chancellor of* Clogher.

NOR blest with genius, nor the Muses aid—
How shall I dare—athou much-revered shade,
How shall I dare to strike the hallow'd string?
How to thy tomb my votive tribute bring?
Ah! must I then the pious strain repress,
If not adorn'd in Fancy's flow'ry dress?
Can Truth's pure fount no happy force bestow?
Nor fervent Friendship without Genius glow
Say—shall not ev'n the meaner part be mine,
To paint the casket—not the spark divine?
To paint that form, so fram'd by Nature's hand,
At once our love and rev'rence to command?
Those eyes, just emblems of the lucid mind,
Clear, strong, discerning, like thy taste refin'd.
But why with feeble touch presume to trace,
The mien, the traits, the gesture's speaking grace!

To

LINES WRITTEN AND RECITED BY THE ELDER CAPTAIN MORRIS, AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND IN FREEMASONS' HALL, APRIL 27, 1797.

STRANGE! that in Britain's Isle, for bounty fam'd, [nam'd,
Among the wealthieſt lands with envy
Where thouſands thrive who never learnt to read, [need
The Man of Science ſhould be doom'd to
Will no kind Patron give the Scholar bread?
Muſt Learning ſtarve, while Ignorance is fed? [miem,
The poor, unletter'd groom, of clownish
Who loves his horſe, and keeps his ſtable clean,
With age enfeebled, ſees his fortunes mend,
And his rich maſter prove a grateful friend.
The fleed too, jaded with the frequent chace,
Meets not, when old, ill-uſage and diſgrace;
Pleas'd in the paſtures of his lord to feed,
He roves luxurious thro' the painted mead,
Till ev'ry want, and ev'ry ſenſe be o'er,
And, full of years, he ſleeps, to wake no more.

But who to thee a pitying hand will lend,
Thou Man of Learning, when thou ſeek'ſt a friend; [ſeize;
When hunger preſſes, and the bailiffs
When bent with age, and waſting with diſeaſe? [to ſave,
Who, but this gen'rous band, ſhall haſte
And raiſe thee up, when ſinking to the grave, [ſhame,
Shall wipe thy tears, ſhall ſpare thy honeſt
Relieve thy poverty, and hide thy name?
Say, you who recollect its infant ſtate,
Does not its preſent growth your hearts dilate? [riſe,
How oft from ſmall beginnings objects
That fill the ſoul with rapture and ſurprize!
Venetian palaces their pride diſplay,
Where firſt ſome fiſher built his houſe of clay; [things,
So, in the moral world, from humble
From ſimpleſt rudiments, true grandeur ſprings.
Thus this humane Society aroſe,
Like Jove's own tree, that from a ſapling grows:
A ſprig is planted by a private hand *;
The trunk ſoon riſes, and the boughs expand;
Fair to the ſight, then fragrant bloſſoms ſhoot;
And now the ſpreading branches bend with fruit.

Come, helpleſs Mortal, from thy ſecret cell, [dwell;
Where Genius with Affliction learns to
For thee the boughs their fruits delicious bear;
Theſe fruits medicinal can baniſh care.
Call thy poor brotherhood to ſhare the treat;
This is the ſign of comfort; pull, and eat:
On maſſy verdure let thy limbs be laid,
And ſink to ſweeter reſt beneath this ſhade;
The food oblivious ſhall thy peace reſtore,
And never dread of ills torment thee more.

You, Friends, to long-neglected Genius dear,
You, whom Benevolence aſſembles here,
You, who in Learning's cauſe have bravely ſtood,
Whoſe greateſt happineſs is doing good,
Bleſs, and be bleſt; extend your noble plan,
And let not Science prove a curſe to Man!

* That of David Williams.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE COMPANY ASSEMBLED AT FREEMASONS HALL, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.

Written and ſpoken by W. T. Fitz-Gerald, *Eſq.*

OUR ſocial board the ſtoic might attend,
Pleaſure the means—Benevolence the end—
While thouſands croud to hear the warbling ſtrain,
Few ſeek the manſions of Diſtreſs and Pain;
They thirſt for pleaſure, little underſtood,
Nor know the luxury of doing good.
And yet the lib'ral ſtream of Bounty flows,
To mitigate the helpleſs beggar's woes;
A thouſand Charities their aid extend,
To prove that England is Misfortune's friend.
But, oh! how hard the taſk to yield relief,
Where Genius feels a dignity in grief!
Where the proud ſpirit of a gen'rous breaſt
From oſtentatious bounty ſhrinks—oppreſt!
The letter'd victim, pining with the ſmart
Of worth neglected—cank'ring at his heart,
Rejects the gold that Vanity ſupplies,
But while he ſcorns the guilt—ſtarving dies.

Be it yours a bleſt aſylum to create,
To meliorate the friendleſs Author's fate;
To yield relief—yet ſpare the honeſt pride,
That ſtill attendant walks by Merit's ſide;
* "That gen'rous pride that ſcorns all ſervile art,
"And warms, in poverty, the noble heart;
"Feels its own value, yet would bluſh with ſhame
"To rob another of his well-earn'd fame."

Be it yours to raiſe ſome Otway's drooping head, [bread—
Who pines in want, yet cannot beg for
Lamented Otway! whoſe energic lyre
Yields but to Shakſpeare's never-equal'd fire.
Condemn'd to penury, diſeaſe, and pain,
He drag'd, with weary ſteps, Life's heavy chain:
Gifted by Heav'n, he ſunk in ſad neglect,
No friendly hand to ſuccour and protect,
But, doom'd, with aggravated grief, to find
The Great regardleſs, and the Rich unkind!

* The four lines marked " are taken from one of the author's prologues.

As

At length the Niggard poor relief ſupply'd,
The famiſh'd Bard but taſted, groan'd, and died.
Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
When Genius langiſh'd in diſtreſs and pain;
While pamper'd Syſophants—a ſervile band,
Enjoy'd the favours of his laviſh hand!
Such foul reproach this age can never feat,
Neglected Merit finds its patrons meet—
Patrons from feeling & not from vain diſplay,
Where the coarſe manner takes the worth away!
But thoſe who feel for Genius in diſtreſs,
Ambitious only—of the pow'r to bleſs!

LINES ON REVISITING ROTTENDEAN, ON MAY-DAY, 1797.

CALM o'er the deep, the ſetting ſun
Diffus'd his line of golden light,
Smil'd that his daily race was run,
And ſank his purple rays in night;
When o'er the well-known cliff I turn'd,
Deſcended quick the chalky road,
And paſſion in my boſom burn'd,
When ſeen Eliza's dear abode.
Heav'ns! ſhe was gone! the fav'rite ſpot
No longer held her angel-frame,
Vacant the green ſeat on the plot,
Where was inſcrib'd my hapleſs name.
Gone but a week! the ſadd'ning tale
Too quickly learnt my aching breaſt;
Grief, like the murmurs of the gale,
Roſe, and with ſorrow deep impreſt.
Village! thy placid haunts no more
Their uſual happineſs impart,
Save that, with Ocean's ſullen roar,
Congenial mourns my penſive heart.
Once thy romantic cliffs could charm,
Once chace the image of Deſpair;
Anguiſh thy verdant downs diſarm,
And ſoothe to quietude each care.
Now all the joys, which, once ſupreme,
Here their fond ſtation us'd to take,
Fade as the pictures of a dream,
When morning bids the wretch awake!
Nor on the ſands, nor on the height,
My ſteps compoſure calm attends;
Dreary, the faireſt proſpect, bright,
The ſoul if buſy Memory rends.
Can I forget, that o'er this ſcene
Eliza bent her beauteous eyes;
While oft her mild remarks, ſerene,
Gave grace to Nature's loveliest dies?
Can I forget her matchleſs mind,
Her form, which all my boſom mov'd?
And ſhall I not keen miſery find,
For here, here only, have I lov'd?

NINFIELD.

TO HER WHO MUST UNDERSTAND THEM.

SAY not, Eliza, that my conſcious heart,
Each tranſport energetic, cold, denies,
Or, nurs'd by apathy, or ſtone at,
Love's thrilling, genial, influence deſies:
Ah! no! on ſea-girt Britain's Southern ſide,
Twice paſt the lagging circle's annual round,
Cloſe on the brink of reſtleſs Ocean's tide,
This mourniful truth, impreſſive, have I found:
True, I'm content, as who at diſtance views
Some fairy paradiſe with pleaſure dreſt;
But rude and interpoſing gulfs refuſe
The wanderer's entrance to the place of reſt.
Muſing, the Pilgrim oft reflective turns,
To poignant ſorrow, and deſpair, a prey;
The hard, unfeeling diſpenſation mourns,
And ſlowly bends his melancholy way.
So Ninfield, taught the pang of love deſpis'd,
Reſerve's cold ſentence, from Eliza's tongue,
Learns to regard the paradiſe he priz'd
A dreary wilderneſs with cypreſs hung.
For, ah! forbid a mutual flame to ſhare,
Partake the rapt'rous energy of love,
Feel a warm int'reſt in her ev'ry care,
Each painful, fad ſenſation to remove;
Onward he bends o'er life's erratic plain,
A patient ſufferer from Eliza's doom,
Till death ſhall ſummon from the buſy train,
To reſt within the manſions of the tomb.
Did her cold boſom but his fire approve,
Catch his fond energy with equal zeal,
Then might they ſoothe the cares of life with love,
Its harſh ſolicitudes with temper feel.
Then might ſhe work, read, botanize, at will,
Purſue fair Science's of Nature's charms,
While added Rapture would her boſom fill,
Claſp'd in a fond, applauding, huſband's arms.

NINFIELD.

Verſes to the Memory of the REV. THO. CAMPBELL, LL. D. *Rector of* Gallown, *Chancellor of* Clogher.

NOR bleſt with genius, nor the Muſes aid—
How ſhall I dare—thou much-revered ſhade,
How ſhall I dare to ſtrike the hallow'd ſtring?
How to thy tomb my votive tribute bring?
Ah! muſt I then the pious ſtrain repreſs,
If not adorn'd in Fancy's flow'ry dreſs?
Can Truth's pure fount no happy force beſtow?
Nor fervent Friendſhip without Genius glow
Say—ſhall not ev'n the meaner part be mine,
To paint the caſket—not the ſpark divine?
To paint that form, ſo fram'd by Nature's hand,
At once our love and rev'rence to command?
Thoſe eyes, juſt emblems of the lucid mind,
Clear, ſtrong, diſcerning, like thy taſte refin'd.
But why with feeble touch preſume to trace,
The mien, the traits, the geſture's ſpeaking grace!

'Tis

LINES WRITTEN AND RECITED BY THE ELDER CAPTAIN MORRIS, AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND IN FREEMASONS HALL, APRIL 27, 1797.

STRANGE! that in Britain's Isle, for bounty fam'd, [nam'd,
Among the wealthieſt lands with envy
Where thouſands thrive who never learnt to read, [need!
The Man of Science ſhould be doom'd to
Will no kind Patron give the Scholar bread?
Muſt Learning ſtarve, while Ignorance is fed? [men,
The poor, unletter'd groom, of clownish
Who loves his horſe, and keeps his ſtable clean,
With age enfeebled, ſees his fortunes mend,
And his rich maſter prove a grateful friend.
The fleed too, jaded with the frequent chace,
Meets not, when old, ill-uſage and diſtreſs;
Pleaſ'd in the paſtures of his lord to feed,
He roves luxurious thro' the painted mead,
Till ev'ry want, and ev'ry ſenſe be o'er,
And, full of years, he ſleeps, to wake no more.

But who to thee a pitying hand will lend,
Thou Man of Learning, when thou ſeek'ſt a friend; [ſeize;
When hunger preſſes, and the bailiffs
When bent with age, and waſting with diſeaſe? [to ſave,
Who, but this gen'rous band, ſhall haſte
And raiſe thee up, when ſinking to the grave, [ſhame,
Shall wipe thy tears, ſhall ſpare thy honeſt
Relieve thy poverty, and hide thy name?
Say, you who recollect its infant ſtate,
Dost not its preſent growth your hearts dilate? [riſe,
How oft from ſmall beginnings objects
That fill the ſoul with rapture and ſurprize!
Venetian palaces their pride diſplay,
Where firſt ſome fiſher built his houſe of clay; [things,
So, in the moral world, from humble
From ſimpleſt rudiments, true grandeur ſprings.

Thus this humane Society aroſe,
Like Jove's own tree, that from a ſapling grows;
A ſprig is planted by a private hand *;
The trunk ſoon riſes, and the boughs expand;
Fair to the ſight, then fragrant bloſſoms ſhoot;
And now the ſpreading branches bend with fruit.

Come, helpleſs Mortal, from thy ſecret cell, [dwell;
Where Genius with Affliction learns to
For thee the boughs their fruits delicious bear;
Theſe fruits medicinal can baniſh care;
Call thy poor brotherhood to ſhare the treat;
This is the ſign of comfort; pull, and eat:
On maſſy verdure let thy limbs be laid,
And ſink to ſweeter reſt beneath their ſhade;
The food oblivious ſhall thy peace reſtore,
And never dread of ills torment thee more.

You, Friends, to long-neglected Genius dear;
You, whom Benevolence aſſembles here,
You, who in Learning's cauſe have bravely ſtopd,
Whoſe greateſt happineſs is doing good,
Bleſs, and be bleſt; extend your noble plan,
And let not Science prove a curſe to Man!

* That of David Williams.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE COMPANY ASSEMBLED AT FREEMASONS HALL, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.

Written and ſpoken by W. T. Fitz-Gerald, *Eſq.*

OUR ſocial board the ſtoic might attend,
Pleaſure the means—Benevolence the end— [ſtrain,
While thouſands croud to hear the warbling
Few ſeek the manſions of Diſtreſs and Pain;
They thirſt for pleaſure, little underſtood,
Nor know the luxury of doing good.
And yet the lib'ral ſtream of Bounty flows,
To mitigate the helpleſs beggar's woes;
A thouſand Charities their aid extend,
To prove that England is Misfortune's friend. [relief,
But, oh! how hard the taſk to yield
Where Genius feels a dignity in grief!
Where the proud ſpirit of a gen'rous breaſt
From oſtentatious bounty ſhrinks—oppreſt!
The letter'd victim, pining with the ſmart
Of worth neglected—cank'ring at his heart,
Rejects the gold that Vanity ſupplies,
But while he ſcorns the aſſault—ſtarving dies.

Be it yours a bleſt aſylum to create,
To meliorate the friendleſs Author's fate;
To yield relief—yet ſpare the honeſt pride,
That ſtill attendant walks by Merit's ſide;
* "That gen'rous pride that ſcorns all ſervile "art,
"And warms, in poverty, the noble heart;
"Feels its own value, yet would bluſh "with ſhame
"To rob another of his well-earn'd fame."

Be it yours to raiſe ſome Otway's drooping head, [bread—
Who pines in want, yet cannot beg for
Lamented Otway! whoſe energic lyre
Yields but to Shakſpeare's never-equal'd fire.
Condemn'd to penury, diſeaſe, and pain,
He dragg'd, with weary ſteps, Life's heavy chain:
Gifted by Heav'n, he ſunk in ſad neglect,
No friendly hand to ſuccour and protect,
But, doom'd, with aggravated grief, to find
The Great regardleſs, and the Rich unkind!

* The four lines marked " are taken from one of the author's prologues.

At length the Niggard poor relief supply'd,
The famish'd Bard but tasted, groan'd, and died.
Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
When Genius languish'd in distress and pain;
While pamper'd Sycophants—a servile band,
Enjoy'd the favours of his lavish hand!
Such foul reproach this age can never feat,
Neglected Merit finds its patrons great;
Patrons from feeling & not from vain display,
Where the coarse manner takes the worth away!
But those who feel for Genius in distress,
Ambitious only—of the pow'r to bless!

LINES ON REVISITING ROTTENDEAN, ON MAY-DAY, 1797.

CALM o'er the deep, the setting sun
Diffus'd his line of golden light,
Smil'd that his daily race was run;
And sank his purple rays in night;
When o'er the well-known cliff I turn'd,
Descended quick the chalky road,
And passion in my bosom burn'd,
When seen Eliza's dear abode.

Heav'ns! she was gone! the fav'rite spot
No longer held her angel frame,
Vacant the green seat on the plot,
Where was inscrib'd my hapless name.
Gone but a week! the sad'ning tale
Too quickly learnt my aching breast;
Grief, like the murmurs of the gale,
Rose, and with sorrow deep impress.

Village! thy placid haunts no more
Their usual happiness impart,
Save that, with Ocean's sullen roar,
Congenial mourns my pensive heart.
Once thy romantic cliffs could charm,
Once chace the image of Despair;
Anguish thy verdant downs disarm,
And soothe to quietude each care.

Now all the joys, which, once supreme,
Here their fond station us'd to take,
Fade as the pictures of a dream,
When morning bids the wretch awake!
Nor on the sands, nor on the height,
My Reps composure calm attends;
Dreary, the fairest prospect, bright,
The soul if busy Memory rends.

Can I forget, that o'er this scene
Eliza bent her beauteous eyes;
While oft her mild remarks, serene,
Gave grace to Nature's loveliest dies?
Can I forget her matchless mind,
Her form, which all my bosom mov'd?
And shall I not keen misery find,
For here, here only, have I lov'd?

NINFIELD.

TO HER WHO MUST UNDERSTAND THEM.

SAY not, Eliza, that my conscious heart,
Each transport energetic, cold, denies,
Or, nurs'd by apathy, or stoic art,
Love's thrilling, genial, influence defies:
Ah! no! on sea-girt Britain's Southern side,
Twice past the lagging circle's annual round,
Close on the brink of restless Ocean's tide,
This mournful truth, impressive, have I found:
True, I'm content, as who at distance views
Some fairy paradise with pleasure dress'd;
But rude and interposing gulfs refuse
The wanderer's entrance to the place of rest.

Musing, the Pilgrim oft reflective turns,
To poignant sorrow, and despair, a prey;
The hard, unfeeling dispensation mourns,
And slowly bends his melancholy way.
So Ninfield, taught the pang of love despis'd,
Reserve's cold sentence, from Eliza's tongue,
Learns to regard the paradise he priz'd
A dreary wilderness with cypress hung.

For, ah! forbid a mutual flame to share,
Partake the rapt'rous energy of love,
Feel a warm int'rest in her ev'ry care,
Each painful, sad sensation to remove;
Onward he bends o'er life's erratic plain,
A patient sufferer from Eliza's doom,
Till death shall summon from the busy train,
To rest within the mansions of the tomb.

Did her cold bosom but his fire approve,
Catch his fond energy with equal zeal,
Then might they soothe the cares of life with love,
Its harsh solicitudes with temper feel.
Then might she work, read, botanize, at will,
Pursue fair Science's or Nature's charms,
While added Rapture would her bosom fill,
Clasp'd in a fond, applauding, husband's arms.

NINFIELD.

Verses to the Memory of the REV. THO. CAMPBELL, LL. D. *Rector of* Gallown, *Chancellor of* Clogher.

NOR blest with genius, nor the Muses aid—
How shall I dare—thou much-revered shade,
How shall I dare to strike the hallow'd string?
How to thy tomb my votive tribute bring?
Ah! must I then the pious strain repress,
If not adorn'd in Fancy's flow'ry dress?
Can Truth's pure fount no happy force bestow?
Nor fervent Friendship without Genius glow
Say—shall not ev'n the meaner part be mine,
To paint the casket—not the spark divine?
To paint that form, so fram'd by Nature's hand,
At once our love and rev'rence to command?
Those eyes, just emblems of the lucid mind,
Clear, strong, discerning, like thy taste refin'd.
But why with feeble touch presume to trace,
The mien, the traits, the gesture's speaking grace!

them to abandon the poſts of Clauſer and Sieben; they were alſo driven from Brixen, and Baron Kerpen had advanced the whole of the line, and had effected a junction and fixed his head-quarters at Brixen. The enemy left behind them a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and ammunition. The people of the Tyrol are riſing in a maſs; and the commotions in the Venetian ſtates threaten the French in the rear. Prince Eſterhazy is advancing through Croatia with a conſiderable body of Hungarians.

This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the capture, by the ſquadron of Vice-Ad. Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. at Jamaica, of La Fortune, of 8 guns, and 74 men; Le Poiſſon Volant, of 12 guns, and 80 men; Le Poiſſon Volant, of 5 guns, and 50 men; and a Spaniſh cutter of 6 guns, formerly called the Bawyaes, laden with olives and dry goods;—and, by the Diligence, La Fougeuſe, of 6 guns, and 57 men. One privateer ſchooner, deſtroyed by the boats of the ſquadron, under the command of Lieut. Spread, of his Majeſty's ſhip Queen, who retook an American brig ſhe had captured in our ſight, to recover which the boats were ſent in chace.

Alſo, by the Nancy revenue cutter, Robt. Willis commander, the Delphine French privateer of Cherbourg, Bar Coupa maſter, of the burthen of 33 tons, with 25 men, 2 carriage guns and 2 ſwivels. The privateer is marked on the ſtern, Vigilant of Guernſey, a deception often made uſe of, I am informed, to decoy Engliſh trading-veſſels within reach of the guns of the enemy's cruiſers.

Downing-ſtreet, May 2. A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Col. Cranford by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville; dated Frankfort, April 19.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Gen. Hoche yeſterday attacked, with very ſuperior numbers, and defeated, an Auſtrian corps, commanded by Gen. Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of Gen. Werneck, and was ſtationed at Th dorf, on the road leading from Neuwi to Hackenburg. In conſequence of that circumſtance, Gen. Werneck, who was with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

Vienna, April 15. Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with conſiderable loſs, on the 10th.

Vienna, April 16. Accounts were received here this day from Maj.-Gen. Baron Laudohn, dated at Trent the 12th inſt. ſtating, that he had driven the enemy from Roveredo, Torbole, and Riva, and had occupied theſe places. On this occaſion, he took from the enemy ſeveral magazines (amongſt whom was one of powder), 12 pieces of cannon, and 400 priſoners.

Vienna, April 17. The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An intrenched camp is forming on the Wienerberg, on the Italian road, at a little diſtance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The firſt diviſion of the troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is already arrived, as is a part of Seckendorf's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of volunteers of the town were aſſembled on the glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages, where they will be ſtationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happieſt ſpirit of loyalty is manifeſted.

This Gazette contains an account from Rear-Ad. Harvey, at Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, of the capture of 4 Spaniſh merchant-ſhips, and the re-capture of 2 Britiſh—Alſo of the capture, by his Majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, of a Spaniſh privateer brig, called the St. Chriſtopher, 19 days from the Havanna, on a cruize, mounting 18 guns, and having 120 men on-board, commanded by Antonio La Porte, which Capt. Barton ſent to the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.—Likewiſe, by his Majeſty's ſloop Bittern, on a cruize off Barbadoes, of the capture of La Caſca, French privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, mounting 6 carriage-guns, and having on-board 50 men. And of the capture, by Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majeſty's ſhip Diamond, of the French cutter privateer, called the Eſpérance, belonging to St. Maloes. She had not taken any Engliſh veſſels, but had yeſterday detained an American ſhip, the Juliana, of Baltimore, bound to Bremen.

May 6. This Gazette contains an account of the recapture of the Belle Iſle, of Maryport, which veſſel had been captured a few days ago, off Waterford, by the Buillione French privateer, of 14 guns;—alſo, the capture of L'Aimable Manette, French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 69 men. The evening before ſhe was taken ſhe had fought an outward-bound Engliſh yellow-ſided ſhip, carrying 16 9-pounders, which had killed and wounded 15 of her crew, and obliged her to ſheer off.

St. James's, May 13. On Tueſday laſt His Moſt Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg came to the apartments prepared for the reception of His Moſt Serene Highneſs at St. James's. His Highneſs having been invited by the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, K. B. to ſlop,

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, April 15. By accounts from Vienna, dated April 1, it appears, that letters of the 30th ult. had been received there from Clagenfurt, where the head-quarters of the Archduke ſtill were on that day. Nothing had happened in that quarter ſince the affair at Tarvis.

Admiralty-office, April 15. Capt. White, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Vestal, has captured on the 12th the Volontaire French privateer ſchooner (formerly the Vengeur lugger), Flamborough Head bearing about W. by S. 7 leagues. She mounts 8 3-pounders, and as many ſwivels, and had 40 men when ſhe left Calais, about 12 days ſince, 14 of which ſhe had put on-board a brig and 2 ſloops, which ſhe had taken on the 2d and 3d.

Capt. Boyle, of his Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo, on the 9th, captured La Sophie, French cutter privateer, pierced for 14 4-pounders (3 of which ſhe have overboard), and having 140 men. She ſailed from Havre-de-Grace on the 7th inſt. being her firſt cruize.

Admiralty-office, April 25. Extract of a letter from the Hon William Waldegrave, Vice-Adm. of the Blue, to Mr. Nepean, dated Flora, at Spithead, April 24.

Sir, I beg that you will pleaſe to inform the Lord Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I ſailed from Lisbon, with my flag on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Flora, Capt. Middleton commander, on the third of this month, and arrived this day at Spithead, in company with the Pearl frigate. On the 12th inſt. I fell in with the above frigate, lat. 43 deg. 48 min. North, long. 13 deg. 01 min. Weſt, ſhe being then in chace of a French privateer. We inſtantly joined in the chace, which compelled the enemy to haul her wind; notwithſtanding which, it was not until the 13th, at three quarters paſt 11 P. M. that we found ourſelves cloſe alongſide of her, and even this was owing to the privateer's being becalmed, and our carrying the breeze up with us. On the firſt broadſide ſhe ſtruck. She is called le Croveble, mounts 24 guns on her main deck, and had on-board 220 men. She belonged to Bourdeaux, and ſailed from that port on the 2d inſt. She fortunately had made no capture, though reputed to be the faſteſt ſailing veſſel from France. Capt. Ballard had been in chace of her from the morning of the 11th.

This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the captures, by Capt. Lloyd, of his Majeſty's ſloop Racoon, of Les Amis French privateer, mounting 2 carriage-guns, 4 pounders, 6 ſwivels, and manned with 31 men, which left Boulogne the preceding evening at ſeven, and had only captured one veſſel, which he had the good fortune to retake, the Good Intent, James Marſhal maſter, in ballaſt, bound and belonging to Sunderland;—alſo, by Capt. Wittman, of La Suffiſante ſloop, la Petite Helena French lugger privateer, of 2 guns and 33 men, belonging to Breſt, but laſt from the Iſle de Baſſe, and had not taken any thing;—alſo, by Capt. Digby, of the Aurora, the Neptune French privateer, after a chace of 8 hours, 38 leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre. She had been out 24 days from Nantz, and had taken La Santiſſima Ritta, the Swift brig of Plymouth, a Spaniſh brig, prize to the Thetis, a brig from Liverpool that had been ranſomed for 150l. having her mate on-board as hoſtage. She is pierced for 16 guns, 6 of which were thrown overboard during the chace, and had on-board 90 men when the left Nantz;—and, by Capt. Bligh, of his Majeſty's ſloop the King-fiſher, Le Général French privateer of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 14 4 and 3 pounders, and manned with 104 men, one of whom was killed, and three wounded. We had not a man hurt. She had been out 15 days, and had taken an Engliſh brig, from Faro, bound to Falmouth. Le Général is exceedingly well equipped, and is ſaid to be a faſt-ſailing veſſel, but had loſt her fore-top-gallant maſt and bowſprit in the late gales, and was ſteering for Vigo, to repair her damages.

Downing ſtreet, April 29. Letter from Col. Crauford to Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Gen. Hoche has given notice to Gen. Werneck, that the armiſtice which had been arranged for the Lower Rhine will expire this day.

CHA. CRAUFORD.

April 29. By diſpatches from Col. Graham, dated at the head quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, at Vorderenberg, the 8th inſt. it appears, that no general action had taken place ſince the date of his laſt diſpatches; and Gen. Buonaparte's head-quarters were at Bruck.

Vienna, April 11. An armiſtice for ſix days has been agreed on between the Archduke Charles and Gen. Buonaparte, which will expire on the 13th inſt.

Vienna, April 12. Accounts from the Tyrol ſtate, that Baron de Laudon had gained ſeveral conſiderable advantages over the enemy. On the 4th he had made himſelf maſter of Botzen, and on the 5th he had advanced as far as Deutchen and Branrol. The enemy abandoned Millervald, Obereau, Unterau, and ſet fire to the two bridges between Oberau and Ampozzo, in the night of the 4th, and retired precipitately to Puſterthal. Gen. Laudon had in the mean time taken the enemy in the rear, and had forced them

which terminated in the death of one of the Janiſſaries, who was ſhot by a Sclavonian. An enquiry was inſtantly ſet on foot, and a demand ſent to the theatre to give up the aſſaſſin; he, however, from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be diſcovered. Time was allowed for the diſcovery, but to no effect; and it was at length determined to deſtroy the theatre, unleſs he was given up. They ſtill perſiſted in their ſilence, which induced the Janiſſaries to ſet fire to the theatre, and it was completely deſtroyed. The Turks proceeded to ſet fire to all the Engliſh and other Chriſtian factories, deſtroyed property to the amount of nearly 100,000l. killed between 12 and 1300 people, and were proceeding to deſtroy all the Chriſtians in the place.

Paris, May 10. The elections in general have been uniformly carried on in the moſt peaceable manner; and this day a meſſage of the Directory announced, that the lot drawn in the Public Aſſembly had fallen on Letourneur de la Manche, who was therefore to go out of office.

May 20. In the ſitting of the Council of Five-Hundred, Gen. Pichegru was declared to be elected Preſident, by a majority of 287 out of 444 voters. He enters immediately on his functions.

From the Sound liſt for the years 1792, 3, 4, 5, and 6, it appears that the commerce of Europe to the northern ſtates has fluctuated every year for theſe five years paſt, but at laſt ſeems to have ſo far recovered itſelf, that, in 1795, it has arrived to the ſame pitch as in 1772, there being only one ſhip more in the latter period than the former. It alſo appears that the commerce of Europe to theſe ſtates was leſs by 300 ſhips in 1795 than in any former year ſince 1792, which muſt be attributed to the hard winter and long froſt, which muſt be ſeverely felt in the northern ſeas. The Britiſh commerce has ſtill kept up its proſperity, and all the five years is at the head of the liſt; while thoſe of the Dutch, which uſed to be next, has dwindled from 2181 to none in 1795, and only one in 1796; and the French, from 128 in 1792, to 25 in 1792, and not one ſhip any year after.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8. In Congreſs. The Speaker informed the Houſe, that the hour was come at which they had appointed to meet the Senate, for the purpoſe of counting over the votes for, and declaring the election of, a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States—and that the Clerk would inform the Senate they were ready to receive them.

The Clerk accordingly waited upon the Senate; and the Preſident and members of the Senate ſoon afterwards entered and took their ſeats, the Preſident on the right hand of the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the members of the Senate on the ſame ſide of the Chamber; when the Preſident of the Senate (Mr. Adams) thus addreſſed the two Houſes—

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"The purpoſe for which we are aſſembled is expreſſed in the following reſolutions. (He here read the reſolutions which had been entered into by the two Houſes relative to this buſineſs.) I have received packets containing the certificates of the votes of the electors for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States from all the Sixteen States of Union. I have alſo received duplicates of theſe returns by poſt from fifteen of the States. No duplicate from the State of Kentucky has yet come to hand.

"It has been the practice heretofore on ſimilar occaſions to begin with the return from the State at one end of the United States, and to proceed to the other. I ſhall therefore do the ſame at this time."

Mr. Adams then took up the packet from Tenneſſee; and, after having read the ſuperſcription, broke the ſeal, and read the certificate of the election of the electors. He then gave it to the Clerk of the Senate, requeſting him to read the report of the electors; which he accordingly did. All the papers were then handed to the tellers; Mr Sedgwick, on the part of the Senate; and Meſſrs. Sitgreaves and Parker, on the part of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

All the returns having been gone through, Mr. Sedgwick reported, "That, according to order, the tellers appointed by the two houſes had performed the buſineſs aſſigned them, and reported the reſult.

The Preſident of the Senate then thus addreſſed the two Houſes:—

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"By the report which has been made to me, by the tellers appointed by the two Houſes to examine the votes, there are

71 votes for John Adams.
68 —— Thomas Jefferſon.
59 —— Thomas Pinckney.
30 —— Aaron Burr.
15 —— Samuel Adams.
11 —— Oliver Ellſworth.
7 —— George Clinton.
5 —— John Jay.
3 —— Jeremiah Iredell.
2 —— George Waſhington.
2 —— John Henry.
2 —— Samuel Johnſon.
1 —— C. C. Pinckney.

"The whole number of votes are 138; 70 votes therefore make a majority, to that the perſon who has 71 votes, which

is

is the highest number, is elected President, and the person who has 68 votes, which is the next highest number, is elected Vice-President.

The President of the Senate this day declared to the two Houses, "that, in obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and to the commands of both Houses of Congress, expressed in their resolutions passed in the present Session, John Adams is elected President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson Vice-President, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next; adding, May the Sovereign of the Universe, the Ordainer of Civil Government on Earth, for the preservation of Liberty, Justice, and Peace, among men, enable them both, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, to discharge the duties of those offices with conscientious diligence, punctuality, and perseverance!"

Savannah, Dec. 10. The North-west corner of this city, where the best houses stood that were left after the last fire, has been consumed by the same destructive element. The church, the court-house, both just handsomely repaired, the Dutch and Presbyterian meetings, are all gone. Four hundred families have been exposed to the severities of the coldest winter we have for many years experienced. The miseries of the sick ladies turned upon the common, some in child-bed, while a strong north-west wind was blowing, exceed contion. The houses, from long drought, were perfectly dry, and burnt with such rapidity, that the whole mischief of the fire was completed in four hours. We now live in common like one family, parade the ruins in coarse jackets and trowsers, with a broadsword by our sides, and a pistol in each bosom; meet every hour to determine on something for the general safety and relief, but we are more like madmen than any thing else. Four hundred and fifty large chimneys, exclusive of those belonging to kitchens, and other small erections, stare us in the face, divested of their buildings. All business is consequently at a stand.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 22. The powder-mills at *Hounslow-Heath* again blew up. Four men lost their lives. The explosion was so violent, that their mangled limbs were scattered in different directions, and the shock distinctly felt for several miles round.

April 3. This evening a most alarming fire was discovered in the superb mansion-house of *Yester*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, which, by the wonderful activity of the servants and workmen belonging to the place, aided by a numerous body of the inhabitants from the village of Gifford, together with the Haddington engine, brought thence by about 100 of the Durham Rangers now stationed there, who attended, accompanied by their officers, on the first alarm, happily saved the principal part of the house; only one of the wings was burnt, and a great part of the furniture destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a wooden joist being placed too near one of the vents, which had been burning some time before bursting forth.

April 10. About 900 French prisoners from Portchester Castle were landed at Messrs. Squire's wharf, *Peterborough*, whence they were escorted to Yaxley barracks under a strong guard of light-horse. The procession was truly awful. The barracks are entirely new, and set on a most healthful spot at *Norman Cross*, near Stilton in Huntingdonshire.

Leicester, April 12. Upwards of 63l. have been collected among the benevolent ladies here, and transmitted to a bank in London, for the use of distressed female emigrants.

A horse lately died at *Ashby de la Zouch*, in the 40th year of his age; and, at the same place, a Spanish gander, aged 30, 25 years of which it had remained in the possession of Dr. Kirkland, who kept an old man to attend it, and drive it regularly to and from pasture.

Plymouth-dock, April 25. On Saturday last, the foundation-stone of a new chapel to be built in this town, by the name of St. John the Baptist's Chapel, was laid by Joseph Greenway, Esq. chairman of the committee appointed by the proprietors for conducting the same.

May 4. In consequence of a quarrel which happened in the theatre at *Plymouth*, on Friday evening last, between Lieut. Fitzgerald, of the marines, and Lieut. Warrington, of the 25th regiment, they met on Sunday morning, accompanied by their seconds, to settle the business. They exchanged shots without effect; but, on the second fire, Lieut. Fitzgerald's ball wounded Lieut. Warrington in the side; after which the business terminated.

May 5. A melancholy accident happened this evening at *Plymouth*. Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. Shephard, surgeon, of the dock-yard, and another lady of the name of Grigg, were playing on one of the ship's yards, which was at the mast-house to be repaired; when it gave way on a sudden, and the ladies not being able to extricate themselves, rolled over them, which occasioned the immediate death of the two first, who were most shockingly mangled; and the other had her leg broken. The eldest of the two sisters was 15, and the other 12 years of age.

May 6. This night, between eight and nine o'clock, three fellows went

LINES WRITTEN AND RECITED BY THE ELDER CAPTAIN MORRIS, AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND IN FREEMASONS HALL, APRIL 27, 1797.

STRANGE! that in Britain's Isle, for bounty fam'd, [nam'd,
Among the wealthiest lands with envy
Where thousands thrive who never learnt to read, [need!
The Man of Science should be doom'd to
Will no kind Patron give the Scholar bread?
Must Learning starve, while Ignorance is fed? [mien,
The poor, unletter'd groom, of clownish
Who loves his horse, and keeps his stable clean,
With age enfeebled, sees his fortunes mend,
And his rich master prove a grateful friend.
The steed too, jaded with the frequent chace,
Meets not, when old, ill-usage and disgrace;
Pleas'd in the pastures of his lord to feed,
He roves luxurious thro' the painted mead,
Till ev'ry want, and ev'ry sense be o'er,
And, full of years, he sleeps, to wake no more.

But who to thee a pitying hand will lend,
Thou Man of Learning, when thou seek'st a friend; [seize;
When hunger presses, and the bailiffs
When bent with age, and wasting with disease? [to save,
Who, but this gen'rous band, shall haste
And raise thee up, when sinking to the grave, [shame,
Shall wipe thy tears, shall spare thy honest
Relieve thy poverty, and hide thy name?
Say, you who recollect its infant state,
Does not its present growth your hearts dilate? [rise,
How oft from small beginnings objects
That fill the soul with rapture and surprize!
Venetian palaces their pride display,
Where first some fisher built his house of clay; [things,
So, in the moral world, from humble
From simplest rudiments, true grandeur springs.
Thus this humane Society arose, [grows:
Like Jove's own tree, that from a sapling
A sprig is planted by a private hand *;
The trunk soon rises, and the boughs expand;
Fair to the sight, then fragrant blossoms shoot;
And now the spreading branches bend with fruit.

Come, helpless Mortal, from thy secret cell, [dwell;
Where Genius with Affliction learns to
For thee the boughs their fruits delicious bear;
These fruits medicinal can banish care;
Call thy poor brotherhood to share the treat;
This is the tree of comfort; pull, and eat:
On mossy verdure let thy limbs be laid,
And sink to sweet repose beneath its shade;
The food oblivious shall thy peace restore,
And never dread of wants torment thee more. [dear,
You, Friends, to long-neglected Genius:
You, whom Benevolence assembles here,
You, who in Learning's cause have bravely stood,
Whose greatest happiness is doing good,
Bless, and be blest; extend your noble plan,
And let not Science prove a curse to Man!

* That of David Williams.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE COMPANY ASSEMBLED AT FREEMASONS HALL, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.

Written and spoken by W. T. Fitz-Gerald, *Esq.*

OUR social board the Stoic might attend,
Pleasure the means—Benevolence the end— [strain,
While thousands croud to hear the warbling
Few seek the mansions of Distress and Pain;
They thirst for pleasure, little understood,
Nor know the luxury of doing good.
And yet the lib'ral stream of Bounty flows,
To mitigate the helpless beggar's woes;
A thousand Charities their aid extend,
To prove that England is Misfortune's friend. [relief,
But, oh! how hard the task to yield
Where Genius feels a dignity in grief!
Where the proud spirit of a gen'rous breast
From ostentatious bounty shrinks—oppress!
The letter'd victim, pining with the smart
Of worth neglected—cank'ring at his heart,
Rejects the gold that Vanity supplies,
But while he scorns [illegible]—starving dies.

Be it yours a blest asylum to create,
To meliorate the friendless Author's fate;
To yield relief—yet spare the honest pride,
That still attendant walks by Merit's side;
* "That gen'rous pride that scorns all servile "art,
"And warms, in poverty, the noble heart;
"Feels its own value, yet would blush "with shame
"To rob another of his well-earn'd fame."

Be it yours to raise some Otway's drooping head, [bread—
Who pines in want, yet cannot beg for
Lamented Otway! whose energic lyre
Yields but to Shakspeare's never-equal'd fire.
Condemn'd to penury, disease, and pain,
He dragg'd, with weary steps, Life's heavy chain:
Gifted by Heav'n, he sunk in sad neglect,
No friendly hand to succour and protect,
But doom'd, with aggravated grief, to find
The Great regardless, and the Rich unkind!

* The four lines marked "are taken from one of the author's prologues.

At length the Niggard poor relief supply'd,
The famish'd Bard but tasted, groan'd, And died.
Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
When Genius languish'd in distress and pain;
While pamper'd Sycophants—a servile band,
Enjoy'd the favours of his lavish hand!
Such foul reproach this age can never fear,
Neglected Merit finds its patrons near.
Patrons from feeling & not from vain display,
Where the coarse manner takes the worth away?
But those who feel for Genius in distress,
Ambitious only—of the pow'r to bless!

LINES ON REVISITING ROTTENDEAN, ON MAY-DAY, 1797.

CALM o'er the deep, the setting sun
Diffus'd his line of golden light,
Smil'd that his daily race was run,
And sank his purple rays in night;
When o'er the well-known cliff I turn'd,
Descended quick the chalky road,
And passion in my bosom burn'd,
When seen Eliza's dear abode.

Heav'ns! she was gone! the fav'rite spot
No longer held her angel frame,
Vacant the green seat on the plot,
Where was inscrib'd my hapless name.

Gone but a week! the sad'ning tale
Too quickly learnt my aching breast;
Grief, like the murmurs of the gale,
Rose, and with sorrow deep impress.

Village! thy placid haunts no more
Their usual happiness impart,
Save that, with Ocean's sullen roar,
Congenial mourns my pensive heart.

Once thy romantic cliffs could charm,
Once chace the image of Despair;
Anguish thy verdant downs disarm,
And soothe to quietude each care.

Now all the joys, which, once supreme,
Here their fond station us'd to take,
Fade as the pictures of a dream,
When morning bids the wretch awake!

Nor on the sands, nor on the height,
My Reps composure calm attends;
Dreary, the fairest prospect, bright,
The soul if busy Memory rends.

Can I forget, that o'er this scene
Eliza bent her beauteous eyes;
While oft her mild remarks, serene,
Gave grace to Nature's loveliest dies?

Can I forget her matchless mind,
Her form, which all my bosom mov'd?
And shall I not keen misery find,
For here, here only, have I luv'd?

NINFIELD.

TO HER WHO MUST UNDERSTAND THEM.

SAY not, Eliza, that my conscious heart,
Each transport energetic, cold, denies,
Or, nurs'd by apathy, or stoic art,
Love's thrilling, genial, influence defies:

Ah! no: on sea-girt Britain's Southern side,
Twice past the laggard circle's annual round,
Close on the brink of restless Ocean's tide,
This mournful truth, impressive, have I found:

True, I'm content, as who at distance views
Some gay paradise with pleasure drest;
But rude and interposing gulfs refuse
The wanderer's entrance to the place of rest.

Musing, the Pilgrim oft reflective turns,
To poignant sorrow, and despair, a prey;
The hard, unfeeling dispensation mourns,
And slowly bends his melancholy way.

So Ninfield, taught the pang of love despair'd,
Reserve's cold sentence, from Eliza's tongue,
Learns to regard the paradise he priz'd
A dreary wilderness with cypress hung.

For, ah! forbid a mutual flame to share,
Partake the rapt'rous energy of love,
Feel a warm int'rest in her ev'ry care,
Each painful, sad sensation to remove;

Onward he bends o'er life's erratic plain,
A patient sufferer from Eliza's doom,
Till death shall summon from the busy train,
To rest within the mansions of the tomb.

Did her cold bosom but his fire approve,
Catch his fond energy with equal zeal,
Then might they soothe the cares of life with love,
Its harsh solicitudes with temper feel.

Then might she work, read, botanize, at will,
Pursue fair Science's or Nature's charms,
While added Rapture would her bosom fill,
Clasp'd in a fond, applauding, husband's arms.

NINFIELD.

Verses to the Memory of the REV. THO. CAMPBELL, LL. D. *Rector of* Gallown, *Chancellor of* Clogher.

NOR blest with genius, nor the Muses aid—
How shall I dare—thou much-revered shade,
How shall I dare to strike the hallow'd string?
How to thy tomb my votive tribute bring?
Ah! must I then the pious strain repress,
If not adorn'd in Fancy's flow'ry dress?
Can Truth's pure fount no happy force bestow? [glow
Nor fervent Friendship without Genius
Say—shall not ev'n the meaner part be mine,
To paint the casket—not the spark divine?
To paint that form, so fram'd by Nature's hand,
At once our love and rev'rence to command?
Those eyes, just emblems of the lucid mind,
Clear, strong, discerning, like thy taste refin'd.
But why with feeble touch presume to trace, [grace!
The mien, the traits, the gesture's speaking

To

'Tis fond Affection wakes the fruitleſs ſtrain,
And from the grave would ſnatch thy form again;
'Tis Friendſhip thus around my mem'ry twines,
And Campbell's worth within my heart ſhrines.
Could I, like him, depict with happy ſkill,
Like him employ the pencil, or the quill;
Then my ambitious pencil would aſpire,
To catch his glance of intellectual fire;
Then would my teeming pen, with ſpirit fraught,
Flow with his rapid energy of thought.
As when his mourning Muſe her tribute gave
O'er early Friendſhip's long-lamented grave;
So would my ſtrains, "obedient to my woe,
"So ſhould my verſe" in faithful numbers flow;
"In deathleſs colours of unfading verſe,
"I'd blazon all the fair virtues of his hearſe;
"I'd write him honeſt, generous, and brave;
"Not Party's prejudice, or Faſhion's ſlave;
"Inſtructing candid, accurate, and juſt,
"Steady in purpoſe, faithful to his truſt;
"Quick in diſcerning, nor in judgement long,
"Reaſon in him was intuition ſtrong;
"In ſpeaking nervous, copious, and ſincere,
"Againſt the knave or fool alone ſevere;"
Quick as the electric fire that rends the ſky,
So did his kindling anger flaſh and die,
Slight efferveſcence of a gen'rous ſoul,
Too warm for cooling patience to controul;
Frank to confeſs his temper's ſudden ſway,
Glad to condemn, and wash th' offence away;
More prompt to pardon than relent a wrong;
In conſcious rectitude ſecurely ſtrong.

An Heav'n-born ardour fure his breaſt inſpir'd,
And with each gen'rous kindly impulſe fir'd,
Urg'd him, beyond the limits of his ſphere,
To ſave neglected worth, and merit cheer;
With well directed charity to bleſs,
With melting pity to conſole diſtreſs,
To cite each talent that enrich'd his mind,
Or to inform, or benefit, mankind.
Aſcend, my ſinful verſe, from youth to age,
Purſue his ſteps, and drink his page,
Retrace his courſe through ſcience many
Review his now'rs unfolding to the day.
By Angelo's or Shakſpeare's ſpirit warm'd,
Since firſt, beneath the Academic ſhade,
His youthful eye the form of taſte ſurvey'd,
Till in his breaſt the patriot paſſion glow'd,
And his full mind in one ſtrong current flow'd,
To ſerve his country ev'ry thought was turn'd,
For her was int'reſt and was party ſpurn'd.
To point the treaſures of Ierne's growth;
To rouſe her ſons to induſtry from ſloth,
From prejudice, from error, diſengage
The ravel'd thread of her hiſtoric page;
Nor by old legends feed an empty pride,
But by new truths to preſent greatneſs guide.
Yet can the poet's fire, the painter's art,
Or ev'n th' hiſtorian's liberal toils, impart
Such rich inſtructions as his lips convey'd,
When truth appear'd—by eloquence array'd?
Again, bleſt ſpirit! thy form behold,
As when thou dieſt the ſacred text unfold.
Again, methinks, the glowing leſſons pour
The copious, ſtrong, invigorating ſtore;
Expreſſive now the changing tones aſcend,
I ſee perſuaſion on thy words attend.
O! could my Muſe the fair example give,
Recorded then thy words, thy deeds, ſhould live.
But though remembrance heaves my throbbing heart,
Nor from thy lov'd idea e'er can part;
Yet muſt my fainting ſtep the courſe reſign,
To follow thee demands a force like thine.
How vain the wiſh, thy lofty fame to raiſe
On the flat baſe of uninſpired lay!
Soon muſt the verſe, unequal to the theme,
Forgotten ſink, though ſacred to thy fame.
Not ſo the ſtrong memorials of thy mind,
That, bold and zealous, labour'd for mankind:
They ſhall the marble and the verſe outlive,
And well-earn'd honours to thy mem'ry give:
They round thy urn ſhall twine the living wreath,
Unhurt by Time, or Envy's blaſting breath;
Whilſt Genius, Science, Virtue, has a claim,
Campbell ſhall live, a venerated name *.

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* The principal writings of Dr. Campbell, here alluded to, are, his "Eſſay on the Lives of Archbiſhop Grey of the South of Ireland;" "Strictures on the Preſent State and Literary Hiſtory of Ireland;" "Letter to His Grace the Duke of Portland;" "A Portfolio of Political Economy;" And an "Hiſtory of Ireland," unfortunately left unfiniſhed at his death, on the 20th of June, 1795.

To ANNA, FANNY, *and* MARY STEWART, *written in a Blank Leaf of* Mr. STEWART's "Collection of Trifles in Verſe."

TO Anna, with my fondeſt love—
And may you like my Nancy prove!
Be what your mother was before!
Your friend, your father, aſks no more.
Fair was her form, and modeſt grace
Beam'd in the mildneſs of her face;
No obvious, no obtruſive charms,
To call admirers to her arms,

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* The lines in this poem marked with inverted commas were written by Dr. Campbell on the death of a friend.

But

But charms from public view retir'd,
That almoſt fear'd to be admir'd,
Yet, though they lov'd the gaze to ſhun,
Charms that unſought would not be won.
Pure was her mind, from earlieſt youth
The ſeat of innocence and truth.
The tear adown her cheek that ſtole
Spoke her ſoft ſympathy of ſoul.
Superior ſhe to female art,
That wins, and then torments, the heart,
Her own with generous frankneſs gave,
To gain the lover, not the ſlave.
Such was the maid; in married life
She ſhone the mother and the wife;
Domeſtic cares her ſole employ,
Her children were her only joy,
Her breaſt their infant wants ſupplied,
Her love no youthful wiſh denied,
For all ſhe liv'd, for one ſhe died.
O may you be, like her, rever'd,
To huſband, children, friends, endear'd!
In form, in mind, in ſpotleſs fame!
In all but fortune be the ſame;
Then will your father's ſorrows ceaſe,
And my laſt days be days of peace.

JONNY's GRAVE.

A Dirge.

By E. S. J. Author of William and Ellen.

A Tartan plad was a' ſhe had,
The gloomy lift did lour;
The ſun was doun, ſcarce look'd aboon,
And o'er the hills did glour.
Wi duleſu ſtep the verdant turf ſhe preſt,
To Jonny's grave, where a' her ſorrows reſt.

The driving ſhow'r did faſt doun pour,
Wi grief ſhe cou'd na ſpeak;
Thro' ilka bough, the wind did ſugh,
Her heart was like to break
Wi duleſu ſtep the verdant turf ſhe preſt,
To Jonny's grave, where a' her ſorrows reſt.

Upon this tomb, in waeſom gloom,
Her lovely form ſhe threw;
She claſp'd the ſod, the fully clod,
And loud the Weſt wind blew.
Wi throbbing breaſt the verdant turf ſhe preſt,
On Jonny's grave, where a' her ſorrows reſt.

What is the ſcowl, the tempeſts howl,
The ſtorm it hurts not me;
The driving rains give me no pains,
My ſoul feels all for thee.
As on the grave ſhe lay with throbbing breaſt,
On Jonny's grave, where a' her ſorrows reſt.

Shall I bemoan when thou art gone,
And wipe the tear to ſtare;
Upon thy turf I'ſe wept enough,
For, ſorrow breaks my heart.
In death! in death! the verdant turf ſhe preſt,
On Jonny's grave, where a' her ſorrows reſt.

A SONG.

By E. S. J. Author of William and Ellen.

THE gude man turn'd the barn-door key,
The nowte were in the byre;
The goſe wife ſpan wi muckle glee,
The weans play'd raen the fire.
I ſat me in the ingle nook,
And joked wi my luver,
But a' the jokes that I cou'd crack,
The deel a ane could muve her.
I ſaw the draps rin happing doon,
And o'er her cheeks ſae fairly;
And ev'ry tear that wat the grun,
It touch'd my heart ſou ſairly.
I ſcarcely dou to ſpeer the cauſe,
That ſet my love a greeting;
I little kend ſhe thought me cauſe,
And ſair my heart was beeting.
Waes me! ſhe told me a' her fears,
She ſaid I wink'd at Jenny,
Which was the cauſe o' a' her tears;
She thought I loo'd na Annie.
O! gie me ſic a laſs as this,
And Fortune I deſpiſe her,
Wi Annie's luve I'll live in bliſs,
And Faſhion neer diſguiſe her.
Let Fortune now, do what ſhe dow,
Wi Annie always ſmiling,
I hae no cares, I hae no fears,
But ſoft doon life a ſailing.

THE CUCKOO, THE NIGHTINGALE, AND THE ASS.

A Fable.

SOME time ago, (like Chriſtian folk
When birds and beaſts good Engliſh ſpoke),
What year it was no need to mention,
Aroſe a very warm contention,
Not without many a boaſtful word,
'Twixt Philomel and Cuckoo bird,
In muſick's art who moſt excell'd,
While high with pride their boſoms ſwell'd.

Long time our diſputants held out,
Each in his own opinion ſtout;
'Till of the ſport, at length, half tir'd,
A parley is by both deſir'd;
On which it is determined, ſince,
Neither the other can convince,
Diſpute is vain, ſo, to a third
The matter be at once refer'd,
Who, weighing it with due preciſion,
Both muſt abide by his deciſion.

It chanc'd, hard-by, a milk-man's Aſs,
Enjoy'd in peace his bit of graſs.
No cares diſturbed his vacant mind;
In thankful ſilence Donky din'd.
On him, with one conſenting voice,
The rival ſongſters fix their choice,
And, without farther heſitation,
Both parties pray his arbitration.
Muſick for him few charms poſſeſs'd,
His ear had diſcord ne'er diſtreſs'd;

From

From which, 'tis clear, this simple beast,
Was never at my Lord Mayor's feast.
"Really, signor," quoth he, and bow'd,
"This honour makes me vastly proud;
"But, with your leave, as I'm a sinner,
"Just now I 'd rather eat my dinner.
"Besides, good Lord! none so unfit
"As I cou'd here in judgement sit,
"Who, wou'd you think it, on my life,
"Scarce know a fiddle from a fife."

Now, both with eagerness reply,
"These are, dear Sir, but vain excuses;
"This small request you can't deny;
"You must not, shall not, sir, refuse us.
"That you 're a judge too well appears,
"Since all your family have ears.
"We cou'd, I 'm certain, mention twenty,
"And each a noted cognoscenti."
When ev'ry other method fails,
A spice of flatt'ry oft prevails.
By this emollient pleading won,
"Well then, for once," cries Mister John—
"But pray dispatch, for if you don't,
"I really cannot stay, I won't."

The cuckoo said, "My dearest friend,
"I only beg that you 'll attend.
"Observe this note, how full and clear!
"Hark, how it strikes the ravish'd ear!
"To such distinct articulation,
"You can't deny your admiration;
"And, sure, so regular a pause
"The truest harmony must cause."

With this exordium satisfied,
After a clearing hem or two,
With crest elate, "Cuckoo!" he cried,
Repeating still, "Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"
With many a rapt'rous observation,
In some such modish exclamation,
"Bravo! beniſſimo! how fine!
"At last was perfectly divine!"
"Enough," cries donky, "this will do,
"Ma'am, if you please, I'll now hear you."

Waving all preface, and palaver,
To gain the long-ear'd judge's favor,
Now Eve's sweet songstress, from the spray,
Began her softly-plaintive lay.
Enraptur'd with the thrilling sound,
The grazing herds all throng around;
While neighb'ring birds in flocks appear,
And ev'n two magpies stop to hear.

The modest bird pursues her song,
With tones so various, clear, and strong,
And still so artfully inflected,
And all her flights so unexpected,
That, had she pip'd a little longer,
The beast might have forgot his hunger;
But, happening to cast his eye on
A luscious branch of dandelion,
He rudely interrupts the strain,
Braying with all his might and main,
And briefly thus decides the case,
With wond'rous sapiency of face,
"You, madam, have amus'd us well,
"But you, in *method*, sir, excel."

B. T.

LINES ON A WATCH-PAPER.

LIFE's morning hours neglected die,
Without wish;
Life's noon-tide hours neglected lie
By deaf wish;
Life's eve's repentance makes us cry,
For stop watch;
Life's midnight hour then beats thy sigh,
A death watch.

M. E. L.

HOMER.

From the POET'S FATE, *a Poetical Dialogue, by Mr.* GEORGE DYER.

P. True; and most favour'd of the tuneful throng,
War's mighty feats and rival chiefs his song;
Envy, repining, saw him merit praise,
And solemn boobies stole his matchless lays.
The illustrious poet once presum'd to try,
If one great man his humble verse would buy:
Modest he bow'd before the patron lord,
Hoping with brother bards to join his board:
When thus the lord—"Your verse is wretched stuff,
"Though for a poor blind beggar well enough.
"Accept my bounty for your paltry song;
"Your dog and staff then take, and trudge along;
"Your simple song may suit some idle day,
"And keep me sober, it not make me gay.
"But hither, slaves, approach! secure the door,
"And scourge the vagrant bard if seen there more."
As off, with tuneful voice, but slender fare,
Some vagrant trader vends his modest ware;
Patient endures extremes of heat and cold,
But sighs, in secret grief, his wares unfold;
Should some small boon revive his drooping breast,
E'en midst his profits, still he mourns distress'd.
Thus sigh'd the bard; he left his mortal part,
And his purse sigh'd in echo to his heart.
Not thus the lord; with rapture-beaming eyes,
He views, and eager grasps, the golden prize;
Rapt in the glories of a rising name,
He pinnacles, in thought, the mount of fame.
The prize, now borne away to distant lands,
Richly beplum'd, the peacock poet stands;
No dame but flangs upon the lording's eye,
Critics applaud, and demagogues admire,
The hand unseen, which charms the listening ears,
Like that which guides the music of the spheres.

ERRATA.

In *Dr. Shaw's* beautiful *Ode to the Swallow*, Gent. Mag. March, 1797, p. 235.
l. 13, for Harmation read Harmattan.
l. 25, for disgorg'd read display'd.
l. 39, for lonely read lovely.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, April 15. By accounts from Vienna, dated April 1, it appears, that letters of the 30th ult. had been received there from Clagenfurt, where the head-quarters of the Archduke ſtill were on that day. Nothing had happened in that quarter ſince the affair of Tarvis.

Admiralty-office, April 15. Capt. White, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Vestal, has captured on the 12th the Volageur French privateer ſchooner (formerly the Vengeur lugger), Flamborough Head bearing about W. by S. 7 leagues. She mounts 8 3-pounders, and as many ſwivels, and had 40 men when ſhe left Calais, about 12 days ſince, 14 of which ſhe had put on-board a brig and 2 ſloops, which ſhe had taken on the 2d and 3d.

Capt. Boyle, of his Majeſty's ſloop Kingarbo, on the 9th, captured La Sophie, French cutter privateer, pierced for 14 4-pounders (3 of which ſhe have overboard), and having 140 men. She ſailed from Havre-de-Grace on the 7th inſt. being her firſt cruize.

Admiralty-office, April 25. Extract of a letter from the Hon William Waldegrave, Vice-Ad. of the Blue, to Mr. Nepean, dated Flora, at Spithead, April 24.

Sir, I beg that you will please to inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I ſailed from Liſbon, with my flag on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Flora, Capt. Middleton commander, on the third of this month, and arrived this day at Spithead, in company with the Pearl frigate. On the 12th inſt. I fell in with the above frigate, lat. 43 deg. 48 min. North, long. 13 deg. 11 min. Weſt, the being then in chace of a French privateer. We inſtantly joined in the chace, which compelled the enemy to haul her wind; notwithſtanding which, it was not until the 13th, at three quarters paſt 11 P. M. that we found ourſelves cloſe alongſide of her, and even this was owing to the privateer's being becalmed, and our carrying the breeze up with us. On the firſt broadſide ſhe ſtruck. She is called le Crovette, mounts 24 guns on her main deck, and had on-board 220 men. She belonged to Bourdeaux, and ſailed from that port on the 2d inſt. She fortunately had made no capture, though reputed to be the faſteſt ſailing veſſel from France. Capt. Ballard had been in chace of her from the morning of the 11th.

This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the captures, by Capt. Lloyd, of his Majeſty's ſloop Racoon, of Les Amis French privateer, mounting 2 carriage-guns, 4 pounders, 6 ſwivels, and manned with 31 men, which left Boulogne the preceding evening at ſeven, and had only captured one veſſel, which he had the good fortune to retake, the Good Intent, James Marſhal maſter, in ballaſt, bound and belonging to Sunderland;—alſo, by Capt. Wiltman, of La Suffiſante ſloop, la Petite Helena French lugger privateer, of 2 guns and 33 men, belonging to Breſt, but laſt from the Iſle de Baſſe, and had not taken any thing;—alſo, by Capt. Digby, of the Aurora, the Neptune French privateer, after a chace of 8 hours, 38 leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre. She had been out 34 days from Nantz, and had taken La Sanctiſſima Ritta, the Swift brig of Plymouth, a Spaniſh brig, prize to the Thalia, a brig from Liverpool that had been ranſomed for 1500l. having her mate on-board as hoſtage. She is pierced for 16 guns, 6 of which were thrown overboard during the chace, and had on-board 90 men when the left Nantz;—and, by Capt. Bligh, of his Majeſty's ſloop the King-fiſher, Le Général French privateer of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 14 4 and 3 pounders, and manned with 164 men, one of whom was killed, and three wounded. We had not a man hurt. She had been out 15 days, and had taken an Engliſh brig, from Faro, bound to Falmouth. Le Général is exceedingly well equipped, and is ſaid to be a faſt-ſailing veſſel, but had loſt her fore-top-gallant maſt and bowſprit in the late gales, and was ſteering for Vigo, to repair her damages.

Downing-ſtreet, April 29. Letter from Col. Crauford to Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Gen. Hoche has given notice to Gen. Wernock, that the armiſtice which had been arranged for the Lower Rhine will expire this day.

CHA. CRAUFORD.

April 29. By diſpatches from Col. Graham, dated at the head quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, at Vorderenberg, the 8th inſt. it appears, that no general action had taken place ſince the date of his laſt diſpatches; and Gen. Buonaparte's head-quarters were at Bruck.

Vienna, April 11. An armiſtice for ſix days has been agreed on between the Archduke Charles and Gen. Buonaparte, which will expire on the 13th inſt.

Vienna, April 12. Accounts from the Tyrol ſtate, that Baron de Laudon had gained ſeveral conſiderable advantages over the enemy. On the 4th he had made himſelf maſter of Botzen, and on the 5th he had advanced as far as Deutchen and Branrol. The enemy abandoned Millervald, Oberau, Unterau, and ſet fire to the two bridges between Oberau and Ampozzo, in the night of the 4th, and retired precipitately to Paiterthal. Gen. Laudon had in the mean time taken the enemy in the rear, and had forced them

them to abandon the poſts of Clauſer and Seben; they were alſo driven from Brixen, and Baron Kerpen had advanced the whole of the line, and had effected a junction and fixed his head-quarters at Brixen. The enemy left behind them a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and ammunition. The people of the Tyrol are riſing in a maſs; and the commotions in the Venetian ſtates threaten the French in the rear. Prince Eſterhazy is advancing through Croatia with a conſiderable body of Hungarians.

This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the capture, by the ſquadron of Vice-Ad. Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. at Jamaica, of La Fortune, of 8 guns, and 74 men; Le Poiſſon Volant, of 12 guns, and 80 men; Le Poiſſon Volant, of 5 guns, and 50 men; and a Spaniſh cutter of 6 guns, formerly called the Bawyaes, laden with olives and dry goods;—and, by the Diligence, La Fougeuſe, of 6 guns, and 57 men. One privateer ſchooner, deſtroyed by the boats of the ſquadron, under the command of Lieut. Spread, of his Majeſty's ſhip Queen, who retook an American brig ſhe had captured in our ſight, to recover which the boats were ſent in chace.

Alſo, by the Nancy revenue cutter, Robt. Willis commander, the Delphine French privateer of Cherbourg, Bar Coupa maſter, of the burthen of 33 tons, with 25 men, 2 carriage-guns and 2 ſwivels. The privateer is marked on the ſtern, Vigilant of Guernſey, a deception often made uſe of, I am informed, to decoy Engliſh trading-veſſels within reach of the guns of the enemy's cruiſers.

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I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Gen. Hoche yeſterday attacked, with very ſuperior numbers, and defeated, an Auſtrian corps, commanded by Gen. Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of Gen. Werneck, and was ſtationed at Theidorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In conſequence of that circumſtance, Gen. Werneck, who was with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

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Vienna, April 17. The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An intrenched camp is forming on the Wienerberg, on the Italian road, at a little diſtance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The firſt diviſion of the troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is already arrived, as is a part of Seckendorf's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of volunteers of the town were aſſembled on the glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages, where they will be ſtationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happieſt ſpirit of loyalty is manifeſted.

This Gazette contains an account from Rear-Ad. Harvey, at Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, of the capture of 4 Spaniſh merchant-ſhips, and the re-capture of 2 Britiſh—Alſo of the capture, by his Majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, of a Spaniſh privateer brig, called the St. Chriſtopher, 19 days from the Havanna, on a cruize, mounting 18 guns, and having 120 men on-board, commanded by Antonio La Porte, which Capt. Barton ſent to the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.—Likewiſe, by his Majeſty's ſloop Bittern, on a cruize off Barbadoes, of the capture of La Caſca, French privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, mounting 6 carriage-guns, and having on-board 50 men. And of the capture, by Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majeſty's ſhip Diamond, of the French cutter privateer, called the Eſpérance, belonging to St. Maloes. She had not taken any Engliſh veſſels, but had yeſterday detained an American ſhip, the Juliana, of Baltimore, bound to Bremen.

May 6. This Gazette contains an account of the recapture of the Belle Iſle, of Maryport, which veſſel had been captured a few days ago, off Waterford, by the Buſſione French privateer, of 14 guns;—alſo, the capture of L'Aimable Manette, French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 69 men. The evening before ſhe was taken ſhe had fought an outward-bound Engliſh yellow-ſided ſhip, carrying 16 9-pounders, which had killed and wounded 15 of her crew, and obliged her to ſheer off.

St. James's, May 13. On Tueſday laſt His Moſt Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg came to the apartments prepared for the reception of His Moſt Serene Highneſs at St. James's. His Highneſs having been invited by the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, K. B. to

ſhop,

ſtop, in his way to London, at Spring Grove, and to partake of a collation, was met at Spring Grove by the Right Hon. Lord Malmeſbury, K. B. and Sir Stephen Cottrell, Knt. His Majeſty's Maſter of the ceremonies, and was by them conducted to London in one of his Majeſty's coaches, drawn by ſix horſes, and lodged in the ſaid apartments at St. James's. Immediately after his arrival at St. James's his Highneſs received a viſit from the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold. Their Majeſties and the royal family ſent their compliments of welcome to His Moſt Serene Highneſs upon his arrival at St. James's; and the Right Hon. Charles Greville, Vice-Chamberlain of His Majeſty's Houſehold, who carried the compliment from His Majeſty, acquainted His Moſt Serene Highneſs, that His Majeſty had appointed the enſuing day to receive His Highneſs after the levee; when His Moſt Serene Highneſs waited on his Majeſty, and afterwards on the Queen and on the royal family, at the times reſpectively appointed. Before the hour came for His Moſt Serene Highneſs to have acceſs to the King on Wedneſday, His Highneſs received viſits from their Graces the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, and other Lords of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and from many of the nobility, and other perſons of diſtinction, and from the foreign miniſters; all of whom were preſented to His Moſt Serene Highneſs. On Thurſday His Highneſs again received viſits from divers of the nobility, and went to the Drawing-room to pay his compliments to the Queen; and yeſterday His Serene Highneſs paid his compliments to His Majeſty at the levee.

May 17. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Trompeuſe, French ſchooner, of 6 guns and 40 men, by his Majeſty's ſloop Spitfire, Capt. Seymour.

May 20. This Gazette contains an account of the chace and capture of two Spaniſh frigates, by Capt. Martin, in a letter to Sir John Jervis, as under.

Irreſiſtible, off Cadiz, April 29.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 26th, at 6 A. M. I gave chace, in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, to two ſhips in the S. E. in company with the Emerald, and that at half paſt two P. M. we attacked them in Conil Bay, near Trafalgar, where they had anchored; that at 4 they ſtruck to his Majeſty's ſhips, and proved to be the Spaniſh frigates Elona and Ninfa, mounting 36 guns and 320 men each, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz. The former cut her cable after ſhe had ſtruck, and ran on ſhore; and, notwithſtanding we got her off, from the damage ſhe received we were not able to keep her afloat. Part of the crews left the ſhips, and got on ſhore. From every account I have been able to collect, the two frigates had 18 men killed and 30 wounded. The Irreſiſtible had one man killed and one wounded.

Geo. Martin.

Alſo, of the capture of the French privateer L'Enfant de la Patrie, of 16 guns and 130 men, off Cape Finiſterre, by his Majeſty's ſhip Boſton, Capt. Morris;—alſo, of the capture of the Flibuſtier French privateer, of 14 guns, (4 of which were thrown over-board,) and 70 men, by the Spider ſchooner, Lieut. Dent commander; alſo, of the Jalouſe national corvette, pierced for 20 guns, 16 of which were mounted, by his Majeſty's ſhip Veſtal, Capt. White;—alſo, of a French armed lugger, called L'Eſpiegle, with 30 men, by Sir Charles Hamilton;—alſo, of the French ſhip La Nouvelle Eugenie, a razé privateer, of 16 guns, and 120 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip the Indefatigable, Sir Edward Pellew.

Moſcow, April 20. On Wedneſday, the 12th, His Imperial Majeſty removed to Kremlin, preparatory to his Coronation, which took place, with an extraordinary degree of ſplendour, on Sunday laſt, the 16th inſtant. On the 18th the foreign miniſters were admitted to a public audience of His Imperial Majeſty, in the name of their ſovereigns; and yeſterday a ball was given at Court, at which the foreign miniſters were preſent.

May 23. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French privateer La Baſque, of 8 guns and 50 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, Capt. Halſted;—alſo, of the capture of La Dunkerqueiſe, French privateer, pierced for 18 9-pounders and 100 men, but which had thrown moſt of her guns overboard, by his Majeſty's ſhip Cerberus, Capt. Drew.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A very melancholy affair has lately taken place at *Smyrna*. The circumſtances are briefly theſe: a party of ſtrolling German rope-dancers had arrived, and were exhibiting their feats on the tight rope to a numerous audience. As is the cuſtom of that place, four Janiſſaries were placed as centinels at the door of the theatre, to preſerve the peace; and, after the performances had commenced, a number of Sclavonians entered the doors, one of whom inſulted the Janiſſaries, who reſented his conduct. A ſcuffle enſued, which

them to abandon the poſts of Clauſer and Stoben; they were alſo driven from Brixen, and Baron Kerpen had advanced the whole of the line, and had effected a junction and fixed his head-quarters at Brixen. The enemy left behind them a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and ammunition. The people of the Tyrol are riſing in a maſs; and the commotions in the Venetian ſtates threaten the French in the rear. Prince Eſterhazy is advancing through Croatia with a conſiderable body of Hungarians.

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Vienna, April 15. Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with conſiderable loſs, on the 10th.

Vienna, April 16. Accounts were received here this day from Maj.-Gen. Baron Laudohn, dated at Trent the 12th inſt. ſtating, that he had driven the enemy from Roveredo, Torbole, and Riva, and had occupied theſe places. On this occaſion, he took from the enemy ſeveral magazines (amongſt whom was one of powder), 12 pieces of cannon, and 400 priſoners.

Vienna, April 17. The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An intrenched camp is forming on the Wienerberg, on the Italian road, at a little diſtance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The firſt diviſion of the troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is already arrived, as is a part of Seckendorf's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of volunteers of the town were aſſembled on the glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages, where they will be ſtationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happieſt ſpirit of loyalty is manifeſted.

This Gazette contains an account from Rear-Ad. Harvey, at Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, of the capture of 4 Spaniſh merchant-ſhips, and the re-capture of 2 Britiſh—Alſo of the capture, by his Majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, of a Spaniſh privateer brig, called the St. Chriſtopher, 19 days from the Havanna, on a cruize, mounting 18 guns, and having 120 men on-board, commanded by Antonio La Porte, which Capt. Barton ſent to the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.—Likewiſe, by his Majeſty's ſloop Bittern, on a cruize off Barbadoes, of the capture of La Caſca, French privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe, mounting 6 carriage-guns, and having on-board 50 men. And of the capture, by Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majeſty's ſhip Diamond, of the French cutter privateer, called the Eſpérance, belonging to St. Maloes. She had not taken any Engliſh veſſels, but had yeſterday detained an American ſhip, the Juliana, of Baltimore, bound to Bremen.

May 6. This Gazette contains an account of the recapture of the Belle Iſle, of Maryport, which veſſel had been captured a few days ago, off Waterford, by the Buillione French privateer, of 14 guns;—alſo, the capture of L'Aimable Manette, French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 69 men. The evening before ſhe was taken ſhe had fought an outward-bound Engliſh yellow-ſided ſhip, carrying 16 9-pounders, which had killed and wounded 15 of her crew, and obliged her to ſheer off.

St. James's, May 13. On Tueſday laſt His Moſt Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg came to the apartments prepared for the reception of His Moſt Serene Highneſs at St. James's. His Highneſs having been invited by the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, K. B. to ſhop,

stop, in his way to London, at Spring Grove, and to partake of a collation, was met at Spring Grove by the Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury, K. B. and Sir Stephen Cottrell, Knt. His Majesty's Master of the ceremonies, and was by them conducted to London in one of his Majesty's coaches, drawn by six horses, and lodged in the said apartments at St. James's. Immediately after his arrival at St. James's his Highness received a visit from the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. Their Majesties and the royal family sent their compliments of welcome to His Most Serene Highness upon his arrival at St. James's; and the Right Hon. Charles Greville, Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, who carried the compliment from His Majesty, acquainted His Most Serene Highness, that His Majesty had appointed the ensuing day to receive His Highness after the levee; when His Most Serene Highness waited on his Majesty, and afterwards on the Queen and on the royal family, at the times respectively appointed. Before the hour came for His Most Serene Highness to have access to the King on Wednesday, His Highness received visits from their Graces the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, and other Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and from many of the nobility, and other persons of distinction, and from the foreign ministers; all of whom were presented to His Most Serene Highness. On Thursday His Highness again received visits from divers of the nobility, and went to the Drawing-room to pay his compliments to the Queen; and yesterday His Serene Highness paid his compliments to His Majesty at the levee.

May 17. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Trompeuse, French schooner, of 6 guns and 40 men, by his Majesty's sloop Spitfire, Capt. Seymour.

May 20. This Gazette contains an account of the chace and capture of two Spanish frigates, by Capt. Martin, in a letter to Sir John Jervis, as under.

Irresistible, off Cadiz, April 29.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 26th, at 6 A. M. I gave chace, in his Majesty's ship under my command, to two ships in the S. E. in company with the Emerald, and that at half past two P. M. we attacked them in Conil Bay, near Trafalgar, where they had anchored; that at 4 they struck to his Majesty's ships, and proved to be the Spanish frigates Elona and Ninfa, mounting 36 guns and 320 men each, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz. The former cut her cable after she had struck, and ran on shore; and, notwithstanding we got her off, from the damage she received we were not able to keep her afloat. Part of the crews left the ships, and got on shore. From every account I have been able to collect, the two frigates had 18 men killed and 30 wounded. The Irresistible had one man killed and one wounded.

Geo. Martin.

Also, of the capture of the French privateer L'Enfant de la Patrie, of 16 guns and 130 men, off Cape Finisterre, by his Majesty's ship Boston, Capt. Morris;—also, of the capture of the Flibustier French privateer, of 14 guns, (4 of which were thrown over-board,) and 70 men, by the Spider schooner, Lieut. Dent commander; also, of the Jalouse national corvette, pierced for 20 guns, 16 of which were mounted, by his Majesty's ship Vestal, Capt. White;—also, of a French armed lugger, called L'Espiegle, with 30 men, by Sir Charles Hamilton;—also, of the French ship La Nouvelle Eugenie, a razé privateer, of 16 guns, and 120 men, by his Majesty's ship the Indefatigable, Sir Edward Pellew.

Moscow, April 20. On Wednesday, the 12th, His Imperial Majesty removed to Kremlin, preparatory to his Coronation, which took place, with an extraordinary degree of splendour, on Sunday last, the 16th instant. On the 18th the foreign ministers were admitted to a public audience of His Imperial Majesty, in the name of their sovereigns; and yesterday a ball was given at Court, at which the foreign ministers were present.

May 23. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French privateer La Basque, of 8 guns and 50 men, by his Majesty's ship Phœnix, Capt. Halsted;—also, of the capture of La Dunkerquoise, French privateer, pierced for 18 9-pounders and 100 men, but which had thrown most of her guns overboard, by his Majesty's ship Cerberus, Capt. Drew.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A very melancholy affair has lately taken place at *Smyrna*. The circumstances are briefly these: a party of strolling German rope-dancers had arrived, and were exhibiting their feats on the tight rope to a numerous audience. As is the custom of that place, four Janissaries were placed as centinels at the door of the theatre, to preserve the peace; and, after the performances had commenced, a number of Sclavonians entered the doors, one of whom insulted the Janissaries, who resented his conduct. A scuffle ensued, which

which terminated in the death of one of the Janiſſaries, who was ſhot by a Sclavonian. An enquiry was inſtantly ſet on foot, and a demand ſent to the theatre to give up the aſſaſſin; he, however, from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be diſcovered. Time was allowed for the diſcovery, but to no effect; and it was at length determined to deſtroy the theatre, unleſs he was given up. They ſtill perſiſted in their ſilence, which induced the Janiſſaries to ſet fire to the theatre, and it was completely deſtroyed. The Turks proceeded to ſet fire to all the Engliſh and other Chriſtian factories, deſtroyed property to the amount of nearly 100,000l. killed between 12 and 1300 people, and were proceeding to deſtroy all the Chriſtians in the place.

Paris, May 10. The elections in general have been uniformly carried on in the moſt peaceable manner; and this day a meſſage of the Directory announced, that the lot drawn in the Public Aſſembly had fallen on Letourneur de la Manche, who was therefore to go out of office.

May 20. In the ſitting of the Council of Five-Hundred, Gen. Pichegru was declared to be elected Preſident, by a majority of 287 out of 444 voters. He enters immediately on his functions.

From the Sound liſt for the years 1792, 3, 4, 5, and 6, it appears that the commerce of Europe to the northern ſtates has fluctuated every year for theſe five years paſt, but at laſt ſeems to have ſo far recovered itſelf, that, in 1795, it has arrived to the ſame pitch as in 1772, there being only one ſhip more in the latter period than the former. It alſo appears that the commerce of Europe to theſe ſtates was leſs by 300 ſhips in 1795 than in any former year ſince 1792, which muſt be attributed to the hard winter and long froſt, which muſt be ſeverely felt in the northern ſeas. The Britiſh commerce has ſtill kept up its proſperity, and all the five years is at the head of the liſt; while thoſe of the Dutch, which uſed to be next, has dwindled from 2181 to none in 1795, and only one in 1796; and the French, from 128 in 1792, to 25 in 1792, and not one ſhip any year after.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8. In Congreſs. The Speaker informed the Houſe, that the hour was come at which they had appointed to meet the Senate, for the purpoſe of counting over the votes for, and declaring the election of, a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States—and that the Clerk would inform the Senate they were ready to receive them.

The Clerk accordingly waited upon the Senate; and the Preſident and members of the Senate ſoon afterwards entered and took their ſeats, the Preſident on the right hand of the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the members of the Senate on the ſame ſide of the Chamber; when the Preſident of the Senate (Mr. Adams) thus addreſſed the two Houſes—

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"The purpoſe for which we are aſſembled is expreſſed in the following reſolutions. (He here read the reſolutions which had been entered into by the two Houſes relative to this buſineſs.) I have received packets containing the certificates of the votes of the electors for a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States from all the Sixteen States of Union. I have alſo received duplicates of theſe returns by poſt from fifteen of the States. No duplicate from the State of Kentucky has yet come to hand.

"It has been the practice heretofore on ſimilar occaſions to begin with the return from the State at one end of the United States, and to proceed to the other. I ſhall therefore do the ſame at this time."

Mr. Adams then took up the packet from Tennеſſee; and, after having read the ſuperſcription, broke the ſeal, and read the certificate of the election of the electors. He then gave it to the Clerk of the Senate, requeſting him to read the report of the electors; which he accordingly did. All the papers were then handed to the tellers; Mr. Sedgwick, on the part of the Senate; and Meſſrs. Sitgreaves and Parker, on the part of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

All the returns having been gone through, Mr. Sedgwick reported, "That, according to order, the tellers appointed by the two houſes had performed the buſineſs aſſigned them, and reported the reſult.

The Preſident of the Senate then thus addreſſed the two Houſes:—

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"By the report which has been made to me, by the tellers appointed by the two Houſes to examine the votes, there are

71 votes for John Adams.
68 —— —— Thomas Jefferſon.
59 —— —— Thomas Pinckney.
30 —— —— Aaron Burr.
15 —— —— Samuel Adams.
11 —— —— Oliver Ellſworth.
7 —— —— George Clinton.
5 —— —— John Jay.
3 —— —— Jeremiah Iredell.
2 —— —— George Waſhington.
2 —— —— John Henry.
2 —— —— Samuel Johnſon.
1 —— —— C. C. Pinckney.

"The whole number of votes are 138; 70 votes therefore make a majority, to that the perſon who has 71 votes, which is

is the highest number, is elected President, and the person who has 68 votes, which is the next highest number, is elected Vice-President.

The President of the Senate this day declared to the two Houses, "that, in obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and to the commands of both Houses of Congress, expressed in their resolutions passed in the present Session, John Adams is elected President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson Vice-President, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next; adding, May the Sovereign of the Universe, the Ordainer of Civil Government on Earth, for the preservation of Liberty, Justice, and Peace, among men, enable them both, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, to discharge the duties of those offices with conscientious diligence, punctuality, and perseverance!"

Savannah, Dec. 10. The North-west corner of this city, where the best houses stood that were left after the last fire, has been consumed by the same destructive element. The church, the court-house, both just handsomely repaired, the Dutch and Presbyterian meetings, are all gone. Four hundred families have been exposed to the severities of the coldest winter we have for many years experienced. The miseries of the sick ladies turned upon the common, some in child-bed, while a strong north-west wind was blowing, exceed contion. The houses, from long drought, were perfectly dry, and burnt with such rapidity, that the whole mischief of the fire was completed in four hours. We now live in common like one family, parade the ruins in coarse jackets and trowsers, with a broadsword by our sides, and a pistol in each bosom; meet every hour to determine on something for the general safety and relief, but we are more like madmen than any thing else. Four hundred and fifty large chimneys, exclusive of those belonging to kitchens, and other small erections, stare us in the face, divested of their buildings. All business is consequently at a stand.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 22. The powder-mills at *Hounslow-Heath* again blew up. Four men lost their lives. The explosion was so violent, that their mangled limbs were scattered in different directions, and the shock distinctly felt for several miles round.

April 3. This evening a most alarming fire was discovered in the superb mansion-house of *Yester*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, which, by the wonderful activity of the servants and workmen belonging to the place, aided by a numerous body of the inhabitants from the village of Gifford, together with the Haddington engine, brought thence by about 100 of the Durham Rangers now stationed there, who attended, accompanied by their officers, on the first alarm, happily saved the principal part of the house; only one of the wings was burnt, and a great part of the furniture destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a wooden joist being placed too near one of the vents, which had been burning some time before bursting forth.

April 12. About 900 French prisoners from Portchester Castle were landed at Messrs. Squire's wharf, *Peterborough*, whence they were escorted to Yaxley barracks under a strong guard of light-horse. The procession was truly awful. The barracks are entirely new, and set on a most healthful spot at *Norman Croft*, near Stilton in Huntingdonshire.

Leicester, April 12. Upwards of 63l. have been collected among the benevolent ladies here, and transmitted to a bank in London, for the use of distressed female emigrants.

A horse lately died at *Ashby de la Zouch*, in the 40th year of his age; and, at the same place, a Spanish gander, aged 30, 25 years of which it had remained in the possession of Dr. Kirkland, who kept an old man to attend it, and drive it regularly to and from pasture.

Plymouth-dock, April 25. On Saturday last, the foundation-stone of a new chapel to be built in this town, by the name of St. John the Baptist's Chapel, was laid by Joseph Greenway, Esq. chairman of the committee appointed by the proprietors for conducting the same.

May 4. In consequence of a quarrel which happened in the theatre at *Plymouth*, on Friday evening last, between Lieut. Fitzgerald, of the marines, and Lieut. Warrington, of the 25th regiment, they met on Sunday morning, accompanied by their seconds, to settle the business. They exchanged shots without effect; but, on the second fire, Lieut. Fitzgerald's ball wounded Lieut. Warrington in the side; after which the business terminated.

May 5. A melancholy accident happened this evening at *Plymouth*. Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. Shephard, surgeon, of the dock-yard, and another lady of the name of Grigg, were playing on one of the ship's yards, which was at the mast-house to be repaired; when it gave way on a sudden, and the ladies not being able to extricate themselves, rolled over them, which occasioned the immediate death of the two first, who were most shockingly mangled; and the other had her leg broken. The eldest of the two sisters was 15, and the other 12 years of age.

May 6. This night, between eight and nine o'clock, three fellows went

into the Three Compasses public-house, at *Waltham Abbey*, kept by Mrs. Gray, a widow, where they continued drinking till past eleven o'clock; every person being then gone except a young man, a carpenter, was desired by the landlady to sit up while they stayed; this young man seeming to be asleep, the fellows went up to the bar, and demanded the landlady's money. Mrs. Gray making some resistance, one of the villains drew forth a pistol and shot her through the left breast, the ball coming out at her neck, the carpenter, struggling with one of the men, a second pistol was discharged at him, the ball from which entered the sleeve of his coat, and came out near the elbow, without doing him any material injury. The woman is not yet dead. A man and his wife, who lodged in the house, jumped out of a one-pair of stairs window, and Mrs. Gray ran into the street. But, notwithstanding an alarm made, they made off without effecting their intention of robbing the house, and have not yet been taken.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, May 7.

This evening, between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. Fryer, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn, clerk to an attorney, accompanied by a young lady, his cousin, and of his own name, to whom he was soon to be married, was attacked in the fields near White-Conduit House by three footpads, who shot him through the head, and robbed him of his watch and money. The Bow-street patrol, who were within a short distance at the time, on hearing the report of the pistol, made to the spot, where they found Mr. F. weltering in his blood, who in a few moments after expired. A stick with a sword in it, and with which it is thought he made some resistance, was lying by him.

A very short time before this shocking affair took place, a Mrs. Parks, an elderly woman, servant to a clergyman in Islington, was stopped near Islington workhouse by three footpads, who robbed her of her cloak and 2s. 6d. almost in sight of Mr. F. who, being alarmed, put himself in a posture of defence, which cost him his life. A reward of 50l. appeared in the Gazette for the apprehension of these villains. On Thursday the 11th, twelve men were apprehended on suspicion of some of them being concerned in this murder, and, after an examination before the magistrates at Bow-street, nine were discharged, and three committed for further examination. Mr Fryer's remains were interred at St. Mildred's, Cornhill, on Tuesday the 16th, at noon; a hearse and six, and four coaches and four, decorated with white feathers, and two empty carriages, one of which belonged to the deceased's aunt, formed the procession. He was a young gentleman of fortune, and his loss is sincerely lamented, not more from the melancholy catastrophe than for his exemplary character.

Thursday, May 11.

Another common hall was held at Guildhall on the subject noticed in p. 344; when several strong resolutions were entered into, declaratory of the rights of the Livery; asserting, "that his Majesty's ministers have wantonly plunged this nation into an unjust and unnecessary war, which has produced a series of calamities unexampled in history; an enormous increase of public debt; an alarming diminution of our trade and manufactories; an abridgment of our rights and privileges; a shameful profusion of our national wealth, by subsidizing allies abroad, and supporting a system of corruption at home, to the destruction of public credit—thus evincing a disposition to sacrifice the blood, treasure, and liberties of the kingdom, in support of measures repugnant to the principles of the constitution, derogatory to the dignity and safety of the King, and inconsistent with the happiness of the people;" directing their representatives in Parliament to move for an address to the King, "to dismiss his present ministers, as the most likely means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace;" and concluding with a censure on the Lord Mayor, who, "by delaying the last common hall on a frivolous and unfounded pretence of the irrelevance of the resolution which was moved to the occasion on which the hall was assembled, by refusing to convene another common hall, for all the purposes specified on these frivolous and unfounded pretence of the Livery of London not being a deliberative body; and, by convening the present common hall for purposes short of those which are specified in the requisition, has violated the rights of the Livery, has suffered his political attachments to warp his official conduct, and proved himself to be utterly undeserving of the confidence of his constituents."

These resolutions, having been carried by a large majority of the persons present, were ordered to be published once in all the news-papers in Great Britain.

The following declaration, however, has since been signed.

"We, the under-signed Liverymen of London, think it necessary to make this public declaration of our dissent and full disapprobation of the several violent proceedings at the three last common halls held in this city. In common with our fellow-citizens, we deplore the evils of war, and earnestly pray for the return of peace: We have beheld with satisfaction

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the repeated efforts of government to put an end to hoſtilities; and we truſt thoſe efforts will be continued until ſuch a peace may be obtained as Engliſhmen ought to deſire;—ſuch a peace as may preſerve the independence, the honour, and the commercial intereſts, of this great nation. And we think it expedient further to declare our averſion and abhorrence of all proceedings tending to excite diſcord, at a time when unanimity is ſo eſſentially neceſſary; or to ſanction meaſures of turbulence, when the good order of the country is the imperious duty of every Briton to maintain. Every deviation from that line of conduct muſt ſtimulate our enemies to riſe in their demands; and muſt place the proſpect of reconciliation at a greater diſtance. In the name of peace then we ſubſcribe—and we invite our brethren of the Livery to join us in giving our Sovereign that faithful ſupport which we owe to him;—and to our fellow ſubjects, throughout the united kingdoms, that example which will beſt tend to ſecure our national happineſs, and to preſerve to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, the advantages of our free conſtitution."

Saturday, May 13.

This night a fire broke out at a tobacconiſt's in the Borough, High-ſtreet, which conſumed five houſes, amongſt which was the Black Bull public-houſe.

Thurſday, May 25.

This day the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London attended at St. James's, with the following addreſſes.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, embrace the earlieſt opportunity to offer our ſincere congratulations to Your Majeſty, on the recent and auſpicious nuptials of her Royal Highneſs Charlotte Auguſta Matilda, Princeſs Royal of England, Lady of the Imperial Order of Ruſſia of St. Catharine, with his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. An event ſo eminently preſerving the intereſts of the Proteſtant cauſe affords us abundant ſource of gratification: and we indulge ourſelves in the pleaſing hope, that thoſe tranſcendent virtues, which in regular progreſſion have uniformly challenged our admiration, and adorned the high birth of the amiable royal bride, will ſecure to her every felicity in this illuſtrious alliance. May the warmeſt wiſhes of your Majeſty's heart be gratified in the event of this joyous marriage; and may the illuſtrious pair experience every domeſtic bleſſing, and continue every domeſtic virtue, which they have the advantage to derive from your Majeſty's eminent example. Permit us, Sire, to repeat our firm and loyal attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, crown, and government; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that no endeavour on our part ſhall be wanting, to promote the welfare and happineſs of theſe kingdoms."

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs. Your congratulations on the marriage of my daughter, the Princeſs Royal, with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, and the warm and affectionate terms in which you expreſs your attachment to my perſon, family, and government, are highly acceptable to me."

TO THE QUEEN

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, congratulate your Majeſty on the recent marriage of her Royal Highneſs Charlotte Auguſta Matilda, Princeſs Royal of England, Lady of the Imperial Order of Ruſſia of St. Catharine, with his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. The numerous and endearing virtues native in her royal mind, and cultivated with ſuch exemplary aſſiduity by the brilliant and eminent conduct of her royal mother, form at once a ſubject of exultation and regret, even on this joyful occaſion; of exultation, as we are ſatisfied that the dignity of her high birth is proudly equalled by her tranſcendently-amiable qualities, which we have long admired and revered; and of regret, as by this promiſing ſource of connubial felicity, the juſt reward of thoſe qualities, the fair daughters of Britain will be deprived of contemplating, in the higheſt rank, one of the moſt conſpicuous models of maiden excellence. We earneſtly hope, Madam, that an union of ſuch exalted promiſe may be crowned with every proſperity to the illuſtrious pair, that a mother's moſt ſanguine wiſhes can form; and that the reſt of your Majeſty's fair deſcendants may be heireſſes to bleſſings commenſurate to the exalted virtues with which they are endowed."

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY.

"I return you my thanks for this very dutiful and loyal addreſs of congratulation on the marriage of the Princeſs Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg; and for thoſe ſentiments, ſo very favourable to myſelf, with which it is accompanied."

TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WIRTEMBERG, LADY OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF RUSSIA OF ST. CATHARINE.

"Madam, We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, requeſt

request permission to offer our warmest congratulations upon the auspicious marriage of Your Royal Highness with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. This alliance, with so distinguished and accomplished a Prince, devoted to the Protestant cause, we behold as an additional proof of his Majesty's paternal care for the interest of his people, and of his affection for your Royal Highness. The endearing qualities of your mind, and the brilliant display of every female excellence, which we have been accustomed to behold with delight, and to reverence with rapture, create sensations of regret which we cannot stifle, since the ceremonials of Court precedent require the connubial felicity of a British princess in a foreign land, and, by a separation from those virtues our happiness will suffer an alloy, in the event which, we hope, will secure the felicity of your Royal Highness. The memory of those virtues will be ever dear to us; and we have solid hope that they, in consequence of this joyful alliance, will descend to adorn an illustrious race of Princes, proud of your precept, and emulative of your example. We earnestly entreat your Royal Highness to believe, that though removed from our clime, you will live in our hearts; and that every circumstance which contributes to your happiness, must proportionably increase that of the subjects of your Royal Father."

Her Royal Highness replied:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

"I most heartily thank you for this mark of your attention and regard; and I look upon it as a proof of your duty and affection for his Majesty."

To the Prince of Wirtemberg.

"Sir, The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, have great joy in paying their compliments of congratulation to your Royal Highness, on your safe arrival in this kingdom, and on your auspicious nuptials with the virtuous and amiable Princess Royal of England. The dignity of your princely house, in every respect worthy of esteem and veneration, together with the noble endowments of your mind, afford us the happy presage that this illustrious union will be productive of the most perfect felicity of which the connubial bond is capable. May your Serene Highness long live to enjoy the blessings of this alliance; and may your accomplished Royal Consort crown your wishes with a race of Princes, inheriting your respective qualities; which cannot fail of transmitting your name with glory to the remotest ages."

The Prince answered:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this proof of your attention and regard for me; which I value very much."

The drawing-room this day was considered as the most brilliant one since the Coronation. The assemblage of distinguished persons of both sexes was immense. The ladies displayed a profusion of jewellery, interspersed with feathers, bouquets, and gems of every description. Gold and silver gauze, in all their variegated tints of beauty, formed the principal part of the female attire. All the Royal Family were present, except the Prince of Wales and Duchess of York. The Princess of Wales appeared in pale green, and white crape, with a brilliant crown, and three Prince's feathers issuing out of it. Her head-dress was without powder. The Queen, Princess of Wirtemberg, and the rest of the Court, were in their gala dresses, as worn at the late nuptials. The Princess of Wirtemberg was so overcome by the pressure of the crowd, as to be near fainting; the Court broke up in consequence by half past three o'clock, long before the greater part of the company had reached St. James's. Princess Amelia was also suddenly indisposed, from the intense heat of the rooms, and retired soon after her entrance.

Friday, May 26.

At a most numerous and respectable meeting of the Livery, at the London Tavern, it was unanimously resolved, "That the solemn declaration of 2096 independent Liverymen, who have voluntarily come forward to declare, under their hands, their full dissent to, and disapprobation of, the late violent proceedings in common hall, is a noble vindication of the character of a great and respectable body of men, who have been amongst the foremost in support of true constitutional freedom; that the Lord Mayor has conducted himself on every occasion in a manner becoming his high office, particularly in convening the late common halls, and by his candour in respect to the questions agitated therein; and that the censure voted against him was unmerited, and highly indecent."

Wednesday, May 31.

Deploring, in common with every good subject, the nefarious attempts which have been made to seduce from their allegiance the brave supporters of their king and country, both by sea and land; we forbear to state in detail the various circumstances which have occurred. To the very great credit, however, of the Military, their firmness has been exemplary and unshaken. And the gallant sons of Neptune, we are happy to add, convinced that they have been infamously misled, are returning to a due sense of those important duties, which, at this eventful crisis, they owe to their King and to their Country.

P. 163, col. 2. Who is Lord Viſcount Montague, who was married?

P. 251, col. 2, l. 45, for *Boden* P. read *David* P.

P. 290. The death of Mr. Adderley, Lady Hobart's former huſband, is mentioned in vol. LXI. p. 586; as is her marriage to the Right Hon. Robert Hobart, then ſecretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, LXII. 87.

P. 350. A monument is intended to be erected by ſubſcription, to Joſeph Gerald, at Botany-bay.

P. 351. The Rev. G. Travis was ſon of Mr. T. of Royton, in Lancaſhire. He was educated at Manchester ſchool, under Mr. Furneli; and admitted a ſizer in St. John's college, Cambridge, 1761, under Mr. Abbot. He took his degree of B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768. Among other branches of knowledge he is ſaid to have been familiarly acquainted with the law of tithes; but, turning his mind too eagerly to ſacred criticiſm, he undertook to vindicate the controverted text, 1 John v. 7, and met with able antagoniſts, who expoſed his want of critical acumen in every part of the controverſy. Grieſbach, Porſon, Marſh, and Pappelbaum, convicted him, at every turn, of palpable miſinformation, if not miſrepreſentation. His labours, however, have proved not a little uſeful to the world, having excited a cloſer attention of learned men to the MSS. of Stephens, to the Valeſian Readings, and the MS. at Berlin, &c. relative to the authenticity of the preſent text of the Greek Teſtament. Though a pluraliſt, and a man of reſpectable talents, Mr. Travis was remarkably affable, facetious, and pleaſant. The univerſality of his genius was evinced by the various tranſactions in which he was concerned, and in all of which he excelled. In his manners the gentleman and the ſcholar were gracefully and happily blended. He was beloved and lamented by a very numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

P. 352. Mr. Cautley was admitted to the ſinecure rectory of Hollingbourne, in Kent, 1773, and to the vicarage of Teynham, in the ſame county, 1778.

P. 354, col. 2, l. 31, read "Buckleburyhouſe, co. Berks."

P. 356. Dr. Gaunt was eldeſt ſon of the pariſh-clerk of Rowley, in Staffordſhire, and had four brothers, two attorneys, and two butchers, all well educated. He was admitted of Corpus-Chriſti college, Cambridge, 1756; proceeded B.A. 1760; M.A. 1767; and married, in 1774, the *granddaughter* (not the daughter) of the author of "The Fleece." He was third maſter of Birmingham free-ſchool, and lecturer of St. Martin's in that town, where he preached a ſermon from James ii. 24, and publiſhed it 1769, 8vo; which was attacked by the Methodiſts, in a "Letter" addreſſed to him.

P. 359. Mr. Maſon's age may be aſcertained by the third volume of his poems, publiſhed by him juſt before his death this year; in which is a ſonnet written in 1795, when he was 70.

BIRTHS.

March 22. AT Wolverſtone-park, near Ipſwich, Mrs. Herbert Jarrett, a ſon and heir.

23. At Clifton, the wife of J. Whitaker, eſq. a daughter.

24. The wife of Lane Fox, eſq. of Market Overton, neas Stamford, a ſon.

25. In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, the wife of Wm Buſhby, eſq. a daughter.

26. At Epping-houſe, Little Berkhamſtead, co. Hertford, the wife of William Breton, jun. eſq. a ſon.

29. In Berners-ſtr. the wife of Major Bouwens, of the Tower hamlet militia, a ſon.

30. At Vache-park, Beaconsfield, Bucks, the wife of James Grant, eſq. a ſon.

April 1. In Groſvenor-ſquare, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a ſon.

2. The wife of John Portal, eſq. of Freefolk, Hants, a daughter.

In Clarges-ſtreet, the wife of Thomas Sherlock Gooch, eſq. a daughter.

4. At Brixworth-hall, co. Northampton, the wife of Nicholls Raynsford, eſq. a dau.

At his houſe at Brockenhurſt, Hants, the wife of Robert Smith, jun. eſq. a ſon.

7. At his houſe in Audley-ſquare, the wife of Daniel Webb, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of John Willes, eſq. of Hereford-ſtreet, a daughter.

9. At his houſe in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the wife of Alexander Stephens, eſq. a ſon.

10. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Campbell, a daughter.

18. At Barnes, Surrey, the wife of Matthew Goſſet, eſq. a ſon.

21. At Newburgh, in Yorkſhire, the ſeat of Earl Fauconberg (her ladyſhip's father), the lady of Sir George Wombwell, bart. a ſon.

At Aberdour-houſe, Mrs. Gordon, of Aberdour, a ſon.

23. In Howard-ſtreet, Strand, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Pennington, a daughter.

April... The wives of Dr. Henry Beevor, a daughter; of Thomas Hipper Beevor, eſq. a daughter; of the Rev. Miles Beevor, a ſon and heir to Sir Thomas Beevor, bart.; of the Rev. George Beevor, a daugh.; and of James Beevor, eſq. a daugh.

Lately, at Dominica, Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Gov. H. a daughter.

At Spaniſh-place, Manchester-ſquare, the wife of Lyndell Evelyn, eſq. a ſon.

At Louth, co. Linc. the wife of Lieut.-col. Loſt, of Caiuby-houſe, a ſon and heir.

The

The wife of Mr. Hurley, hair-dresser, of Basingstoke, of her twentieth child, all by one husband, and 15 of them males.

At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. Rowley Lascelles, a son.

At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of Meredith Price, esq. a son.

May 1. The wife of T. Gurney, esq. of Aylesford, Berks, a son and heir.

2. At his house in Harley-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Haldane, a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the wife of John-Peter Grant, esq. of Rothiemurchus, a daugh.

At the rectory-house, Enfield, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Archbold William Armstrong, a daughter.

9. Mrs. Hilliard, of Cowley-house, co. Middlesex, a son.

13. At Rosehill, Hants, the Countess of Northesk, a daughter.

15. At Mulgrave-castle, co. York, Lady Mulgrave, a son and heir.

In Spring-gardens, the wife of Edward Wilbraham Bootle, esq. a still-born son.

The wife of John Thorpe, esq. of Chippenham-park, near Newmarket, a daugh.

17. Mrs. Barton, wife of John B. esq. of Gloucester-street, Queen-square, a daugh.

At Hammersmith, the wife of Douglas Loveday, esq. a son.

21. At his house in Ruffel-place, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Cha. Bishop, esq. a dau.

23. In Berkeley-square, the wife of Lieut.-col. Keppel, a son.

26. The wife of Alexander Murray, esq. of Hatton-street, a son.

Marriages.

May 1. BY special licence, at his house in Grosvenor-square, the Earl of Derby, to Miss Farren, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. Cooper, of the Lion and Lamb at Leicester, to Miss Hawkins, of Buckingham.

2. Rev. James Sperling, vicar of Great Maplestead, and youngest son of Henry S. esq. of Dynes-hall, Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Bullock, second daughter of Wm. B. esq. clerk of the peace for that county.

Henry St. John, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Andrew St. J. dean of Worcester, to Miss Catharine Wigley, dau. of Rev. Henry W. of Pensham, co. Worc.

Lieut.-col. Scudamore, M.P. for the city of Hereford, to Miss Walwyn, daughter of James W. esq. M.P. for the same place.

3. Mr. John Gill, wine-merchant, of the Strand, to Miss Hodgkinson, of Bond-str.

4. Mr. Thomas Isaac, maltster, to Miss Eliz. Wills, both of Bideford, Devon.

The Hon. Capt. Talbot, only brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Miss Harriot Bedingfield, eldest daughter of the Rev. Bacon B. of Ditchingham-hall, Norfolk.

6. At South Huish, Devon, Mr. John Jellard, officer of his Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth, to Miss Eliz. Liston.

8. Mr. Stephens, sadler, of Exeter, to Miss Browing, of Plymouth.

9. At Bristol, Peter Baillie, esq. eldest son of Evan B. esq. to Miss Pinney, daugh. of John P. esq. of Great George-str. Bristol.

11. At Batterfea, Surrey, Gilbert Alder, esq. of Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, to Miss Mills, youngest daughter of Jacob M. esq. of Montague-close, Southwark.

Fra. Calvert, esq. of Sudbury, co. Derby, to Miss Spurrier, of Walfall, co. Stafford.

At Sandwich, Kent, John Harvey, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Bradly, daughter of the late William Wyborn B. esq.

Rob. Sayer, esq. of Bow, to Miss Rawlings, of Bromley, Middlesex.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr. William-John Thomson, miniature-painter, to Miss Helen Calhoun, daugh. of Capt. C. of Edinb.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Bangor, John-Wyldbore Smith, esq. only son of Sir John S. bart. of Sydling-house, co. Dorset, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Marriott, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M. of Horsmonden, Kent; a young lady highly amiable, with a large fortune.

15. At Camberwell, co. Surrey, Robert Keymer, esq. of Thrum-hall, co. York, to Miss Langston, daughter of Sir Stephen L. knt. alderman and sheriff of London.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Harry Waller, LL.B. of Farmington, co. Gloucester, to Miss Dolphin, eldest dau. of the late J. D. esq. of Kenstone, co. Stafford, and of Eyford, co. Gloucester.

16. At Atherston, co. Warwick, the Rev. Edw. Wilmot, rector of Kirk-Langley, co. Derby, to Miss Chambers, only dau. of the late Rev. Mr. C. of Strettorf.

Rev. Mr. Phillipson, to Miss Eliza Thorpe, daughter of John T. esq. of Chippenham-park, near Newmarket.

17. At Durham, Mr. John Watson, of Mansion-house-street, London, banker, to Miss Gibson, of Durham.

18. At the Chapel royal, St. James's, his Serene Highness Frederick-Charles-William, hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, to her Royal Highness Charlotta-Augusta-Matilda, Princess-Royal of England.

Rev. Mr. Bythesea, rector of Ithean, in Kent, to Miss Kemp, only daughter of Thomas K. esq. of Coneyburrowe, near Lewes, Sussex, M.P. for that borough.

19. Rev. Wm. Holwell, to Lady Charlotta Hay, dau. of the late Earl of Errol.

20. At Stapleton, Hugh Smyth, esq. eldest son of Thomas S. esq. of Stapleton-house, co. Gloucester, to Miss Margaret Wilson, one of the daughters of the Rt. Rev. Christopher W. late bishop of Bristol.

23. At Mary-la-Bonne church, by the Bishop of Kildare, the Rev. Wm. Cliv, 2d son of the late Richard-Augustus C. esq. of Southwell, co. Nottingham, to Lady Burrell, relict of the late Sir Wm. B. bart.

Deaths.

DEATHS.

1796. *Sept.* 10. AT Calcutta, Joseph York Kinloch, esq. son of the late Sir James K. bart. of Nevay.

Dec. .... At Shrewsbury, aged 71, Mr. John Watkis.

1797. *Feb.* 6. At Antigua, in her 34th year, the Lady of the Hon. Thomas Jarvis, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Whitehead, esq.

20. At Islington, in an advanced age, after two years gentle decay, Mr. John Lunn, an eminent grazier and salesman, formerly of Tower-street; a worthy, honest man, and true friend.

9. At Naples, whither she went for the recovery of her health, in her 29th year, Mrs Busick, wife of Robert B. esq. of Epsom, in Surrey. She was the daughter of the late Edward Barker, esq. and granddaughter of Baron Barker, formerly of Tranquil-dale, in the same county. Her amiable disposition and mildness of manners made her universally beloved; her patience and resignation under severe sufferings were almost unexampled; and her loss, as a friend, irreparable.

22. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Dr. James S.

23. At Madeira, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Samuel Estwick, esq. member in the last parliament for Westbury, Wilts.

March 5. At Tiverton, Devon, aged 52, Capt. J. G. Stedman. He entered in the navy, but relinquished it on the last peace, and accepted an ensign's commission in one of the Scots brigade-regiments paid by the Dutch. He had attained the rank of lieutenant when the measure of sending a military force against the rebel negroes on the river Cottica, in Surinam, the most important, and now the only remaining, Dutch possession on the coast of Africa, was projected. Impelled by a desire of exploring a part of the world not generally known, and the hope of preferment in such a dangerous service, he obtained admission into the corps of 500 volunteers, formed into seven companies, embodied as a regiment of marines, and intended for Surinam, and was advanced by the Prince of Orange to the rank of captain, by brevet, under Col. Tourgeoud, a Swiss, commander in chief. He quitted the Texel on Christmas-day 1772, and anchored in Surinam river Feb. 2, 1773. He soon formed an attachment with a beautiful negro-girl of 15, one of the natural children of a Dutch planter, whose goodness of heart, and faithful attachment to him, were still more endearing than all her personal attractions; but, by the laws of the settlement, she could not be redeemed from slavery, or brought home to Europe, but died of poison, a victim to jealousy, before the captain quitted her. After undergoing a variety of fatigues, and witnessing the most horrid cruelties, as well as most extravagant dissipation, in the colony of Surinam, he returned to his native country; and, a little before his death, published an interesting narrative of the expedition against the revolted negroes of Surinam, in two volumes, 4to, illustrated with 80 elegant engravings from drawings made by himself. He has left a widow and five children.

10. Mr. Peter Blanchard, enameller, and steel-pen maker. He received, from a coach in crossing the street, a slight wound on the arm, not regarded by him at first, but which, after a few days illness, cost him his life. He was 58 years of age; and a more pleasing, well-informed, and benevolent character perhaps few have known. His father (who was in the same line of business) and two uncles were the three sons of a Frenchman, a refugee, who resided in England where they were born, and each of them had one son. William Blanchard, the short-hand writer, of the first note among gentlemen of the law, was one of their sons; and he died about 12 months ago; his wife in September, 1795 (see vol. LXV. p. 881). Another of his cousins is Moses B. of Charles-street, Long Acre, coach-painter, now living.

12. Suddenly, at Borden-house, Hants, aged 66, Mr. John Ewen, of Borden, farmer, surveyor, and one of the stewards of the Duke of Bedford. With a strong natural genius he surmounted the want of a regular education, and was, in his line, an exceedingly well informed man. He was acute, clear, and accurate in his judgement, and recommended himself much to the esteem and confidence of the first ranks of the county where he lived, as well as in several neighbouring counties. He had a liberality and generosity of sentiment that would have done honour to any rank or station, and was always disposed to assist the distressed and friendless, sometimes to his own injury. He died possessed of landed property to the annual value of 300l. and has left a widow, an only son, and two daughters, the eldest married to Mr. Gretham, attorney, at Petersfield, the youngest unmarried.

13. At Bristol, the Rev. Joseph Wheatley, of Nonsuch-park, Surrey, B. A. of Clare-hall, 1753, and one of the prebendaries of Bristol cathedral. He married the sister of Wm. Plomer, esq. M. P. for Herts, by whom he had one son, curate of Great Berkhamstead, and for whom the living of Cookham, Berks, is held. Joseph Thompson, esq. his uncle, purchased Nonsuch of the late duke of Grafton, 1730, whose grandmother, the duchess of Cleveland, pulled down the palace, and built the present mansion at some distance from the old site. Mr. W's brother was undersecretary of state.

16. At

16. At the Medical Society's house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Mr. Jacob Rayer, messenger to the Society from its first institution in 1773, and, for the last 20 years, clayman in the treasury of the Hon. South-Sea Company. He was baptized March 16, 1735, as appears by the register of Winchcomb, co. Gloucester. He had been employed in an humble station in the East-India Company's warehouse, and in the Galenical elaboratory at Apothecaries hall. By attending the pupils of the Apothecaries Company on their monthly botanical excursions*, he contracted a strong passion for indigenous botany; which was improved by the encouragement he received from Mr. Stanesby Alchorne, of his Majesty's mint, who, at that period, officiated as demonstrator of botany to the Society of Apothecaries, and by the diligent reading of his two favourite authors, Gerard and Parkinson. The late Mr. Hudson favoured him with a present of his second edition of "Flora Anglica," published in 1778. This stimulated him to extend his researches farther; and, by the aid of the figures of the immortal Dillenius's "Historia Muscorum," which work was obligingly lent him by the late learned and amiable John Chandler, F.R.S. formerly of Chapside, he attained such an extent of knowledge of British plants, and of their *habitats*, as possibly hath rarely been equaled by any person in his humble sphere of life. His love of plants induced him to make excursions, when leisure at the South-Sea house admitted, which usually occurred at the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays. On these occasions he sometimes visited the Isle of Sheppey, but more commonly the vicinities of Chatham, Rochester, and Gravesend, in Kent. In the neighbourhood of the latter place he got an obstinate ague, in the autumn of 1795, which laid the foundation of his dissolution. At the houses of private individuals he was kindly accommodated; and particularly to the late Sir Thomas and Lady Harris he was indebted for hospitality, whenever he chose to accept it, at Finchley. The botanical spoils collected on such occasions he most liberally imparted to his friends; and an interesting botanical monthly publication† stands inscribed to his communications, as hath been repeatedly and gratefully acknowledged in the work itself. His collection of dried plants, and his botanical books, he hath by his will bequeathed to the Medical Society of London, modestly stating, "if the Society will accept of them." His other little property he hath bequeathed to his niece, Anne Pew, wife of W. Pew, of Upper Slaughter, co. Gloucester. His character exhibited many amiable traits; and, without any violation of truth, it may be said, he was an indulgent husband, a steady friend, a faithful servant, a cheerful, lively companion, and an innocent, honest man.

18. Mr. Abraham Badcock, bookseller, at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard. He was a native of Devonshire, in which county his family have been many years established. The death of this gentleman was among the circumstances most apt to excite reflections of an useful nature in the minds of the living. At the middle time of life, and in the perfect enjoyment of health, he caught a cold on Sunday the 12th, which was soon followed by symptoms of sore throat. In a state by no means alarming to his friends, he continued till the Friday following, when a frenzy seized him about twelve o'clock, and by two he was no more. His judgement of books was good; and he possessed literary talents himself which might have been greatly useful to the world, had circumstances called them into exercise. A few of the best-designed books for children were written by him at moments of leisure; and it is believed that few of the numerous writers of either sex, whose labours have first met public attention from that long-famed receptacle, were without considerable obligations to his friendly and judicious suggestions. To the chasteness, delicacy, and decorum of style, so peculiarly necessary to be preserved in books intended for the amusement and instruction of youth, his attention was particularly directed; and to this object he has been frequently known to sacrifice what, by less considerate judges, might have been deemed well worthy of publication. To the character of Mr. B. the pen can scarcely do justice, without seeming to bestow panegyrick. On general subjects few men, perhaps, thought more justly; in all transactions of business none could conduct themselves with more urbanity. With the diligence and accuracy of a tradesman, he most happily blended the manners and principles of a gentleman. Superior to the petty attentions to immediate profit, which actuate many persons in trade, he was the liberal patron, the able and faithful adviser, the unostentatious but sincere friend. An innate sense of strict honour, by which all his dealings were directed and governed (though often thought impracticable in trade, and, in his particular, often disadvantageous in a pecuniary point of view), obtained for him that mental satisfaction with which no pecuniary emolument can enter into competition. It gained him the universal esteem and admiration of all who knew him; and what greater earthly happiness can a human being

* The figure of the box-carrier, in the vignette prefixed to Mr. Curtis's "Flora Londinensis," exhibits Jacob Rayer as he usually appeared on these occasions.

† English Botany, by J. Sowerby.

being afpire at or enjoy? With his hand on his heart, the writer of this fmall tribute to the memory of an excellent man, folemnly affirms, that honeft truth alone has guided his pen, and that he has rather fallen fhort of than exceeded what ftrict juftice would have allowed him to fay. Feeble, however, as is the attempt, a large circle of acquaintance will recognize the lineaments of the picture, and all will apply particular obfervations to the refpective circumftances to which they have reference. Nor has any circumftance in the writer's own life more hardly "knocked at his heart" than the firft intimation of Mr. Badcock's deceafe

22. At Wolverhampton, Dr. Michael Hutchinfon, a gentleman much refpected.

24. At Holland, near Wigan, in Lancafhire, Mary the wife of the Rev. Thomas Holme, vicar of that place. (See p. 386).

27. At his feat at Sevenoaks-Vine, in Kent, aged 84, John Pratt, efq. eldeft fon of John P. efq. the eldeft furviving fon of Lord Chief Juftice Pratt, by his firft lady, and uncle to Earl Camden, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, on whom the bulk of his fortune devolves. John Pratt, efq. his father, was returned to parliament for Sandwich in 1741, together with his friend Sir Geo. Oxenden, bart. Mr. Pratt ufed to pafs the fummer-months at Bayham-abbey. With the family-feat of Wilderneffe, in Seale, he had accommodated the prefent Earl Camden, whilft Lord Bayham; and all his real eftate is veſted in Earl Camden. Mr. P. married a daughter of Sir Jofeph Eyles, but had not any iffue by her, who died about 1773.

April.... At Nonnington, in Kent, aged 72, Mr. Samuel Nafh, many years of Bofington farm, Adifham.

At Folkſtone, in Kent, in his 86th year, Mr. Iſaac Bongard, who, during the laſt 50 years of his life, was finging-maſter of the parifh-church there.

1. In Finſbury-place, in his 53d year, Mr. Jephthah Huntley.

2. At his ſiſter's-at Hadley, near Barnet, Middleſex, aged upwards of 70, of an inflammation on his lungs, occaſioned by a neglected cold, the Rev. Peter Newcome, rector of Shenley, Herts, which was purchaſed by his mother about 1742, juſt before the death of Philip Falle, the hiſtorian of Jerſey, and was held two years by another Peter Newcome, and ſeven more by Dr. Lewis, curate of Hackney, for Mr. Newcome, who held a living for ſome other perſon, which was filled before Shenley, to which he was inſtituted, on his own petition, in 1751; and, in 1786, to the rectory of Pitſey, in Eſſex, on the preſentation of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. He was likewiſe poſſeſſed of a prebend in the church of Landaff, and of a ſinecure in the diocele of St. Aſaph; to both of which he was collated by his uncle, Biſhop Newcome. He was educated at Hackney-ſchool, under his relation, Dr. Newcome; whence he removed to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. LL. in 1750. Some years ſince, he preached Lady Moyer's lectures, which were ſo much approved, that he had once intended to have made them public. He printed, 1787, "Maccabeis," a Latin poem, 4to; and, in 1793, publiſhed, in two volumes, 4to, the "Hiſtory of the Abbey of St. Alban," which has been well received. His general and uſeful knowledge rendered him a valuable member of the community; and his abilities, activity, and impartiality as a magiſtrate, will make him long remembered in the county of Herts. He made the rectory of Shenley worth near 400l. per annum. and his predeceſſor improved it by building a very good parſonage-houſe and offices; and Mr. N. has left his living to his nephew.

At ſix o'clock in the morning, aged 85, Mr. David Whitſed, farmer and grazier, of Cowbit, near Spalding, co. Lincoln; and, about ſix o'clock in the evening, aged 74, Mrs. Whitſed, his wife. They had been married upwards of 50 years; were a remarkably happy couple, and had often expreſſed a deſire of not ſurviving one another, but wiſhed to be buried at the ſame time and in the ſame grave.

4. At Folkſtone, in Kent, in his 77th year, Mr. Chriſtopher Stridwick, who had been pariſh clerk there near 50 years.

At Wingham, in Kent, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bethia Coſnan, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thomas D'Aeth, of Knowlton, in Kent, bart. and widow, firſt, of Herbert Palmer, eſq. who died in 1760; and, ſecondly, of Lieut.-col. John Coſnan, who died in 1778.

At Uppingham, co. Rutland, much lamented by her numerous offſpring, and all who had any acquaintance with her, Mrs. Furniſs, wife of Mr. Joſeph F. watch-maker and organiſt in that place.

At Limerick, in Ireland, John Harriſon, eſq. mayor of that city.

5. Shot himſelf through the head with a blunderbuſs, John Jackſon, eſq. of Old Burlington-ſtreet. He was an attorney, and lived formerly in Fludyer-ſtreet, Weſtminſter; was ſteward and agent to the late Duke of Newcaſtle, from which offices he was lately diſmiſſed by the Duke's executors; was born in the family of the Duke, to which he was ſaid to be allied; was 60 years of age; and has left three daughters.

6. At his ſeat at Over Peover, Cheſhire, after a few hours illneſs; but at an advanced period of life, Sir Harry Mainwaring, bart.; who, dying unmarried, and without near relations, the title (granted to his anceſtor in 1660) is extinct. He was ne-

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phew to the late Sir Thomas M. who died 1726. His father married, July 26, 1725, Anne, only daughter of William Blackett, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward B. of Newby, in Yorkshire, bart. but died before his brother Sir Thomas, leaving his wife pregnant. The child was born about Nov. 7, 1726, and christened Harry. Mrs. M. took to her second husband the Rev. Thomas Wetenhall, who held the vicarage of Walthamstow from 1755 to his death in 1776, with a large family, and returning into his native county, Cheshire, died there. Sir Harry has left his estate, surpassing 2000l. a-year, to Mr. Thomas Wetenhall, born Dec. 21, 1738, a lieutenant in the navy, his half-brother by the mother's side; to whom, during his life, he never gave any token of kindness. He has left small legacies to his servants; and to each of his executors, Lord Grey and Mr. Leycester of Toft, he has given 100l.; but he has taken no notice of, nor left one mark of remembrance, to any of his old and intimate neighbours, not even to Lord Stamford or his family, with whom, during a very long period, he lived in great intimacy and friendship, and whose kind attentions certainly contributed towards his ease and comfort.

At Horsham, Sussex, each aged 78, Joseph and Mary Gatford. This old couple were both born on the same day; died within two hours of each other; and have been interred in the same grave in Horsham church-yard.

In his 79th year, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Freeman, coach-maker, of Cambridge, Mr. Hemmington, formerly a respectable farmer at Oakington, in that county, in which business he had acquired considerable property.

7. At her father's house in Charles-str. Berkeley-square, Miss Harrison, eldest dau. of John H. esq. M. P. for Thetford.

At his father's house in Surrey-street, aged 26, J. J. Thyn, esq.

Mr. Hall, engraver to his Majesty.

After a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Hine, wife of Mr. James H. attorney, of the city of Exeter.

At his house at East Bourn, Sussex, Nicholas Gilbert, esq.

Aged 76, John Jones, esq. of Llwynon, co. Denbigh; for which county he served the office of sheriff in 1750.

8. In Farm-street, Capt. Thomas Owen, one of the oldest officers in the royal navy.

At his apartments in Newington-Butts, in an apoplectic fit, Monsieur St. Amand, an emigrant priest; who had rigidly employed his time in compiling a History of France, from the commencement of the reign of Louis XIV. to 1796, in which he was assisted by several of his unfortunate exiled brethren in London.

At his seat at Ury, near Stonehaven, Robert Barclay, esq. M.P. for Kincardineshire in the present as well as two former parliaments, and a member of the Board of Agriculture.

Rev. Charles Davy, rector of Topcroft, co. Norfolk, and One-house, Suffolk.

9. Aged 63, Mrs. Mello, wife of Arnold M. esq. of Clapham.

James Pitman, esq. of Dunchideock, near Exeter.

In Bulstrode-street, Lady Johnstone, widow of Sir James J. bart. of Westerhall, in Scotland, and Belmount, co. Norfolk.

At Peterborough, in her 74th year, Mrs. Stevens, relict of Mr. Samuel S. currier.

At Kensington, Robert Dallas, esq.

10. At his house on Clay-hill, Enfield, in his 54th year, *suddenly*, Richard Shubrick, esq. one of the directors of the London Assurance fire-office, and formerly a Carolina merchant. He married one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Hotchkis, master of the Charter-house, and rector of Balsham and Brettenham, who died April 19, 1795, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, one of the latter married to Felix Ladbroke, esq. His remains were interred with his own family at Stepney on the 18th.

Aged 70, Mr. Abraham Brewster, farrier, at Gazely, near Newmarket.

At Yarmouth, in his 79th year, William Creasey, esq.

Aged 69, Mr. Lee, in Gallowtree-gate, Leicester.

At Hereford, aged 81, Lady Hereford.

11. At Friday-hill-house, Essex, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Capt. Charles H. of the royal navy.

At Myton-hall, co. York, Lady Stapylton, wife of the Rev. Sir Martin S. bart.

Suddenly, while at Hitchen market, Mr. Lawrence Saunderson, of Radwell-grange, Herts, an opulent farmer.

At Geilston, Scotland, Alex. Lennox, esq.

At Topsham, Devon, Mrs. Gillett, one of the people called Quakers.

12. Mrs. Porson, wife of Richard P. M. A. Greek professor at Cambridge, to whom she had not been long married.

At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Fisher, who served the office of mayor of that antient borough in 1764.

In his 78th year, the Rev. Henry Wilson, M. A. formerly fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and upwards of 39 years vicar of Heversham, co. Westmorland. In him, Learning has lost an ornament; his parish, a conscientious and faithful minister; his relations, a kind and affectionate friend; and the world, a bright example of the nearest approach to Christian perfection.

At his house in the Circus, Bath, aged 77, John Hayter, esq. one of the governors of the Foundling-hospital, to which he has bequeathed 100l.

13. In his 87th year, John Stoodly, esq. of Exeter; who, in the exercise (for upwards of 60 years) of his profession as a solicitor, and in the performance of all his private duties, had gained the affection and esteem of all his relations and friend, by whom his death is sincerely lamented.

In Great James-street, aged 76, Lady Barrington, widow of the late Sir Fitzwilliam B. bart.

At Burton upon Trent, aged 67, Mr. H. Mould, formerly master of the Crown inn.

At Nether Chein, in North Britain, aged 79, Mr. William Duncan, next brother to Mr. John D. whose death is recorded in our last volume, p. 84.

14. In Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, *suddenly*, after four days illness, Mr. Nathaniel Smith Blagrave, attorney, successor to the late Mr. Thomas Mainwaring *, and late partner with Mr. Lutlow. He married, 1794, Miss Bilson, of West Ham, Essex, by whom he has left one son.

At his house in St. Martin's-lane, in his 85th year, Benj. Richards, esq. an eminent apothecary.

Mrs. Mary Branton, wife of Mr. John B. of Aldersgate-street.

After a long and severe illness, Christopher Fowler, esq. of Soho-square.

At Lymington, Hants, Mrs. Esther Rebotier, daughter of the late David R. esq. of Grinsted-hall, Essex.

At Fulham, Mrs. Collins, wife of Capt. Henry C. of the royal navy.

At Seaton, co. Rutland, aged 75, Mr. J. Shelton, farmer and grazier.

Aged 56, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Alderman P. of Lincoln.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Mrs. Davys, wife of Mr. D.

15. At Mountsorrel, co. Leicester, aged 84, Rev. John Simpson.

Mr. John Bonhonus, of Bristol, merch.

In Portman-square, Lady Elena Bennet, youngest dau. of the Earl of Tankerville.

At his apartments in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, aged 78, the Rev. Charles Bulkley, a dissenting-minister of considerable learning and abilities, and author of several theological works. He was pastor of the dissenting-congregation at Norwich, 1761; at which time a printed letter was addressed to him on some points of doctrine. From that settlement he was invited to succeed Dr. Foster, 1753, with whose congregation he continued to his death; preached, for some years, the evening-lecture at the Old Jewry. He was a man of great integrity, and of a very benevolent and disinterested disposition. He was grandson to Mr. Matthew Henry, author of an Exposition on the Bible, in five volumes, fol. Mr. B. published the following works: 1. "Discourses on several Subjects," in one volume, 8vo. 2. "A Vindication of Lord Shaftesbury; being Remarks on Dr. Browne's Essays on the Characteristicks." 3. "Two Discourses on Catholic Communion." 4. "Notes on the Philosophical Writings of Lord Bolingbroke." 5. "The Christian Minister," 12mo. 6. "Observations on Natural Religion and Christianity," 8vo. 7. "Fifteen Discourses on public Occasions," in one volume, 1752, 8vo. 8. "A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Dr. James Foster," from John v. 35, 1753. 9. Two Sermons on Catholic Communion, from John iii. 5, 1754. An answer to this, "Plea for mixt Communion, by Grantham Killingworth," appeared in 1756. 10. On the Earthquake at Lisbon, Ezekiel xxvi. 17, 18, 1756. 11. On the Fast, 1756, Zech. viii. 16, 17. 12. On the Surrender of Quebec, 1759, Ps. cii. 13, 15. 13. Discourses on public Occasions, 2 vols. 1761, 8vo. 14. On the Royal Marriage, Esther ii. 17, 1761. 15. On the Death of the Rev. Mr. R. Treacher, 1766, 2 Tim. i. 12. 16. "Discourses on the Parables and Miracles of our blessed Saviour," 4 vols. 1771, &c. 8vo. 17. "The Œconomy of the Gospel," in one volume, 4to. 18. "A Sermon on the Death of the Earl of Chatham," 1778, Isaiah ii. 22, 4to. 19. "Jacob in Tears, a Sermon, preached February 19, 1786, on Occasion of the Death of Mr. Joseph Treacher, Feb. 7 preceding, in Consequence of Wounds he had received from Ruffians, Jan. 7 preceding, 1795." At the end of this sermon is a list of his various publications, concluding with "Preface to Notes on the Bible;" which notes, then preparing for the press, had connection with this sermon, and were intended to be published, in three volumes, by subscription. See our vol. LXV. p. 1032.

16. Thomas Powell, esq. of Nanteos, in Cardiganshire.

At Pitton, Surrey, Mr. George Adamson, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons.

At Islington, Mrs. Barnes, widow of the late Edward B. esq.

At his house at Mollerstain, the Hon. George Baillie, of Jerviswood.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Milne, relict of the late Rev. John M. formerly minister of the High-pavement Society of Protestant Dissenters at Nottingham.

At Coole, co. Cork, Irel. H. Peard, esq.

At Chipping-Warden, near Banbury, in his 66th year, the Rev. Matthew Lamb, D. D. prebendary of Worcester and Lichfield, chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, rector of Harvington, co. Worcester, and of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton. He was also some time principal of Magdalen-

* Who had a handsome house at Ashted, Surrey, and died of a short illness in 1789; which, with 150*l.* a-year, he left to his widow, who survived him only five years (see vol. LXIII. p. 575). She died also rather suddenly.

dalen-hall, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge. For his preferments he was chiefly indebted to the friendſhip of the Guildford family, by whom he was deſervedly eſteemed. He was a man of extenſive reading, great equanimity, true Chriſtian benevolence, and poſſeſſed many other virtues which form a worthy and reſpected character.

17. At Barnſtaple, Devon, Mrs. Badcock, widow of the late Mr. Thomas B. of Southmolton.

In his 80th year, Mr. Joſhua Simmonds, of Derby.

Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. Richard K. grocer, of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

18. At Gretford, co. Lincoln, in her 73d year, Mrs. Willis, wife of the Rev. Dr. Francis W.

At Barnſtaple, Mrs. Mary Reed, widow of the late Mr. James R. apothecary.

At his houſe in Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-quare, Sir John Dryden, bart.

Aged 65, Mr. Richard Swinfen, of Leiceſter, formerly an eminent apothecary and druggiſt, but had retired from buſineſs.

Mrs. Foxcraft, wife of Mr. James F. of Nottingham.

19. At his houſe in Lindſay-row, Cheſea, in his 70th year, John Paulin, eſq. one of the principal coal-meters for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter; and of whom it may be truly ſaid, that his purſuit and delight were to do good. To him ſeveral of our firſt-hoſpitals, and, in particular, the Weſtminſter Infirmary, St. George's, the Aſylum, and the Lock, owe many of the moſt uſeful exertions to promote their intereſt, and the beſt comfort of the objects under their care. It being far beyond his own abilities to relieve the diſtreſſed, he ardently availed himſelf of that high eſteem in which he was held by the more opulent to extend the bleſſings of humanity to all whoſe helpleſſneſs required them. The young poor of his neighbourhood were peculiarly bleſſed by his more than parental labours and advice, in the eſtabliſhment of ſchools for their inſtruction in religion and uſeful induſtry; and to ſuch exerciſes of pure philanthropy his time was for many years moſt aſſiduouſly devoted. A decline of health, in advancing age, obliged him to relax from duties ſo congenial to his mind; and, when called on to ſuffer the will of Heaven, under much bodily affliction, he as cheerfully practiſed the ſalutary leſſons of patience and reſignation. His life was moſt exemplarily pious; his death, to himſelf alone the higheſt conſolation.

Mrs. Millington, wife of Mr. R. M. of the Queen's Head tavern, Holborn.

In Grove-ſtreet, Hackney, Mrs. Gibſon, wife of Mr. Joſſe G.

20. Mr. Iſaac Froome, of the hotel late Lowe's in Covent-garden.

At his houſe in Savage-gardens, Charles Dixon, eſq. an eminent Portugal merchant.

At Dublin, Charles Wilkinſon Jones, Lord Viſcount Ranelagh in Ireland, conſtable of Athlone, and chairman of the lords committees in the Irish Houſe of Peers. He was born Oct. 29, 1761, and ſucceeded his father about 1794 or 5.

21. After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Laforeſt, wife of Lawrence L. eſq. of Hammerſmith, formerly maſter of the London tavern.

At his houſe near Cuckfield, Suſſex, Mrs. Rycroft, wife of Henry R. eſq.

At Nun-Monkton, co. York, William Tufnell Jolliffe, eſq. third ſon of the late Samuel Tufnell, eſq. of Langley, in Eſſex. His friendly and ſocial diſpoſition endeared him to all who knew him. As he always reſided in the county, and ſpent the income of a large fortune among his neighbours and tenants, his loſs will be ſeverely felt by numbers, whom his heart and purſe were ever ready to relieve. The principal part of his fortune devolves to Mr. Tufnell of Langley, and Col. Tufnell.

At his houſe in Merton-ſtreet, aged 75, after a lingering illneſs, Thomas Taylor, eſq. one of the eldeſt captains in the navy.

At Canterbury, aged 50, Mr. Thomas Clowes, ſurgeon, mayor of that city. He was a native of Market Harborough, in Leiceſterſhire, and for ſome time followed the profeſſion of a ſurgeon and apothecary at that place; but afterwards removed ſucceſſively to Henley, in Oxfordſhire, to Wingham, in Kent, and, finally, to Canterbury.

22. John Wallace, eſq. Britiſh conſul for the North parts of Norway, at Bergen. He is much regretted by his own countrymen, as well as by the inhabitants of Bergen, among whom he lived; and he and his father had filled the office of Britiſh conſul, with honour to themſelves, near 60 years.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, in his 47th year, after a very ſevere and tedious illneſs, Jeremiah Milles, eſq. of Piſhobury, Herts, F.A.S. eldeſt ſon of the late Dean of Exeter, by Edith his wife, third daughter of the moſt Rev. John Potter, late archbiſhop of Canterbury. He married, in June 1780, Roſe, ſole daughter and heireſs of Edward Gardiner, eſq. of Piſhobury aforeſaid; by whom he has left iſſue four daughters.

Mrs. Elizabeth James Cook, wife of Mr. Wm. C. and only child of Abraham Rhodes, eſq. of Clerkenwell.

Mrs. Aylmer, wife of Thomas A. eſq. of Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, barriſter at law.

At Bath, Mrs. Rooke, wife of Major Henry R.

At ſea, on his paſſage from Mole St. Nicholas, Domingo, by his Majeſty's armed tranſport Calcutta, much lamented, Major

jor Drinkwater, of the 62d regiment of foot. Lieut.-col. Hamilton, of the 81ſt regiment, who was alſo on board the ſame veſſel, ordered the guns on the quarter-deck to fire a few light cartridges; after which, Major D, who had repeatedly expreſſed his wiſh to ſee the effect of muſquetry from the tops, ordered a party of the 62d regiment into them, and went himſelf to the main-top. When the firing was over, and he had ſeen all the men ſafe down, ſome of the rattlin broke as he deſcended, a roll of the ſhip threw him from the ſhrouds, and the ſea running very high, the ſhip at the ſame time going ten knots an hour, that truly valuable officer was, notwithſtanding every exertion to ſave him, unfortunately drowned.

23 In his 79th year, Mr. Eaſtburn, apothecary to the York lunatic aſylum.

Mr. Rich. Norris, of Broadheath, Devon.

At Potterel, Herts, aged 83, Mrs. Grant, relict of Duncan G. eſq. late of Antigua.

24. Mr. Richard Hextal, an opulent farmer at Hufbands Boſworth, co. Leiceſter.

At Canterbury, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. John Drew, ſurgeon and apothecary, and ſecretary to the benevolent inſtitution for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men in the county of Kent.

25. At Exeter, where he had many years reſided and practiſed as a phyſician, and was much reſpected, Thomas Okes, M.D. formerly fellow of King's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1754, M.A. 1758, and M.D. 1769. His remains were interred in Exeter cathedral. As deputy provincial grand-maſter of free maſons, the corpſe was attended by a large number of that body (members of the different lodges in the neighbourhood), who walked in proceſſion, accompanied by their tilers, and the different inſignia and jewels belonging to maſonry.

At Sheldwich Lees, in Kent, in her 104th year, Alice Pilcher, widow; and, on the 28th, her remains were interred at Shelwich, near thoſe of her two huſbands (viz. Jaſper Cole, formerly of Selling, and Nathaniel Pilcher, of River), by whom ſhe had nine children, whoſe children and grandchildren have increaſed to upwards of 140 in number. She was a native of Burwaſh, in Suſſex, and her maiden-name was Flint. Till within two years of her death ſhe could read without ſpectacles.

26. At Canterbury, Samuel Rouſe Doltin, eſq. captain in the third (or Prince of Wales's) regiment of light dragoon guards. It is very remarkable that, on that very day three years (April 26, 1794), he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Cambray, and was expoſed to imminent danger, by having three horſes ſhot under him.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 97, Mrs. Darwin, widow of Robert D. eſq. of Elſton, co. Nottingham, and mother of Dr. D. of Derby. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Elſton.

27. Frederick Dore, he infant ſon of Mr. Richard D. of Fitzroy ſtr. Fitzroy-ſq.

At Carliſle, Morris Courthard, eſq ſurg.

At Penzance, co. Cornwall, John Scobell, eſq. collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at that port; which office he had filled upwards of 23 years.

Mrs. Franks, wife of Mr. F. farmer and grazier, of Morton, near Bourn, co. Linc.

At Heckington, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 47, Mrs. Boothby.

Aged 23, [illegible] John Ward, of Derby, ſon of the late Rev. Wm. W. of Congleton.

28. Mr. Thomas Oppenay, [illegible] ironmonger, of Exeter; a perſon of erudition, probity, and affability.

At Leiceſter, aged 83, Mr. John Jackſon, formerly of Northampton.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Paſley, accountant of the Bank of Scotland.

29 At his ſeat at Morvill, in Shropſhire, Henry Leigh, Viſcount Tracy. He was bred to the army, and married, 1767, a daughter of —— Weaver, eſq. and ſucceeded to the title on the death of his brother, the Rev. Dr. John T. warden of All Souls college, Oxford, 1795.

William, the infant ſon and only child of Rob. Cullen, eſq. of Stutton, near Ipſwich.

Rev. Walter Spedlove, M.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge.

At Cambridge, aged 68, Mr. John Hoffman, originally of German extraction, but born at Beauvais in Picardy, and naturalized in this country. He was ſuperiorly eminent for his ſkill in chemiſtry, and much diſtinguiſhed, on account of his medical abilities, by a ſucceſsful practice in the univerſity, town, and neighbourhood, of Cambridge, for near 30 years. Dying very rich, he has bequeathed nearly all his property to his relations in France.

Aged 56, Mr. Whittingham, an eminent printer and bookſeller at Lynn, editor of the continuation of Blomefield's "Hiſtory of Norfolk" by Mr. Parkins, of Burton's "Leiceſterſhire," Philipot's "Kent," a part of Thoroton's "Nottinghamſhire," and of an abridgement of Blomefield's "Norfolk," of which only a few numbers were publiſhed.

Mr. Neſham, of Marſham-ſtr. Weſtm.

30. *Suddenly*, Mr. Joſeph Railton, an eminent attorney, of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, formerly of Bartholomew-cloſe.

Aged 68, Mr. Simon Browne, writing-maſter of Norwich.

In his 88th year, the Rev. John Dealtry, vicar of Biſhopthorpe, near York, rector of Barnborough, in the Weſt riding of that county, prebendary of Stillington, in York cathedral, and formerly of Jeſus-college, Cambridge; B.A. 1732, M.A. 1745. Few men have more uniformly practiſed all the Chriſtian

Christian virtues, or passed through life with a more respected and unblemished reputation.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, aged 63, Mrs. Gilbert. She was taken ill suddenly, and never spoke afterwards. This is the fourth person who has died almost instantaneously, in that parish, within three months.

After a short illness, the Rev. William Graham, rector of Sadington, co. Leicester, and late of St. John's college, Camb.

Lately, at Norwich, in Connecticut, N. America, the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D. bishop of that state; one of the most learned and ingenious prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He was not a member of any of our universities (although said, vol LV. pp. 104, 298, to be an Oxford D. D.) but formerly a persecuted American missionary, a presbyter of the Established Church of Scotland; and having applied in vain to the English Bench of Bishops, with the most honourable credentials, after being elected by 30,000 Episcopalians in Connecticut (LV. 279, LX. 205, 312), was consecrated, Nov. 14, 1784, *Bishop of Connecticut in partibus infidelium*, by the Episcopal College of Aberdeen, or, in other words (LV. 741), by *three* Nonjuring Scotch prelates, Kilgour Primus, Petrie, and Skinner (LVI. 62), who have regularly kept up and continued their succession in that kingdom ever since Episcopacy was abolished (LV. 105). He was a primitive bishop, as he himself says; in spiritual matters totally independent of any civil power, and conformed himself, as near as possible, to the primitive Catholic Church (ibid. 248), notwithstanding the more than *pervish* commentaries of our *ab devant* correspondent L. L. (ibid. 279, 692, 787, 878, LVI. 286, LX. 205), so candidly answered by an excellent correspondent (LV. 437, 717, 1017, LX. 312). The sermon preached at his consecration, as supposed, by the Rev. Dr. Skymner, or, as others (LV. 741), by one of the episcopal bishops, was reviewed LV. pp. 208, 776. He arrived at New London June 26, 1785. The address from his clergy, and his answer, may be seen in LVI. 61. He performed the service of the Church of England every Sunday in the meeting-house there till the church was re-built, and was well received by all sects and denominations (LVI. 259). From that time to the present we do not recollect to have seen or heard any thing respecting this prelate, who seems to have rendered Episcopacy so much more palatable to the Americans than all the endeavours of Archbishop Secker and his chaplain, Dr. Apthorpe, could do near 40 years ago; towards which design his Grace left, by will, a legacy of 1000l.—Dr. Seabury has bequeathed to posterity two volumes of sermons, which, for sound divinity, elegant diction, and persuasive manner, may vie with any European productions of the present day, and strikingly evince the author's learning, piety, and intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures.

From a late curious publication we learn that the late Dr. Berkeley, of Canterbury, was instrumental to the establishing Episcopacy in Scotland. "Bishop S. first suggested the scheme, always declaring, that, "if it was not done in a few years, the colonies would revolt from the mother-country." The event has shewn that this *unknown* prelate was not a *false* prophet. What the father could not accomplish, the son contrived to bring about by his interest with the Scotch bishops, the very excellent, very deeply learned Bp. Skinner, the very pious Bp. Falconer, who died soon after, and the amiable, worthy Sir John Strachan, bart.; as now that he is no more, it may be *publicly* known. In a letter to a friend, written some time after, Dr. B says, "I was well aware it would *never* be forgotten; but I rejoice that I have done it" Preface to the Poems of George-Monck Berkeley, p. ccli.—This is perfectly consonant with the Doctor's opinion of Episcopacy in his consecration-sermon of Bishop Horne, LXV. 739.

"One grand design of Bp. Berkeley's voyage to America was, no doubt, to introduce Episcopacy, *unadulterated* Episcopacy, that of the incomparable Church of England, into the Western hemisphere; his Lordship frequently declaring, 'if Sir ..... and Lord ..... do continue to succeed in defeating every scheme to introduce it there, that noblest, grandest part of the British empire, of the *whole* world, will be lost; they will shake off the mother-country in a fury. Nothing but introducing bishops amongst them *can* keep them together, can keep them loyal; Church and State, in every country, must fall together.' What the learned father so ardently wished, so earnestly laboured after, the acute son happily accomplished; but it was *after the steed was stolen that the stable-door was shut*; for, America *is* lost. Now, that he is gone to receive the reward of this *good deed*, and can no longer be brow-beat * for it, it *may* be known to those who did *not* oppose it, as it has *long* been to *those that did*, that Dr. Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, by his wise arguments, persuaded the learned, sensible, pious Prelates of Scotland to consecrate Bishop Seabury, to *their* honour, and the *delight* of his own amiable spirit, and, it

* "Dr. Berkeley, in a letter to a friend, says, 'it will *never* be forgiven; I was well aware, when I did it, it *never would*; but I care little for that; I have great delight in having accomplished it.'

may

may be hoped, to the everlaſting happineſs of many thouſands of ſouls, for whom the oppoſers ſaw that *one* Proteſtant biſhop had been ſent to America; notwithſtanding all their oppoſition, they *ſeven* ſent a few more. Why ſuch oppoſition has been made to the conferring of that invaluable bleſſing on the Weſtern world, for almoſt three-fourths of a century, the *oppoſers* beſt know, and at a certain day we ſhall *all* know. Perhaps ſome may venture a gueſs before that day." Ibid. ccccxlix—li.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of Bath and Wells and Peterborough, conſecrated two biſhops of New York and Philadelphia, for the United States, at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, after they had been preſented to him by the American plenipotentiary. See vol. LVI. 1087, LVII. 269.

At Liſbon, Mrs. Forbes, the lady of the Portugueſe General of that name.

At Port L'Orient, in France, George Barnewall, fifth Viſcount Kingſland, of Turvey, in the kingdom of Ireland. He ſucceeded his uncle, Henry-Benedict, 1774, and took his ſeat in the Iriſh Houſe of Lords 1787.

At Mons, in the department of Jemappe, Citizen Varon, adminiſtrator of the department, and well known as a man of letters. He has been a very uſeful aſſociate in many valuable works, in literature and the arts, and particularly in the celebrated travels of Vaillant into Africa, the editing of which was entirely by himſelf. He had ſpent many years at Rome in tranſlating the great work of the Abbé Winckelman, the "Monumenti Inediti." At the time of the infamous aſſaſſination of Belleville, he was obliged to leave that city, with his fellow-countrymen. The enlightened patriotiſm and amiable manners which he evinced in the diſcharge of his laſt public function had conciliated the affections of the conquered Belgians.

At Lauſanne, in Switzerland, S. A. D. Tiſſot, M. D. who, for near half a century, enjoyed a very extenſive reputation as a phyſician and medical writer. He was one of the earlieſt, ableſt, and moſt zealous, vindicators of the practice of inoculation on the continent of Europe. His treatiſe on this ſubject, "L'Inoculation juſtifiée," was publiſhed in 1754; but the works which rendered him the moſt popular were, his "Avis au Peuple," and his treatiſes on the health of literary men, and of people of faſhion.

At Anſpach, by a fall from his horſe, Henry-Lewis-Charles-Albert, reigning Prince of Naſſau Saarbruck. He was born March 9, 1768, and in 1785 married Maria-Frances-Maximilienne de St. Maurice, Princeſs of Montbarrey, but had no children. France inherits part of his dominions.

Don Franciſco Wynthuyſen, who commanded the San Joſef in the late action of the Spaniards with Sir John Jervis. He was by birth a Biſcayan, but of Dutch extraction; was a brave and able ſeaman, and had loſt an arm in the laſt war. He had then the good fortune to be attended by an Engliſh ſurgeon. As ſoon as he was informed that his ſhip was taken, being fully ſenſible of the miſerable incapacity of the Spaniſh ſurgeons, he requeſted to be attended by an Engliſh one, which was readily complied with, and ſent with all expedition. On his arrival, he gave it as his opinion, that the patient was not then in a proper ſtate to undergo ſo dreadful an operation as the taking-off both his legs, which was neceſſary. He ordered him ſome cooling medicines, and to be kept quiet. No ſooner had the ſurgeon quitted the ſhip, than the Spaniſh ſurgeons, in ſpite of poor Wynthuyſen's intreaties, inſiſted on immediate amputation, and he died in the courſe of it, complaining bitterly of their ignorance and obſtinacy, and requeſting he might be buried by the Engliſh, with the honours of war; which was punctually complied with, and the tears of his conquerors paid a heartfelt tribute to his gallant memory.

In Ireland, Mrs. Simons, ſiſter of the late John Grogan, eſq. of Johnſtown, co. Wexford, many years M. P. for that town, and aunt to Ladies Ribton and Colclough.

In Dublin, Thomas Hacket, eſq. counſellor at law.

John Montgomery, eſq. M. P. in Iriſh parliament for the county of Monaghan, and colonel of the Monaghan militia.

At Glaſgow, in Scotland, Duncan Campbell, eſq. collector of exciſe.

Charles Atkinſon, eſq. one of the aldermen of Newcaſtle. Walking with his ſon among the coal-works near Dunfermline, in Scotland, he went to examine the mouth of an old pit, and, whilſt looking down, a piece of timber on which he ſtood gave way, and precipitated him to the bottom, a depth of about 40 fathoms, 10 of which are ſuppoſed to be filled with water. It was ſeveral hours before his remains, which were much mangled, could be recovered; and they were interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas, Newcaſtle, attended by an immenſe concourſe of people from all the neighbouring parts; whoſe unfeigned marks of real grief depicted his worth more forcibly than it is in the power of words to deſcribe. As a magiſtrate, he was reſpected for his ſtern and incorruptible integrity, and punctual attention to the duties of his office; and, as a man, the goodneſs of his heart, and the affability of his manners, gained him the affections of all. His general worth and merits produced him an extraordinary popularity; and his life was juſtly eſteem

as a bright example of moral excellence. He ever stood forth as a strenuous champion for the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens.

At Killintown, near Mukifarnam, aged 100, Wm. Giseman, farmer. He was married to his fifth wife, who brought him two fine boys, about 18 months ago.

At Bath, regretted by her friends for her various virtues, and by the numerous poor, who often partook of her well-judged generosity, for her active benevolence, Mrs. Catharine Pennant, sister of the celebrated traveller and zoologist.

At her house near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Elizabeth Countess of Marchmont. She was the daughter of Mr. Crompton, an eminent silk-mercer of London, and second wife of Hume Campbell, Earl of Marchmont, by whom, 1747, she had one son, Lord Polwarth, who married Amabel, eldest of the two daughters of the late Marchioness Grey, and was created Baron Hume in England, but died without issue 1781. She survived her husband, who made so distinguished a figure in the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, little more than three years, he dying Jan. 10, 1794. The retirement in which they had been for many years will prevent their being missed by the very honourable circle in which they formerly lived; but the loss of both will be most severely felt by those who were relieved by their benevolence, and lamented by the few who shared their society.—The late Lord Marchmont had the MSS. of Pope bequeathed to his care, but they were never published. Now that her Ladyship is dead also, it is to be hoped that the world will yet be favoured with the papers, as Lord M. had too much taste to destroy them, however unwilling he might be to undergo the trouble of revision and publication.

Suddenly, Mr. Henry Gard, of Exeter, watch-maker; who, for more than thirty years, had been eminent in his profession, as ingenious and assiduous.

Suddenly, at Burnt-Dill, in Sussex, Mrs. Gibbs, a widow lady of excessive corpulency, as appeared by the size of her coffin, which was two feet deep, three feet wide, and six feet one inch long.

At Brighthelmstone, in her 48th year, Mrs. Allevne, relict of the late John A. esq. barrister at law.

The Hon. Charles Paget, youngest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, born Oct. 7, 1776.

At Bilton, in Holderness, aged 96, Faith Gibson, widow of John G. farmer; who, if her recollection was correct, had never been more than ten miles distant from that village.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Blunt, wife of Mr. P. attorney.

At Markfield, co. Leicester, in his 64th year, Mr. Edward Paramore. He left his property to his wife, during her life, who survived him only 33 hours, aged 75.

At Spalding, Edward Northton, esq. of Holbeach, late major of the South Lincoln militia.

Mrs. Quincey, wife of Mr. Q. farmer and grazier, of Stow, near Falkingham.

At her house at Mortimer, near Reading, Mrs. Maria Stratford, youngest daughter of Francis Shaw, esq. of Merivale-hall, co. Warw.

At Bonsall, co. Derby, in his 80th year, Mr. John Twigg.

John Humfry, esq. of Wellingborough, co. Northampton.

At Southwell, William Daubleday, gent. formerly a respectable draper there.

At Rothwell workhouse, near Leeds, in her 96th year, Mary Grave, who retained all her faculties till within half an hour of her death, and could read, knit, and sew, without the use of spectacles.

Capt. Terriol Joyce, an eminent preacher in the late Mr. Whitfield's connexion. He was captain or master of a Newcastle coaster in the year 1765, in which capacity he became a preacher, and has continued so ever since. His deportment and manners were engaging. He was a constant and a zealous preacher, and much attended to and followed.

Aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Crofts, rector of Gressenhall and Whissonsett, both co. Norf.

Rev. James Wilcock, M.A. vicar of Fridaythorp and Garton.

At a public-house at Water-Newton, co. Huntingdon, John Kilburn, a person well known to many gentlemen of the turf as a list-seller and attendant in the stables at most of the races in the kingdom. He had undergone various vicissitudes in life; had been a horse-dealer of some eminence, and in that line travelled into France, and other foreign parts. Returning to England poor, he entered into several militias, and was at one time a serjeant in the Huntingdonshire; but his predilection for horses and the turf occasioned him to quit that situation. At a town in Bedfordshire, some years ago, he was, according to the turf-phrase, quite broke down. It was in harvest-time, the week before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to reach there in time, he hit on the following expedient: He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the words "Richmond Gaol," which, with a chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he composedly went into a corn-field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost, Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lay till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the gaol, accosted the keeper with "Sir, do you know

know this man?" 'Yes, very well; it's Kilburn; I have known him many years.' "We suppose he has broke out of your goal, as he has a chain and padlock on his leg with your mark; is not he a prisoner?" 'A prisoner! I never heard any-harm of him in my life.' "Nay," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, sir, they have been so good as to bring me home out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any farther trouble; I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it. I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about 170 miles.

Near Chester, aged 80, Mr. Orion Adams, printer; the eventful history of whose life would occupy a volume of more than ordinary dimensions. He was a native of Manchester, and son of the late Roger Adams, the original proprietor and publisher of "The Chester Courant;" to which property he would, by right, have succeeded, had not his instability and eccentricities prevented it. For the last 50 years his life has been a lamentable scene of chequered events. In Birmingham (with his partner Boden), and at Manchester, Chester, Plymouth, and Dublin, he may be remembered as a master-printer; and there are very few London or provincial printing-offices in the kingdom where he has not occasionally wrought as a journeyman. For years past he practised a kind of itinerant or pedestrian pilgrimage; and frequently, since he had attained his 70th year, walked from London to Chester and back, with a heart as light as his pocket; for, under all adversities, his temper was cheerful, obliging, and friendly. He was intimately acquainted with many of the first characters of the stage; particularly the late Mr. Barry, Mr. Mossop, Mr. Ryder (with whose father, as a printer, he was in partnership in Dublin), and many others; and, at the memorable Stratford Jubilee, Mr. Adams was distinguished as a brilliant character from Birmingham, in his own carriage, though a few months after, such was the versatility of his fortune, he sunk into the humble character of a distributor of play-bills to an itinerant company. He died in great poverty, and in a very obscure lodging.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, much regretted, Mr. Wm. Adkin, jun.

At Bury, in his 66th year, Mr. Robert Sutton, one of the family justly celebrated for their successful practice of inoculation.

Mr. William Cookworthy, chemist and druggist, of Plymouth.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Pidcocke, chemist and druggist there, late of Burton-upon-Trent.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, George Digby, esq. late of Duddington, near Stamford.

At her apartments in Store-street, Miss Eliz. Ryves, a lady of considerable merit in the literary world. She was very well acquainted with Italian and French literature, and had made no small progress in the Classicks. Her poetical compositions are distinguished by vigour, taste, and even an air of originality, as is evident in an address to the present Earl Fitzwilliam, on the birth of a son. She translated from the French, Rousseau's Treatise on the Social Compact, and many other works of acknowledged merit. When the late Mr. Dodsley relinquished all concern in his celebrated "Annual Register," Miss Ryves was employed to conduct the historical department; a task of much hazard and difficulty, considering that even the great pen of Mr. Burke has been thought to have managed that department for many years. Miss Ryves had turned her attention to the drama, and had written a tragedy and a comedy; the latter of which was submitted to the managers of Drury-lane theatre; and it should be mentioned to their honour, that, having kept it some time in their possession, and excited expectations in the writer which had tended to draw her into pecuniary embarrassment, they presented to her an hundred pounds, though they thought proper to decline the representation of the piece itself. Miss R. was marked by an unaffected gentleness of temper, as well as by good sense and varied information.

Dropped down suddenly in the street leading to his residence in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, and expired in a few minutes, Major Martineau, who has for some time past been ruinated, and has left a wife and several children.

In the King's Bench prison, Mr. John Freeman Jones, attorney.

May ..... At his rectory-house at Welwyn, Herts, aged 82, Rev. Thos. Bathurst, M. A. 1740, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, by which society he was presented to this valuable rectory on the decease of the celebrated Dr. Young, 1765. He was descended from the Bathursts of Horsemonden, Kent, of whom Robert resided there in the reign of Elizabeth, and Paul married the heiress of Horden, of Finchcocks, in Goudhurst, where the family settled, and which was lately sold by the Rev. Richard Bathurst, of Rochester, brother to the subject of this article by a second wife, whose property it became by the will of his father, who rebuilt the mansion-house in a handsome style, and died there 1772, aged 92, having sold his property at Wilmington, and leaving by his first wife, Elizabeth Stringer, who died 1725, Edward, fellow of All Souls; 1729 Thomas, fellow of the same college, 1735; and John. Edward married Dorothy, second dau. of Lancelot Lee, of Colon, Salop, esq. and died 17 , leaving by his wife, who

died

died 179., an only daughter, Dorothy, heireſs and executrix to her uncle. Mr. B. was allied to the noble family of his name, who are deſcended from the younger branch of the Horſemonden family. (Haſted, vol. II. p. 386, III. 35.)

At Sandwich, in Kent, Miſs Hooper, daughter of Mr. Herbert H. grocer, of that place. About a fortnight before her death, retiring to reſt extremely fatigued, ſhe forgot to extinguiſh the light, which, communicating to the bed, burnt her in ſo dreadful a manner as to render the ſhort period of her exiſtence, after the accident, particularly painful. Her engaging and amiable diſpoſition endeared her to her relations and friends, who deeply regret the unfortunate circumſtance which ended her days.

May 1. At Doncaſter, co. York, aged 88, Mrs. Davenport, relict of the late Warren D. eſq. of Bramall-hall, Cheſhire, who died in 1749; ſo that ſhe has been his widow 48 years.

At her houſe in the Circus, Bath, aged upwards of 90, the Hon. Grace Trevor, a maiden lady, of illuſtrious family. Her remains are to be brought to the family-vault of the Stanhopes at Chevening, in Kent, and interred with thoſe of the late Lady Lucy Stanhope, with whom ſhe lived in habits of friendſhip, and under the ſame roof in Bath, nearly 40 years.

2. At Gillingham, near Chatham, in an advanced age, Mr. John Page.

The youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Louis Mercier, one of the miniſters of the French Lonion church, whoſe wife died on the 23d of March laſt (ſee p. 355).

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. ſugar-cooper, Harp-lane, Tower-ſtreet.

3. Mr. John Newman, ſon of Mr. White N. of Newgate-ſtreet.

At Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, ſuddenly, aged 84, John Hatchett.

At Lutterworth, aged 92, Mary Day, a pauper, the oldeſt inhabitant of the town.

4. At Topſham, co. Devon, after a few hours illneſs, Capt. Richard Pennell, late commander of the Hawke Eaſt-Indiaman. In him, approved nautical abilities, ſuavity of manners, and ſtrict integrity, were united to a truly benevolent heart.

5. Mrs. Merac, wife of Mr. M. merchant, widow of the late John Sweet, eſq. and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Morton Savage.

Suddenly, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of the celebrated artiſt.

6. At Oakhampton, Devon, Mr. Philip Hawkes, ſurgeon.

Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Francis T. of Bread-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 78, Jedediah Strutt, eſq. of Newmills, co. Derby.

7. At Dunbar, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Clunes.

Mr. Goodwin, maſter of the Six Bells public-houſe in Swallow-ſtreet.

Aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Martin, of Derby, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel M. of Loughborough.

Much reſpected, Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Mr. Alderman D. of Stamford.

8. At Locko-grange, co. Derby, in his 74th year, Mr. Benjamin Brentnall.

At Hendon, Mrs. J. Campbell, wife of J. C. eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, M. P.

In the 74th year, the Rev. Edmund Marſhall, rector of Rawkham (1758); vicar of Charing (1768); and curate of Egerton (1773): all in Kent. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1753, M. A. 1756; and was chaplain to the Earl of Morton when preſident of the Royal Society. He had long laboured, at times, under the moſt ſevere and excruciating attacks of that inveterate diſorder the gout, by which he was totally deprived of the uſe of his limbs; ſo that, for many years, he exhibited a living proof of the fallacy of the evidence he publiſhed, in 1770, relative to M. le Fevre's ſuppoſed ſpecifick for that diſeaſe. During his ſufferings he gave the moſt ample proofs of a mind impreſſed with the doctrine and the truths of the Chriſtian religion, by bearing his afflictions with firmneſs, and ſubmitting with reſignation to the diſpenſations of an all righteous and all-wiſe God. His political opinions, we doubt not, have been ſuch as will endear his memory to every man who is a ſincere lover of his country, and a friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind in general. A ſhort time before his death he publiſhed an intereſting novel, in two volumes, 8vo, intituled, "Edmund and Eleonora; or, Memoirs of the Houſes of Summerfield and Gretton;" written, as the benevolent author obſerves in the introduction to the work, "to beguile the horrors of pain and confinement." For many years he was an occaſional writer in "The Kentiſh Gazette" (chiefly on political ſubjects), under the ſignature of "Cantianus," and was occaſionally a contributor to our Miſcellany. One letter of his (which we received in July laſt) ſhall appear in our next.

Suddenly, at Thorpe, Surrey, Mrs. Bennett.

At Caſtle-Kelly, in Fifeſhire, Scotland, Archibald Erſkine, ſeventh Earl of Kelly, who ſucceeded his brother Alexander (who died at Bruſſels) Oct. 15, 1781. His Lordſhip was major of the 11th regiment of foot, and one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland in the laſt parliament. He is ſucceeded in his titles by his couſin, Sir Charles Erſkine, of Cambo, bart. a captain in the Fifeſhire fencible cavalry.

At Gayfield, in Scotland, Miſs Auguſta Erſkine, youngeſt daughter of J. E. E. eſq. of Mar.

In Roſe-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mr. James Lowndes, accomptant of excife.

At

9. At Woking, Surrey, Mr. Hen. Fenn, late of Hoe-bridge.

10. Mrs. Suſannah Willett, wife of John W. eſq. of Walcot-place.

At Rocheſter, after a long illneſs, Mr. Richard Howe, formerly organiſt of the cathedral in that city.

At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bowdler, widow of Thomas B. eſq. and daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart.

11. At Cargen, near Dumfries, Mrs. Stothart, of Cargen.

13. At his houſe at Kentiſh town, Mr. John Finch.

At Weſt Clandon, in Surrey, Richard Street, gent.

14. At his houſe at Over Seile, co. Leiceſter, Wm. Pycroft, gent.

In his 70th year, at Prieſtlands, his reſidence, near Lymington, Hants, whither he had returned from Bath the preceding day, Charles Etty, eſq. In bearing teſtimony to ſo venerable a character, prejudice, partiality, or oſtentation, can have no place. The only rules of his life, from the earlieſt period, were the pure precepts of Chriſtianity, and by them he was ever regulated.

At Clonmell, in Ireland, Phineas Riall, eſq. banker.

15. At Tilton, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Hall.

In London, the Rev. William Cooper, late fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and rector of Hardingham, co. Norfolk.

16. At his lodgings in the Adelphi, in his 37th year, after a very ſhort and ſevere illneſs, much regretted by a very numerous acquaintance, Capt. Henry Kendall, late of the Earl of Oxford Eaſt-Indiaman.

At Chatham, Kent, Mr. Anthony Manley, builder's firſt aſſiſtant in that dockyard.

In his 55th year, at his ſeat at Hurſtbourne-park, Hants, John Wallop, Earl of Portſmouth, Viſcount Lymington, Baron Wallop, of Over Wallop, in that county. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his grandfather, as Earl of Portſmouth, Nov. 23, 1762; married Urania Fellowes, youngeſt daughter of the late Couſon F. eſq. late M. P. for the county of Huntingdon, in Auguſt, 1763, who ſtill ſurvives, and by whom he had iſſue four ſons and four daughters, of whom are now living, John Charles, Viſcount Lymington, now Earl of Portſmouth; the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford, co. Devon, who changed his name in conſequence of a large property left him by his maternal uncle; the Hon. Couſon Wallop, M. P. for Andover; and three daughters.

18. At Rocheſter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Manclark, relict of Alderman M. ſen.

19. In his 80th year, Alexander Dallas, eſq. of North Newton.

Aged 75, Mr. John Dalton, mathematical-inſtrument-maker, Upper Union-court, Holborn.

20. At Briſtol, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Iſaac Bence.

21. At St. James's Barton, in his 71ſt year, the venerable and reverend Thomas Wright; who, during a period of near fifty years, was the faithful miniſter and paſtor of Proteſtant diſſenters in Lewin's mead, Briſtol.

Aged 66, Mr. Moſes Moore, of Derby.

At the Chace-ſide, Enfield, Robert Gowar, eſq. many years confidential ſervant, and one of the grooms of the chamber to Lord Thurlow.

At her houſe at Burack-hill, near Stockport, in her 77th year, Mrs. Robinſon, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Robert R. formerly miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Dublin, near Manchester.

22. At his houſe in Mansfield-ſtreet, of apoplexy, Gen. Rob. Clarke, huſband of the dowager Lady Warwick.

Suddenly, at Springfield, co. Warwick, Richard Moland, eſq. an active magiſtrate for that county, and chairman of the quarter ſeſſions. He was a native of Ireland, where he had conſiderable property, part of the new cuſtom-houſe at Dublin being built on his Land; and ſettled at Springfield on his marriage with Mary eldeſt daughter of Walter Gough, eſq. of Oldfallings, ſon of Sir Harry G. knt. of Perryhall, and relict of Thomas Pither, eſq of Springfield, who died 1777, and by whom he has left four daughters. Some unexpected delay in his remittances from Ireland, occaſioned by the failure of the receiver of his rents, urged him to the raſh act which deprived the county of Warwick of a man of reſpectability and talents, whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt in his neighbourhood.

23. At the Marquis of Saliſbury's houſe, in Arlington-ſtreet, in her 14th year, Lady Mary Cecil, youngeſt daughter of the Marquis and Marchioneſs.

Mr William Chriſtopher Steele, a reſpectable attorney at Bury.

Aged 80. Mrs. Scotman, relict of Mr. S. of Newmarket, and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. of Riſby.

Aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Grant, rector of Garforth, near Leeds.

In her 72d year, Mrs. Joblin, of Cripplegate, London.

24. Mr. B. Fyſh, draper, of Watford.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 24. to May 23, 1797.

Chriſtened.		Buried.		Between			Between	
Males 3220	6300	Males 3121	6310	2 and 5	433		50 and 60	794
Females 3080		Females 3189		5 and 10	208		60 and 70	589
				10 and 20	185		70 and 80	480
				20 and 30	501		80 and 90	165
				30 and 40	616		90 and 100	29
				40 and 50	640		102, 103, 117	3

Whereof have died under two years old 1619

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1797.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consol	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778&c.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheq. Bills.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	New L. 18 M.	Loyal Deben.	Irish Tor. Tickets.	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes
27	121½	48⅛	48¼		74	13⅜	6⅛	149¾								2¼ pr.	12½ dif.	6 5 0	97	90½
28	122	48¼	48½		74½	13⅜	6⅛	150		52¼	48⅛					2¼	12½	6 5 0	97	90½
29	121⅝	48¼	48⅜	62	74⅛	13⅜	6⅛	150½								2¼	12½	6 5 0	97	90⅝
30	Sunday																			
1	121½	48⅛	48⅛	61¾	74			151								2	12⅝	6 5 0	97	90⅝
2	121	48	48⅛ a ¼	61¾	74¼	13¾	6	151								2¼	12½	6 5 0	97	90⅝
3	120¾	48	48¼	61¾	74⅛	13⅜	6	150½	30 dif.					44⅛		1¾	12	6 5 0	97½	90⅝
4	119½	47⅝	48⅛	60¾	74	13½	6		27					43⅞		1¾	11¾	6 4 0	97½	90⅝
5	118¾	47½	48	60¾	73¾	13⅜	6	149	30							1⅝	12	6 4 0	97	90⅝
6	119½	49	49¼	61½	74¼	13⅜	6⅛									2¼	11¾	6 4 0	97½	90⅝
7	Sunday																			
8	120	48¼	48¼	61⅜	75	13¾	6⅛	149¾								1¾	11⅝	6 5 0	97⅛	90⅝
9	118¾	47⅞	48⅛	61¼	74⅜	13¾	6⅛	149								1¾	11⅝	6 5 0	97½	90½
10	119⅞	48¼	48½	61⅝	75½	13¾	6⅛	149¾								2	11⅞	6 5 0	97½	91
11	119½	48	48⅜	61⅝	75⅜	13½		151	40	53½		48⅛				2¼	11½	6 4 0	97½	91
12	119	47⅞	48⅛	61	75⅛	13½		150½	35	54						2¼	11⅝	6 4 0	97⅛	91
13	—	47⅞	48¼	60¾	75½	13¾	6⅛		35				2 dif.			2¼	11⅝	6 5 0	97½	91
14	Sunday																			
15	119	48	48¼	61	76	13¾	6⅛		33				3			2¾	11¾	6 5 0	97⅝	91
16	119	47⅞	48⅛	60¾	76	13¾	6⅛		34				2			2¼	11½	6 4 0	97½	91
17			48¼	60¾	76	13⅝			30							2½	11½	6 5 0	97⅝	91
18	118¾	47½	48¼	60¾	76	13⅝	6⅛	150¾	28							2¾	11¾	6 5 0	97¾	91
19	118¾	47½	48¼	60¾	75¾	13⅝	6⅛	150	26							2¾	11¾	6 5 0	97¾	91
20	119⅜	47¾	48¼	60⅞	75⅝	13¾	6⅛		30					45¾	94	2½	11¾	6 5 0	98	91
21	Sunday																			
22		47½	48⅝	61	76	13½	6⅛	150⅛	31					45⅝	94	2¾	12¼	6 5 0	98	91
23	120	48	49	60⅞	76	13½	6⅛	150	30					45⅝	94	3	12½	6 5 0	98	91
24	120¼	47½	48¾	61	75⅝	13¾	6⅛		28					45⅞	94	2½	12½	6 5 0	98	91
25	120¾	48	48½	60¾	75⅝	13¾	6⅛	150	27					45½	94	2½	12¼	6 6 0	98	91
26	121	48	48¾	61	76	13¾	6⅛	150½	28					45½	94	2½	12½	6 6 0	98	91

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

n his 87th year, John Stoodly, eſq-
ter; who, in the exerciſe (for up-
of 60 years) of his profeſſion as a
, and in the performance of all his
duties, had gained the affection and
of all his relations and friend, by
his death is ſincerely lamented.
reat James-ſtreet, aged 75, Lady
ton, widow of the late Sir Fitzwil-
bart.
urton upon Trent, aged 67, Mr. H.
formerly maſter of the Crown inn.
ether Chein, in North Britain, aged
. William Duncan, next brother to
hn D. whoſe death is recorded in
: volume, p. 84.
n Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, *ſud-*
after four days illneſs, Mr. Nathaniel
Blagrave, attorney, ſucceſſor to the
r. Thomas Mainwaring *, and late
with Mr. Lotlow. He married,
Miſs Biſſon, of Weſt Ham, Eſſex,
om he has left one ſon.
his houſe in St. Martin's-lane, in his
ear, Benj. Richards, eſq. an eminent
cary.
. Mary Branton, wife of Mr. John
Aldersgate-ſtreet.
er a long and ſevere illneſs, Chriſto-
owler, eſq. of Soho-ſquare.
Lymington, Hants, Mrs. Eſther Re-
daughter of the late David R. eſq.
nſted-hall, Eſſex.
Fulham, Mrs. Collins, wife of Capt.
C. of the royal navy.
Seaton, co. Rutland, aged 75, Mr. J.
n, farmer and grazier.
d 56, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Al-
n P. of Lincoln.
Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, Mrs.
, wife of Mr. D.
At Mountſorrel, co. Leiceſter, aged
ev. John Simpſon.
John Bonbonus, of Briſtol, merch.
Portman-ſquare, Lady Elena Bennet,
eſt dau. of the Earl of Tankerville.
his apartments in Ironmonger-row,
reet, aged 78, the Rev. Charles
ey, a diſſenting-miniſter of conſide-
learning and abilities, and author of
l theological works. He was paſtor
diſſenting-congregation at Norwich,
at which time a printed letter was
ſſed to him on ſome points of doc-
From that ſettlement he was invited
ceed Dr. Foſter, 1753, with whoſe
egation he continued to his death;
hed, for ſome years, the evening-lec-
at the Old Jewry. He was a man of
integrity, and of a very benevolent and
diſintereſted diſpoſition. He was grandſon to Mr. Matthew Henry, author of an Expoſition on the Bible, in five volumes, fol. Mr. B. publiſhed the following works: 1. "Diſcourſes on ſeveral Subjects," in one volume, 8vo. 2. "A Vindication of Lord Shafteſbury; being Remarks on Dr. Browne's Eſſays on the Characteriſticks." 3. "Two Diſcourſes on Catholic Communion." 4. "Notes on the Philoſophical Writings of Lord Bolingbroke." 5. "The Chriſtian Miniſter." 12mo. 6. "Obſervations on Natural Religion and Chriſtianity," 8vo. 7. "Fifteen Diſcourſes on public Occaſions," in one volume, 1752, 8vo. 8. "A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Dr. James Foſter," from John v. 35, 1753. 9. Two Sermons on Catholic Communion, from John iii. 5, 1754. An anſwer to this, "Plea for mixt Communion, by Grantham Killingworth," appeared in 1756. 10. On the Earthquake at Liſbon, Ezekiel xxvi. 17, 18, 1756. 11. On the Faſt, 1756, Zech. viii. 16, 17. 12. On the Surrender of Quebec, 1759, Pſ. cii. 13, 15. 13. Diſcourſes on public Occaſions, 2 vols. 1761, 8vo. 14. On the Royal Marriage, Eſther ii. 17, 1761. 15. On the Death of the Rev. Mr. R. Treacher, 1766, 1 Tim. i. 12. 16. "Diſcourſes on the Parables and Miracles of our bleſſed Saviour," 4 vols. 1771, &c. 8vo. 17. "The Harmony of the Goſpel," in one volume, 4to. 18. "A Sermon on the Death of the Earl of Chatham," 1778, Iſaiah ii. 22, 4to. 19. "Jacob in Tears, a Sermon, preached February 19, 1786, on Occaſion of the Death of Mr. Joſeph Treacher, Feb. 7 preceding, in Conſequence of Wounds he had received from Ruſſians, Jan. 7 preceding, 1795." At the end of this ſermon is a liſt of his various publications, concluding with "Preface to Notes on the Bible;" which notes, then preparing for the preſs, had connection with this ſermon, and were intended to be publiſhed, in three volumes, by ſubſcription. See our vol. LXV. p. 1032.

16. Thomas Powell, eſq. of Nanteor, in Cardiganſhire.

At Ditton, Surrey, Mr. George Adamſon, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Barnes, widow of the late Edward B. eſq.

At his houſe at Melverſtain, the Hon. George Baillie, of Jerviſwood.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Milne, relict of the late Rev. John M. formerly miniſter of the High-pavement Society of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Nottingham.

At Coole, co. Cork, Irel. H. Peard, eſq.

At Chipping-Warden, near Banbury, in his 66th year, the Rev. Matthew Lamb, D. D. prebendary of Worceſter and Lichfield, chancellor of the dioceſe of Oxford, rector of Harvington, co. Worceſter, and of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton. He was alſo ſome time principal of Magdalen-

* Who had a handſome houſe at Aſhted, [illegible], and died of a ſhort illneſs in 1789; [illegible], with 1500l. a-year, he left to his [illegible]w, who ſurvived him only five years (vol. LXIII. *p.* 575). She died alſo *ſuddenly.*

Meteorological Table for June, 1797.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1797.
May.	°	°	°		
27	51	70	55	30,06	fair
28	52	72	57	29,90	fair
29	51	68	51	,61	rain
30	49	58	48	,87	cloudy
31	46	62	53	30,01	rain
June	53	62	56	29,65	showery
2	56	66	53	,73	rain
3	52	60	45	,31	showery
4	40	61	49	,82	cloudy
5	46	65	47	30,06	rain
6	41	65	52	,22	fair
7	45	60	49	9,91	cloudy
8	46	61	48	,68	cloudy
9	47	56	50	,76	showery
10	48	62	56	30,04	fair
11	43	66	56	29,89	showery

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 179
June	°	°	°		
12	54	64	53	29,69	rain
13	50	62	53	,63	cloudy
14	50	68	55	,69	rain
15	52	64	54	,74	rain
16	51	66	56	30,02	fair
17	54	67	56	,11	fair
18	50	71	54	,07	fair
19	50	70	57	29,83	showery
20	52	69	55	,69	cloudy
21	54	67	56	,61	showery
22	55	65	57	,49	showery
23	53	62	56	,29	rain
24	53	66	56	,77	rain
25	54	67	53	,99	fair
26	51	66	54	30,02	showery

Day	Wind.	Barom	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1797.
1	NW moderate	29,46	48	47	14 2·5	black clouds, with fun
2	S brisk	44	50	49	·5	heavy showers
3	SW brisk	3[illegible]	48	47	·5	black with white fleecy clouds, showe
4	SW moderate	28	49	48	·4	violent rain
5	NW calm	25	42	43	·5	white and black clouds, fun
6	N gentle	60	51	49	·5	flight showers
7	N gentle	92	46	45	·6	showers
8	SE gentle	98	41	42	·7	white fleecy clouds, fun
9	NE gentle	94	43	42	3·0	cl udy
10	NE brisk	78	39	40	2·8	heavy rain
11	NW brisk	64	36	30	·5	heavy rain
12	SE gentle	46	41	43	·4	showers
13	SW gentle	67	47	46	·4	cloudy
14	SW gentle	30, 3	51	48	·4	very pleafant
15	SE gentle	0	53	51	·5	clear and pleafant
16	SE gentle	29,87	56	55	·6	thunder-fhowers
17	SE gentle	63	55	53	·3	rain
18	S gentle	73	55	54	·3	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
19	S gentle	80	59	57	·0	clouds
20						
21	SW gentle	75	58	57	·5	black clouds
22	SW moderate	97	52	51	·6	black clouds at intervals
23	SE brisk	30,20	55	53	·7	clear
24	SE brisk	12	58	55	·9	clear
25	S moderate	29,87	63	60	·8	fome black clouds
26	SW moderate	80	62	59	·7	a fmart fhower
27	SW brisk	88	59	56	·7	black clouds
28	S brisk	75	57	57	·5	flight fhowera
29	SE brisk	43	52	53	·7	heavy rain
30	N moderate	8[illegible]	49	50	·5	cloudy
31	S moderate	82	49	49	·5	rain

3. Larch in full bloom.—4. The fall of rain fo great, and the wind fo tempeftuo that the young leaves, and bloom of trees, lie fcattered on the ground.—6. Lyburnu blooms.—A violent hail-ftorm for a conſiderable length of time, betwixt 12 and 1 midnight.—8. Beech foliates. Swallows become general. Frogs croak in the evenir —9. The Air very chilly to the ſenſes, ſo much that ſwallows have again diſappeared. 13. Frogs croak loud in the evening.—14. Lady-bug appears. Land-rail heard.—1 Swallows have been little ſeen again till this day. Houſe-martin builds. Lightni and thunder, with hail and heavy rain at 4 P. M.—16. Flax foliates.—19. A long a tremendous lightning from different quarters in the evening.—21. Graſs ſprings amazin

ly.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For JUNE, 1797.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

A TRIP TO PARIS. (Continued from p. 365.)

DESSIN'S hotel is thought to be the moſt extenſive in Europe. It is indeed itſelf a town: it contains ſquares, alleys, gardens in profuſion, and innumerable offices. It is furniſhed with ſhops of almoſt every denomination; and the wants of a traveller muſt be very numerous if they cannot all be ſupplied in it. Workmen and artificers of all kinds are maintained in it. Deſſin, indeed, monopolizes almoſt every thing in Calais. He buys up all the wood that is burnt in the town; and he has the choice of all the proviſions which the neighbourhood can ſupply. With theſe advantages it might be expected that his wealth was prodigious. But, to ſucceed in a great multiplicity of purſuits demands greater powers than are allowed to one man. The mind that graſps too many objects cannot pay a due attention to them all. Beſides, monopoly is generally, and the intereſt of ſociety demands that it ſhould be, its own puniſhment. Hence Deſſin, inſtead of amaſſing riches by his comprehenſive ſyſtem, has only drawn upon himſelf the execration of the trading part of his fellow-citizens: and, as a mutual dependence takes place between the various orders of ſociety, ſuch a combination as muſt be formed againſt him cannot fail of being in the higheſt degree prejudicial to his intereſt. Whatever effect theſe cauſes may produce, certain it is that he, not long ago, became a bankrupt. But his ſituation did not eſcape the notice of Government. Such was the ſplendour of his eſtabliſhment, and ſuch were the conveniences which it offered to foreigners, that a conſiderable ſum of money was lent him free of intereſt. It is ſaid alſo, that a late celebrated Engliſh peereſs* left 2000l. in his hands. However this may have been, he was re inſtated in his hotel; and he is now as ſhowy and aſpiring as before.

Among the objects of luxury in this wonderful building is a neat and convenient theatre. It was now dark, and the wine began to loſe its reliſh; we, therefore, determined to go to the play. In this we ſubmitted to the general cuſtom of the country, in which a playhouſe is always crowded on a Sunday evening.

"On apprend à heurler, dit l'autre, avec les loups."

Caſuiſts may debate on the propriety of this conduct. We went to the theatre with intentions as pure as if we had been walking on the ramparts of the town. Dillon's regiment, then quartered in Calais, greatly contributed to fill the houſe, and their red uniforms to adorn it. With one of the officers, who was a polite and well-informed man, and who had ſerved in the Weſt Indies during the late war, I entered into an agreeable and profitable converſation, and attended but little to the play, which was but indifferently performed†.

Monday, Oct. 20. Our firſt care in the morning was to hire a chaiſe for our journey, as horſes only are to be found at every ſtage, or *poſte royale*. As we could not ſee eye to eye with

* The Dutcheſs of Kingſton.

† Theſe officers could not altogether conceal their exultation on the independence of America, which their ſervices had contributed to eſtabliſh. In the year 1794 I met an old officer of the ſame regiment, who was *then* decidedly of opinion, that the American expedition had been one of the chief cauſes of the Revolution, and of his conſequent emigration and miſeries.

"O miſeras hominum mentes! o pectora cœca!
Qualibus in tenebris vitæ, quantiſque periclis
Degitur hoc ævi!

the

ly.—23. Replanting potatoes, deſtroyed by the great and inceſſant rains; the roots rotten in many places.—24. Viburnum in full bloom.—25. Hawthorn flowers. Bees ſwarm.—27. Mountain-aſh flowers.—28. Acacia and Platinus foliate.—Great ſhew of apple-bloom.

Fall of rain, 4.70 inches. Evaporation, 4 inches 6—10ths. J. HOLT.

Christian virtues, or passed through life with a more respected and unblemished reputation.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, aged 63, Mrs. Gilbert. She was taken ill suddenly, and never spoke afterwards. This is the fourth person who has died almost instantaneously, in that parish, within three months.

After a short illness, the Rev. William Graham, rector of Sadington, co. Leicester, and late of St. John's college, Camb.

Lately, at Norwich, in Connecticut, N. America, the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D. bishop of that state; one of the most learned and ingenious prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He was not a member of any of our universities (although said, vol LV. pp. 104, 298, to be an Oxford D. D.) but formerly a persecuted American missionary, a presbyter of the Established Church of Scotland; and having applied in vain to the English Bench of Bishops, with the most honourable credentials, after being elected by 30,000 Episcopalians in Connecticut (LV. 279, LX. 205, 312), was consecrated, Nov. 14, 1784, *Bishop of Connecticut in partibus infidelium*, by the Episcopal College of Aberdeen, or, in other words (LV. 741), by *three* Nonjuring Scotch prelates, Kilgour Primus, Petrie, and Skinner (LVI. 63), who have regularly kept up and continued their succession in that kingdom ever since Episcopacy was abolished (LV. 105). He was a primitive bishop, as he himself says; in spiritual matters totally independent of any civil power, and conformed himself, as near as possible, to the primitive Catholic Church (ibid. 248), notwithstanding the more than *puritanical* commentaries of our *ci devant* correspondent L. L. (ibid. 279, 692, 787, 878, LVI. 286, LX. 205), so candidly answered by an excellent correspondent (LV. 437, 777, 1017, LX. 312). The sermon preached at his consecration, as supposed, by the Rev. Dr. Skynner, or, as others (LV. 741), by one of the episcopal bishops, was reviewed LV. pp. 298, 776. He arrived at New London June 26, 1785. The address from his clergy, and his answer, may be seen in LVI. 61. He performed the service of the Church of England every Sunday in the meeting-house there till the church was re-built, and was well received by all sects and denominations (LVI. 259). From that time to the present we do not recollect to have seen or heard any thing respecting this prelate, who seems to have rendered Episcopacy so much more palatable to the Americans than all the endeavours of Archbishop Secker and his chaplain, Dr. Apthorpe, could do near 40 years ago; towards which design his Grace left, by will, a legacy of 1000l.—Dr. Seabury has bequeathed to posterity two volumes of sermons, which, for sound divinity, elegant diction, and persuasive manner, may vie with any European productions of the present day, and strikingly evince the author's learning, piety, and intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures.

From a late curious publication we learn that the late Dr. Berkeley, of Canterbury, was instrumental to the establishing Episcopacy in Scotland. "Bishop B. first suggested the scheme, always declaring, that, "if it was not done in a few years, the colonies would revolt from the mother-country." The event has shewn that this *unknown* prelate was not a *false* prophet. What the father could not accomplish, the son contrived to bring about by his interest with the Scotch bishops, the very excellent, very deeply learned Bp. Skinner, the very pious Bp. Falconer, who died soon after, and the amiable, worthy Sir John Strachan, bart.; as now that he is no more, it may be *publicly* known. In a letter to a friend, written some time after, Dr. B. says, "I was well aware it would *never* be forgotten; but I rejoice that I have done it." Preface to the Poems of George-Monck Berkeley, p. cclı.—This is perfectly consonant with the Doctor's opinion of Episcopacy in his consecration-sermon of Bishop Horne, LXV. 739.

"One grand design of Bp. Berkeley's voyage to America was, no doubt, to introduce Episcopacy, *unadulterated* Episcopacy, that of the incomparable Church of England, into the Western hemisphere; his Lordship frequently declaring, 'if Sir ..... and Lord ..... do continue to succeed in defeating every scheme to introduce it there, that noblest, grandest part of the British empire, of the *whole* world, will be lost; they will shake off the mother-country in a fury. Nothing but introducing bishops amongst them *can* keep them together, can keep them loyal; Church and State, in every country, must fall together.' What the learned father so ardently wished, so earnestly laboured after, the acute son happily accomplished; but it was *after the steed was stolen that the stable-door was shut*; for, America *is* lost. Now, that he is gone to receive the reward of this *good deed*, and can no longer be brow-beat * for it, it *may* be known to those who did *not* oppose it, as it has *long* been to *those that did*, that Dr. Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, by his wife arguments, persuaded the learned, sensible, pious Prelates of Scotland to consecrate Bishop Seabury, to *their* honour, and the *delight* of his own amiable spirit, and, it

* "Dr. Berkeley, in a letter to a friend, says, 'it will *never* be forgiven; I was well aware, when I did it, it *never would*; but I care little for that; I have great delight in having accomplished it."

may

may be hoped, to the everlaſting happineſs of many thouſands of ſouls, for whom the oppoſers ſaw that *one* Proteſtant biſhop had been ſent to America; notwithſtanding all their oppoſition, they *then* ſent a few more. Why ſuch oppoſition has been made to the conferring of that invaluable bleſſing on the Weſtern world, for almoſt three-fourths of a century, the *oppoſers* beſt know, and at a certain day we ſhall *all* know. Perhaps ſome may venture a gueſs before that day." Ibid. ccccxlix—li.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of Bath and Wells and Peterborough, conſecrated two biſhops of New York and Philadelphia, for the United States, at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, after they had been preſented to him by the American plenipotentiary. See vol. LVI. 1087, LVII. 269.

At Liſbon, Mrs. Forbes, the lady of the Portugueſe General of that name.

At Port L'Orient, in France, George Barnewall, fifth Viſcount Kingſland, of Turvey, in the kingdom of Ireland. He ſucceeded his uncle, Henry-Benedict, 1774, and took his ſeat in the Iriſh Houſe of Lords 1787.

At Mons, in the department of Jemappe, Citizen Varon, adminiſtrator of the department, and well known as a man of letters. He has been a very uſeful aſſociate in many valuable works, in literature and the arts, and particularly in the celebrated travels of Vaillant into Africa, the editing of which was entirely by himſelf. He had ſpent many years at Rome in tranſlating the great work of the Abbé Winckelman, the "Monumenti Inediti." At the time of the infamous aſſaſſination of Baſleville, he was obliged to leave that city, with his fellow-countrymen. The enlightened patriotiſm and amiable manners which he evinced in the diſcharge of his laſt public function had conciliated the affections of the conquered Belgians.

At Lauſanne, in Switzerland, S. A. D. Tiſſot, M. D. who, for near half a century, enjoyed a very extenſive reputation as a phyſician and medical writer. He was one of the earlieſt, ableſt, and moſt zealous, vindicators of the practice of inoculation on the continent of Europe. His treatiſe on this ſubject, "L'Inoculation juſtifiée," was publiſhed in 1754; but the works which rendered him the moſt popular were, his "Avis au Peuple," and his treatiſes on the health of literary men, and of people of faſhion.

At Anſpach, by a fall from his horſe, Henry-Lewis-Charles-Albert, reigning Prince of Naſſau Saarbruck. He was born March 9, 1768, and in 1785 married Maria-Frances-Maximilienne de St. Maurice, Princeſs of Montbarrey, but had no children. France inherits part of his dominions.

Don Franciſco Wynthuyſen, who commanded the San Joſef in the late action of the Spaniards with Sir John Jervis. He was by birth a Biſcayan, but of Dutch extraction; was a brave and able ſeaman, and had loſt an arm in the laſt war. He had then the good fortune to be attended by an Engliſh ſurgeon. As ſoon as he was informed that his ſhip was taken, being fully ſenſible of the miſerable incapacity of the Spaniſh ſurgeons, he requeſted to be attended by an Engliſh one, which was readily complied with, and ſent with all expedition. On his arrival, he gave it as his opinion, that the patient was not then in a proper ſtate to undergo ſo dreadful an operation as the taking-off both his legs, which was neceſſary. He ordered him ſome cooling medicines, and to be kept quiet. No ſooner had the ſurgeon quitted the ſhip, than the Spaniſh ſurgeons, in ſpite of poor Wynthuyſen's intreaties, inſiſted on immediate amputation, and he died in the courſe of it, complaining bitterly of their ignorance and obſtinacy, and requeſting he might be buried by the Engliſh, with the honours of war; which was punctually complied with, and the tears of his conqueror paid a heartfelt tribute to his gallant memory.

In Ireland, Mrs. Simons, ſiſter of the late John Grogan, eſq. of Johnſtown, co. Wexford, many years M. P. for that town, and aunt to Ladies Ribton and Colclough.

In Dublin, Thomas Hacket, eſq. counſellor at law.

John Montgomery, eſq. M. P. in Iriſh parliament for the county of Monaghan, and colonel of the Monaghan militia.

At Glaſgow, in Scotland, Duncan Campbell, eſq. collector of exciſe.

Charles Atkinſon, eſq. one of the aldermen of Newcaſtle. Walking with his ſon among the coal-works near Dunfermline, in Scotland, he went to examine the mouth of an old pit, and, whilſt looking down, a piece of timber on which he ſtood gave way, and precipitated him to the bottom, a depth of about 40 fathoms, 10 of which are ſuppoſed to be filled with water. It was ſeveral hours before his remains, which were much mangled, could be recovered; and they were interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas, Newcaſtle, attended by an immenſe concourſe of people from all the neighbouring parts; whoſe unfeigned marks of real grief depicted his worth more forcibly than it is in the power of words to deſcribe. As a magiſtrate, he was reſpected for his ſtern and incorruptible integrity, and punctual attention to the duties of his office; and, as a man, the goodneſs of his heart, and the affability of his manners, gained him the affections of all. His general worth and merits produced him an extraordinary popularity; and his life was juſtly conſide

as a bright example of moral excellence. He ever stood forth as a strenuous champion for the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens.

At Killintown, near Mukifarnam, aged 109, Wm. Giferan, farmer. He was married to his fifth wife, who brought him two fine boys, about 18 months ago.

At Bath, regretted by her friends for her various virtues, and by the numerous poor, who often partook of her well-judged generosity, for her active benevolence, Mrs. Catharine Pennant, sister of the celebrated traveller and zoologist.

At her house near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Elizabeth Countess of Marchmont. She was the daughter of Mr. Crompton, an eminent silk-mercer of London, and second wife of Hume Campbell, Earl of Marchmont, by whom, 1747, she had one son, Lord Polwarth, who married Amabel, eldest of the two daughters of the late Marchioness Grey, and was created Baron Hume in England, but died without issue 1781. She survived her husband, who made so distinguished a figure in the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, little more than three years, he dying Jan. 10, 1794. The retirement in which they had lived for many years will prevent their being missed by the very honourable circle in which they formerly lived; but the loss of both will be most severely felt by those who were relieved by their benevolence, and lamented by a few who shared their society.—The late Lord Marchmont had the MSS. of Pope bequeathed to his care, but they were never published. Now that her Ladyship is dead also, it is to be hoped that the world will yet be favoured with the papers, as Lord M. had too much taste to destroy them, however unwilling he might be to undergo the trouble of revision and publication.

Suddenly, Mr. Henry Gard, of Exeter, watch-maker; who, for more than thirty years, had been eminent in his profession, as ingenious and assiduous.

Suddenly, at Burat-Dill, in Suffex, Mrs. Gibbs, a widow lady of exceffive corpulency, as appeared by the fize of her coffin, which was two feet deep, three feet wide, and fix feet one inch long.

At Brighthelmstone, in her 48th year, Mrs. Allevne, relict of the late John A. esq. barrister at law.

The Hon. Charles Paget, youngest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, born Oct. 7, 1776.

At Bilton, in Holderneſs, aged 96, Hath Gibſon, widow of John G. farmer; who, if her recollection was correct, had never been more than ten miles distant from that village.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Blunt, wife of Mr. P. attorney.

At Markfield, co. Leicester, in his 64th year, Mr. Edward Paramore. He left his property to his wife, during her life, who survived him only 33 hours, aged 75.

At Spalding, Edward Nattrass, esq. of Holbeach, late major of the South Lincoln militia.

Mrs. Quincey, wife of Mr. Q. farmer and grazier, of Stow, near Falkingham.

At her retirement Messmer, near Reading, Mrs. Maria Stratford, youngest daughter of Francis Stratford, esq. of Merivale-hall, co. Warw.

At Bonsall, co. Derby, in his 80th year, Mr. John Twigg.

John Hunsley, esq. of Wellingborough, co. Northampton.

At Southwell, William Doubleday, gent. formerly a respectable draper there.

At Rothwell workhouse, near Leeds, in her 96th year, Mary Grafe, who retained all her faculties till within half an hour of her death, and could read, knit, and sew, without the use of spectacles.

Capt. Terrill Joyce, an eminent preacher in the late Mr. Whitfield's connexion. He was captain or master of a Newcastle emitter in the year 1763, in which capacity he became a preacher, and has continued so ever since. His deportment and manners were engaging. He was a constant and a zealous preacher, and much attended to and followed.

Aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Crofts, rector of Greſſenhall and Whiſſonſett, both co. Norf.

Rev. James Wilcock, M.A. vicar of Fridaythorp and Garton.

At a public-house at Water-Newton, co. Huntingdon, John Kilburn, a person well known to many gentlemen of the turf as a list-seller and attendant in the stables at most of the races in the kingdom. He had undergone various vicissitudes in life; had been a horse-dealer of some eminence, and in that line travelled into France, and other foreign parts. Returning to England poor, he entered into several militias, and was at one time a serjeant in the Huntingdonshire; but his predilection for horses and the turf occasioned him to quit that situation. At a town in Bedfordshire, some years ago, he was, according to the turf-phrase, quite broke down. It was in harvest-time, the week before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to reach there in time, he hit on the following expedient: He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the words "Richmond Gaol," which, with a chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he completely went into a corn-field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost, Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lay till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the gaol, accosted the keeper with "Sir, do you know

know this man?" 'Yes, very well; it's Kilburn; I have known him many years.' "We suppose he has broke out of your goal, as he has a chain and padlock on his leg with your mark; is not he a prisoner?" 'A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life.' "Nay," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, sir, they have been so good as to bring me home out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any farther trouble; I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it. I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about 170 miles.

Near Chester, aged 80, Mr. Orion Adams, printer; the eventful history of whose life would occupy a volume of more than ordinary dimensions. He was a native of Manchester, and son of the late Roger Adams, the original proprietor and publisher of "The Chester Courant;" to which property he would, by right, have succeeded, had not his inflexibility and eccentricities prevented it. For the last 30 years his life has been a lamentable scene of chequered events. In Birmingham (with his partner Boden), and at Manchester, Chester, Plymouth, and Dublin, he may be remembered as a master-printer; and there are very few London or provincial printing-offices in the kingdom where he has not occasionally wrought as a journeyman. For years past he practised a kind of itinerant or pedestrian pilgrimage: and frequently, since he had attained his 70th year, walked from London to Chester and back, with a heart as light as his pocket; for, under all adversities, his temper was cheerful, obliging, and friendly. He was intimately acquainted with many of the first characters of the stage; particularly the late Mr. Barry, Mr. Mossop, Mr. Ryder (with whose father, as a printer, he was in partnership in Dublin), and many others; and, at the memorable Stratford Jubilee, Mr. Adams was distinguished as a brilliant character from Birmingham, in his own carriage, though a few months after, such was the versatility of his fortune, he sunk into the humble character of a distributor of play-bills to an itinerant company. He died in great poverty, and in a very obscure lodging.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, much regretted, Mr. Wm. Adkin, jun.

At Bury, in his 66th year, Mr. Robert Sutton, one of the family justly celebrated for their successful practice of inoculation.

Mr. William Cookworthy, chemist and druggist, of Plymouth.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Pinhouke, chemist and druggist there, late of Burton-upon-Trent.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, George Digby, esq. late of Duddington, near Stamford.

At her apartments in Store-street, Miss Eliz. Ryves, a lady of considerable merit in the literary world. She was very well acquainted with Italian and French literature, and had made no small progress in the Classicks. Her poetical compositions are distinguished by vigour, taste, and even an air of originality, as is evident in an address to the present Earl Fitzwilliam, on the birth of a son. She translated from the French, Rousseau's Treatise on the Social Compact, and many other works of acknowledged merit. When the late Mr. Dodsley relinquished all concern in his celebrated "Annual Register," Miss Ryves was employed to conduct the historical department; a task of much hazard and difficulty, considering that even the great pen of Mr. Burke has been thought to have managed that department for many years. Miss Ryves had turned her attention to the drama, and had written a tragedy and a comedy; the latter of which was submitted to the managers of Drury-lane theatre; and it should be mentioned to their honour, that, having kept it some time in their possession, and excited expectations in the writer which had tended to draw her into pecuniary embarrassment, they presented to her an hundred pounds, though they thought proper to decline the representation of the piece itself. Miss R. was marked by an unaffected gentleness of temper, as well as by good sense and varied information.

Dropped down suddenly in the street leading to his residence in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, and expired in a few minutes, Major Marstead, who has for some time past been indisposed, and has left a wife and several children.

In the Kings Bench prison, Mr. John Freeman Jones, attorney.

May..... At his rectory-house at Welwyn, Herts, aged 82, Rev. Thos. Bathurst, M. A. 1740, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, by which society he was presented to this valuable rectory on the decease of the celebrated Dr. Young, 1765. He was descended from the Bathursts of Horsemonden, Kent, of whom Robert resided there in the reign of Elizabeth, and Paul married the heiress of Hordan, of Finchcocks, in Goudhurst, where the family settled, and which was lately sold by the Rev. Richard Bathurst, of Rochester, brother to the subject of this article by a second wife, whose property it became by the will of his father, who rebuilt the mansion-house in a handsome style, and died there 1772, aged 92, having sold his property at Wilmington, and leaving by his first wife, Elizabeth Springer, who died 1725, Edward, fellow of All Souls; 1729; Thomas, fellow of the same college, 1735; and John. Edward married Dorothy, second dau. of Lancelot Lee, of Colon, Salop, esq. and died 17..., leaving by his wife, who died

died 179.., an only daughter, Dorothy, heireſs and executrix to her uncle. Mr. B. was allied to the noble family of his name, who are deſcended from the younger branch of the Horſemonden family. (Haſted, vol. II. p. 386, III. 35.)

At Sandwich, in Kent, Miſs. Hooper, daughter of Mr. Herbert H. grocer, of that place. About a fortnight before her death, retiring to reſt extremely fatigued, ſhe forgot to extinguiſh the light, which, communicating to the bed, burnt her in ſo dreadful a manner as to render the ſhort period of her exiſtence, after the accident, particularly painful. Her engaging and amiable diſpoſition endeared her to her relations and friends, who deeply regret the unfortunate circumſtance which ended her days.

May 1. At Doncaſter, co. York, aged 88, Mrs. Davenport, relict of the late Warren D. eſq. of Bramall-hall, Cheſhire, who died in 1749; ſo that ſhe has been his widow 48 years.

At her houſe in the Circus, Bath, aged upwards of 90, the Hon. Grace Trevor, a maiden lady, of illuſtrious family. Her remains are to be brought to the family-vault of the Stanhopes at Chevening, in Kent, and interred with thoſe of the late Lady Lucy Stanhope, with whom ſhe lived in habits of friendſhip, and under the ſame roof in Bath, nearly 40 years.

2. At Gillingham, near Chatham, in an advanced age, Mr. John Page.

The youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Louis Mercier, one of the miniſters of the French Lonion church, whoſe wife died on the 23d of March laſt (ſee p. 355).

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. ſugar-cooper, Harp-lane, Tower-ſtreet.

3. Mr. John Newman, ſon of Mr. White N. of Newgate-ſtreet.

At Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, ſuddenly, aged 84, John Hatchett.

At Lutterworth, aged 92, Mary Day, a pauper, the oldeſt inhabitant of the town.

4. At Topſham, co. Devon, after a few hours illneſs, Capt. Richard Pennell, late commander of the Hawke Eaſt-Indiaman. In him, approved nautical abilities, ſuavity of manners, and ſtrict integrity, were united to a truly benevolent heart.

5. Mrs. Merac, wife of Mr. M. merchant, widow of the late John Sweet, eſq. and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Morton Savage.

Suddenly, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of the celebrated artiſt.

6. At Oakhampton, Devon, Mr. Philip Hawkes, ſurgeon.

Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Francis T. of Bread-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 78, Jedediah Strutt, eſq. of Newmills, co. Derby.

7. At Dunbar, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Clunes.

Mr. Goodwin, maſter of the Six Bells public-houſe in Swallow-ſtreet.

Aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Martin, of Derby, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel M. of Loughborough.

Much reſpected, Mrs Davis, relict of the late Mr. Alderman D. of Stamford.

8. At Locko-grange, co. Derby, in his 74th year, Mr. Benjamin Brentnall.

At Hendon, Mrs. J. Campbell, wife of J. C. eſq. of Turners-ſtreet, M. P.

In the 74th year, the Rev. Edmund Marſhall, rector of Rawkham (1758); vicar of Charing (1769); and curate of Egerton (1773): all in Kent. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1753, M. A. 1756; and was chaplain to the Earl of Morton when preſident of the Royal Society. He had long laboured, at times, under the moſt ſevere and excruciating attacks of that inveterate diſorder the gout, by which he was totally deprived of the uſe of his limbs; ſo that, for many years, he exhibited a living proof of the fallacy of the evidence he publiſhed, in 1770, relative to M. le Fevre's ſuppoſed ſpecifick for that diſeaſe. During his ſufferings he gave the moſt ample proofs of a mind impreſſed with the doctrine and the truths of the Chriſtian religion, by bearing his afflictions with firmneſs, and ſubmitting with reſignation to the diſpenſations of an all righteous and all-wiſe God. His political opinions, we doubt not, have been ſuch as will endear his memory to every man who is a ſincere lover of his country, and a friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind in general. A ſhort time before his death he publiſhed an intereſting novel, in two volumes, 8vo, intituled, "Edmund and Eleonora; or, Memoirs of the Houſes of Summerfield and Gretton;" written, as the benevolent author obſerved, in the introduction to the work, "to beguile the horrors of pain and confinement." For many years he was an occaſional writer in "The Kentiſh Gazette" (chiefly on political ſubject), under the ſignature of "Cantianus," and was occaſionally a contributor to our Miſcellany. One letter of his (which we received in July laſt) ſhall appear in our next.

Suddenly, at Thorpe, Surrey, Mrs. Bennett.

At Caſtle-Kelly, in Fifeſhire, Scotland, Archibald Erſkine, ſeventh Earl of Kelly, who ſucceeded his brother Alexander (who died at Bruſſels) Oct. 15, 1781. His Lordſhip was major of the 11th regiment of foot, and one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland in the laſt parliament. He is ſucceeded in his titles by his couſin, Sir Charles Erſkine, of Cambo, bart. a captain in the Fifeſhire fencible cavalry.

At Gayfield, in Scotland, Miſs Auguſta Erſkine, youngeſt daughter of J. E. eſq. of Mar.

In Roſe-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mr. James Lowndes, accomptant of excile.

At

9. At Woking, Surrey, Mr. Hen. Fenn, late of Hoe-bridge.

10. Mrs. Suſannah Willett, wife of John W. eſq. of Walcot-place.

At Rocheſter, after a long illneſs, Mr. Richard Howe, formerly organiſt of the cathedral in that city.

At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bowdler, widow of Thomas B. eſq. and daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart.

11. At Cargen, near Dumfries, Mrs. Stothart, of Cargen.

13. At his houſe at Kentiſh town, Mr. John Finch.

At Weſt Clandon, in Surrey, Richard Street, gent.

14. At his houſe at Over Seile, co. Leiceſter, Wm. Pycroft, gent.

In his 70th year, at Prieſtlands, his reſidence, near Lymington, Hants, whither he had returned from Bath the preceding day, Charles Etty, eſq. In bearing teſtimony to ſo venerable a character, prejudice, partiality, or oſtentation, can have no place. The only rules of his life, from the earlieſt period, were the pure precepts of Chriſtianity, and by them he was ever regulated.

At Clonmell, in Ireland, Phineas Riall, eſq. banker.

15. At Tilton, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Hall.

In London, the Rev. William Cooper, late fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and rector of Hardingham, co. Norfolk.

16. At his lodgings in the Adelphi, in his 37th year, after a very ſhort and ſevere illneſs, much regretted by a very numerous acquaintance, Capt. Henry Kendall, late of the Earl of Oxford Eaſt-Indiaman.

At Chatham, Kent, Mr. Anthony Manley, builder's firſt aſſiſtant in that dockyard.

In his 55th year, at his ſeat at Hurſtbourne-park, Hants, John Wallop, Earl of Portſmouth, Viſcount Lymington, Baron Wallop, of Over Wallop, in that county. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his grandfather, as Earl of Portſmouth, Nov. 23, 1762; married Urania Fellowes, youngeſt daughter of the late Coulſon F. eſq. late M. P. for the county of Huntingdon, in Auguſt, 1763, who ſtill ſurvives, and by whom he had iſſue four ſons and four daughters, of whom are now living, John Charles, Viſcount Lymington, now Earl of Portſmouth; the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford, co. Devon, who changed his name in conſequence of a large property left him by his maternal uncle; the Hon. Coulſon Wallop, M. P. for Andover; and three daughters.

18. At Rocheſter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Manclark, relict of Alderman M. ſen.

19. In his 89th year, Alexander Dallas, eſq. of North Newton.

Aged 75, Mr. John Dalton, mathematical-inſtrument-maker, Upper Union-court, Holborn.

20. At Briſtol, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Iſaac Bence.

21. At St. James's Barton, in his 71ſt year, the venerable and reverend Thomas Wright; who, during a period of near fifty years, was the faithful miniſter and paſtor of Proteſtant diſſenters in Lewin's mead, Briſtol.

Aged 66, Mr. Moſes Moore, of Derby.

At the Chace-ſide, Enfield, Robert Gowar, eſq. many years confidential ſervant, and one of the grooms of the chamber to Lord Thurlow.

At her houſe at Burrack-hill, near Stockport, in her 77th year, Mrs. Robinſon, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Robert R. formerly miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Doblune, near Mancheſter.

22. At his houſe in Manſfield-ſtreet, of apoplexy, Gen. Rob. Clarke, huſband of the dowager Lady Warwick.

Suddenly, at Springfield, co. Warwick, Richard Moland, eſq. an active magiſtrate for that county, and chairman of the quarter ſeſſions. He was a native of Ireland, where he had conſiderable property, part of the new cuſtom-houſe at Dublin being built on his land; and ſettled at Springfield on his marriage with Mary eldeſt daughter of Walter Gough, eſq. of Oldfallings, ſon of Sir Harry G. knt. of Perry-hall, and relict of Thomas Fither, eſq of Springfield, who died 1777, and by whom he has left four daughters. Some unexpected delay in his remittances from Ireland, occaſioned by the failure of the receiver of his rents, urged him to the raſh act which deprived the county of Warwick of a man of reſpectability and talents, whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt in his neighbourhood.

23. At the Marquis of Saliſbury's houſe, in Arlington-ſtreet, in her 14th year, Lady Mary Cecil, youngeſt daughter of the Marquis and Marchioneſs.

Mr William Chriſtopher Steele, a reſpectable attorney at Bury.

Aged 80. Mrs. Scotman, relict of Mr. S. of Newmarket, and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. of Riſby.

Aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Grant, rector of Garforth, near Leeds.

In her 72d year, Mrs. Joblin, of Cripplegate, London.

24. Mr. B. Fyth, draper, of Watford.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 24. to May 23, 1797.

Chriſtened.		Buried.						
Males 3220	6300	Males 3121	6310	Between	2 and 5	433	50 and 60	784
Females 3080		Females 3189			5 and 10	208	60 and 70	589
					10 and 20	285	70 and 80	480
					20 and 30	501	80 and 90	165
					30 and 40	616	90 and 100	29
					40 and 50	640	102, 103, 117	3

Whereof have died under two years old 1617

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1797.

Days	Bank Stock.	4 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consol	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchequ. Bills.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	New L. 18 M.	Loyal Deben.	Irish Lot. Tickets.	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes
27	121½	48½	48¼		74	13¾	6⅛	149¾								2¼ pr.	12¼ dif.	6 5 0	97	90½
28	122	48½	48½		74½	13⅞	6⅜	150		52¼	48⅛					2½	12½	6 5 0	97	90½
29	121⅜	48¼	48⅜	62	74⅛	13⅞	6⅜	150½								2¼	12½	6 5 0	97	90⅝
30	Sunday																			
1	121½	48⅛	48⅛	61¾	74			151								2	12⅜	6 5 0	97	90⅝
2	121	48	48⅛ a ½	61¾	74¼	13¾	6	151								2¼	12½	6 5 0	97	90⅝
3	120¾	48	48¼	61¾	74½	13⅞	6	150½	30 dif.					44⅞		2¼	12	6 5 0	97⅛	90⅝
4	119½	47⅝	48⅛	60¾	74	13⅝	6		27					43⅜		1¾	11¾	6 4 0	97½	90½
5	118¾	47½	48	60¾	73¾	13⅝	6	149	30							1¾	12	6 4 0	97	90⅝
6	119½	49	49¼	61½	74¼	13⅝	6⅛									2¼	11¾	6 4 0	97⅛	90⅝
7	Sunday																			
8	120	48¼	48½	61⅜	75	13¾	6⅛	149¾								1¾	11⅝	6 5 0	97⅛	90⅝
9	118¾	47⅞	48⅛	61½	74¾	13¾	6⅛	149								1⅝	11⅝	6 5 0	97½	90½
10	119½	48¼	48½	61½	75½	13½	6⅛	149¾								2	11⅞	6 5 0	97½	91
11	119¼	48	48⅛	61⅛	75⅜	13½		151	40	53¼		48⅛				2⅛	11½	6 4 0	97½	91
12	119	47⅞	48⅛	61	75⅛	13½		150½	35	54						2⅛	11⅝	6 4 0	97½	91
13	—	47⅞	48¼	60¾	75½	13¾	6⅛		35				2 dif.			2¼	11⅝	6 5 0	97½	91
14	Sunday																			
15	119	48	48¼	61	76	13¾	6⅛		33				3			2⅛	11¾	6 5 0	97⅝	91
16	119	47⅞	48⅛	60¾	76	13¾	6⅛		34				2			2⅛	11¾	6 4 0	97½	91
17	—	47⅞	48⅛	60¾	75⅞	13¾			30							2⅛	11⅞	6 5 0	97⅝	91
18	118¾	47⅝	48⅛	60¾	76	13⅝	6⅛	150¾	28							2⅛	11½	6 5 0	97½	91
19	118¾	47⅝	48⅛	60¾	75¾	13¾	6⅛	150	26							2¼	11⅝	6 5 0	97⅝	91
20	119⅛	47⅞	48⅛	60⅞	75⅞	13¾	6⅜		30					45⅛	9⅛	2⅛	11¾	6 5 0	98	91
21	Sunday																			
22	—	47⅞	48⅛	61	76	13¾	6⅜	150⅜	31					45⅛	9⅛	2⅛	11¾	6 5 0	98	91
23	120	48	49	60⅞	76	13¾	6⅛	150	30					45⅛	9⅛	3	12⅛	6 5 0	98	91
24	120⅛	47⅞	48⅛	61	75⅞	13¾	6⅛		28					45⅛	9⅛	2⅛	12⅛	6 5 0	98	91
25	120¼	48	48⅛	60¾	75⅞	13¾	6⅛	150	27					45⅛	9⅛	2⅛	12⅛	6 6 0	98	91
26	121	48	48¼	61	76	13¾	6⅜	150½	28					45⅛	9⅛	2⅛	12⅛	6 6 0	98	91

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

The *Gentleman's* *Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun - Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
Morning Poft.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briftol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Cheſter, Coventry

Cumberland
Doncaſter 2
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
IRELAND
LEICESTER
Lewes Leeds
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone,
Manchester 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Saliſbury
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For JUNE, 1797.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1797.

Meteorological Table for June, 1797.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1797.
May	°	°	°		
27	51	70	55	30,06	fair
28	52	72	57	29,90	fair
29	51	68	51	,61	rain
30	49	58	48	,87	cloudy
31	46	62	55	30,01	rain
June 1	53	62	56	29,65	ſhowery
2	56	66	53	,73	rain
3	52	60	45	,31	ſhowery
4	40	61	49	,82	cloudy
5	46	65	47	30,06	rain
6	41	65	52	,22	fair
7	45	60	49	29,91	cloudy
8	46	61	48	,68	cloudy
9	47	56	50	,76	ſhowery
10	48	62	56	30,04	fair
11	43	66	56	29,89	ſhowery

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 179
June	°	°	°		
12	54	64	53	29,69	rain
13	50	62	53	,63	cloudy
14	50	68	55	,69	rain
15	52	64	54	,74	rain
16	51	66	56	30,02	fair
17	54	67	56	,11	fair
18	50	71	54	,07	fair
19	50	70	57	29,83	ſhowery
20	52	69	55	,69	cloudy
21	54	67	56	,61	ſhowery
22	55	65	57	,49	ſhowery
23	53	62	56	,29	rain
24	53	66	56	,77	rain
25	54	67	53	,99	fair
26	51	66	54	30,02	ſhowery

Day	Wind.	Barom	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1797.
1	NW moderate	29,46	48	47	24 .5	black clouds, with ſun
2	S briſk	44	50	49	.5	heavy ſhowers
3	SW briſk	38	48	47	.5	black with white fleecy clouds, ſhowe
4	SW moderate	28	49	48	.4	violent rain
5	NW calm	25	42	43	.5	white and black clouds, ſun
6	N gentle	60	51	49	.5	ſlight ſhowers
7	N gentle	92	46	45	.6	ſhowers
8	SE gentle	98	41	42	.7	white fleecy clouds, ſun
9	NE gentle	94	43	42	3.0	cl udy
10	NE briſk	78	39	40	2.8	heavy rain
11	NW briſk	64	36	30	.5	heavy rain
12	SE gentle	46	41	43	.4	ſhowers
13	SW gentle	67	47	46	.4	cloudy
14	SW gentle	30, 3	51	48	.4	very pleaſant
15	SE gentle	0	53	51	.5	clear and pleaſant
16	SE gentle	29,87	56	55	.6	thunder-ſhowers
17	SE gentle	63	55	53	.3	rain
18	S gentle	73	55	54	.3	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
19	S gentle	80	59	57	.0	clouds
20						
21	SW gentle	73	58	57	.5	black clouds
22	SW moderate	97	52	51	.6	black clouds at intervals
23	SE briſk	30,20	55	53	.7	clear
24	SE briſk	12	58	55	.9	clear
25	S moderate	29,87	63	60	.8	ſome black clouds
26	SW moderate	80	62	59	.7	a ſmart ſhower
27	SW briſk	88	59	56	.7	black clouds
28	S briſk	75	57	57	.5	ſlight ſhowers
29	SE briſk	43	52	53	.7	heavy rain
30	N moderate	8	49	50	.5	cloudy
31	S moderate	82	49	49	.5	rain

3. Larch in full bloom.—4. The fall of rain ſo great, and the wind ſo tempeſtuo that the young leaves, and bloom of trees, lie ſcattered on the ground.—6. Lyburnu blooms.—A violent hail-ſtorm for a conſiderable length of time, betwixt 12 and 1 midnight.—8. Beech foliates. Swallows become general. Frogs croak in the evenir —9. The Air very chilly to the ſenſes, ſo much that ſwallows have again diſappeared. 13. Frogs croak loud in the evening.—14. Lady-bug appears. Land-rail heard.—1 Swallows have been little ſeen again till this day. Houſe-martin builds. Lightni and thunder, with hail and heavy rain at 4 P. M.—16. Flax foliates.—19. A long a tremendous lightning from different quarters in the evening.—21. Graſs ſprings amazin ly.

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For JUNE, 1797.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

A TRIP TO PARIS. (Continued from p. 365.)

DESSIN'S hotel is thought to be the moſt extenſive in Europe. It is indeed itſelf a town: it contains ſquares, alleys, gardens in profuſion, and innumerable offices. It is furniſhed with ſhops of almoſt every denomination; and the wants of a traveller muſt be very numerous if they cannot all be ſupplied in it. Workmen and artificers of all kinds are maintained in it. Deſſin, indeed, monopolizes almoſt every thing in Calais. He buys up all the wood that is burnt in the town; and he has the choice of all the proviſions which the neighbourhood can ſupply. With theſe advantages it might be expected that his wealth was prodigious. But, to ſucceed in a great multiplicity of purſuits demands greater powers than are allowed to one man. The mind that graſps too many objects cannot pay a due attention to them all. Beſides, monopoly is generally, and the intereſt of ſociety demands that it ſhould be, its own puniſhment. Hence Deſſin, inſtead of amaſſing riches by his comprehenſive ſyſtem, has only drawn upon himſelf the execration of the trading part of his fellow-citizens: and, as a mutual dependence takes place between the various orders of ſociety, ſuch a combination as muſt be formed againſt him cannot fail of being in the higheſt degree prejudicial to his intereſt. Whatever effect theſe cauſes may produce, certain it is that he, not long ago, became a bankrupt. But his ſituation did not eſcape the notice of Government. Such was the ſplendour of his eſtabliſhment, and ſuch were the conveniences which it offered to foreigners, that a conſiderable ſum of money was lent him free of intereſt. It is ſaid alſo, that a late celebrated Engliſh peereſs* left 2000l. in his hands. However this may have been, he was re inſtated in his hotel; and he is now as ſhowy and aſpiring as before.

Among the objects of luxury in this wonderful building is a neat and convenient theatre. It was now dark, and the wine began to loſe its reliſh; we, therefore, determined to go to the play. In this we ſubmitted to the general cuſtom of the country, in which a playhouſe is always crowded on a Sunday evening.

"On apprend à heurler, dit l'autre, avec les loups."

Caſuiſts may debate on the propriety of this conduct. We went to the theatre with intentions as pure as if we had been walking on the ramparts of the town. Dillon's regiment, then quartered in Calais, greatly contributed to fill the houſe, and their red uniforms to adorn it. With one of the officers, who was a polite and well-informed man, and who had ſerved in the Weſt Indies during the late war, I entered into an agreeable and profitable converſation, and attended but little to the play, which was but indifferently performed†.

Monday, Oct. 20. Our firſt care in the morning was to hire a chaiſe for our journey, as horſes only are to be found at every ſtage, or *poſte royale*. As we could not ſee that point with

* The Dutcheſs of Kingſton.

† Theſe officers could not altogether conceal their exultation on the independence of America, which their ſervices had contributed to eſtabliſh. In the year 1794 I met an old officer of the ſame regiment, who was *then* decidedly of opinion, that the American expedition had been one of the chief cauſes of the Revolution, and of his conſequent emigration and miſeries.

"O miſeras hominum mentes! o pectora cœca!
Qualibus in tenebris vitæ, quantiſque periclis
Degitur hoc ævi!

the

ly.—13. Replanting potatoes, deſtroyed by the great and inceſſant rains; the roots rotten in many places.—24. Viburnum in full bloom.—25. Hawthorn flowers. Bees ſwarm.—27. Mountain-aſh flowers.—28. Acacia and Platinus foliate.—Great ſhew of apple-bloom.

Fall of rain, 4.70 inches. Evaporation, 4 inches 6—10ths. J. Hunter.

the waiter and hoſtler, Deſſin himſelf was obliged to make his appearance. He is a man of middle ſtature, ſeemingly turned of 60, and blind of one eye. We had fixed on a neat light Engliſh chaiſe; but we found it belonged to an Engliſh gentleman, who had deſired Deſſin to ſend it to Paris by the firſt opportunity. We wanted one for the whole journey, and therefore could not make ſo unfair a uſe of another's property. But Deſſin would not omit that opportunity of extolling his own diſintereſtedneſs and propriety of conduct. "Gentlemen," ſaid he, "I wiſh it were in my power to offer you this chaiſe for your whole expedition. Whatever others may do, it is not my cuſtom to invade the property of others. Trace every action of my life to its remoteſt ſpring, examine with the moſt ſcrupulous nicety every part of my conduct, and you will find nothing that militates againſt the ſtricteſt laws of honour and probity." He then recommended one of his own, which was convenient and ſtrong; for the uſe of which we paid him ſix louis. After having diſcharged his bill, which was higher than in any Engliſh ſeaport town, and fee'd a numerous tribe of waiters, hoſtlers, porters, &c. &c. we ſtepped into the chaiſe at 9 A. M.; and, having paid an outward fee to a cuſtom-houſe officer at the gate of Calais, proceeded on our journey.

By the regulations in the poſt-book, which every traveller muſt procure, we were to have three horſes, and to pay for four. As ours was a four-wheeled chaiſe, a very rigorous poſtmaſter might have obliged us to pay for five horſes, and take four if we pleaſed. None, however, was ſo unreaſonable except one at Buiſſon, the firſt ſtage from Calais. The horſes on the road are, in general, rough and miſerable. The rider's horſe, on the left, is about 13 hands high; the off horſe, 12; the middle horſe, 14. The laſt is a thick unwieldy animal, whoſe principal object ſeems to be to clog, and to keep his companions in a ſlow ſteady pace. Nearer Paris, and in the neighbourhood of Lille, we found the horſes ſomewhat better. Yet, diſagreeable and uncouth as their figure is, a poſtilion can ſometimes make them draw at the rate of eight miles an hour. The poſtilions are dreſſed in a blue uniform, turned up with red. Their boots are extremely maſſy and large; they are bound with iron hoops, and, like our gambadoes, are ſo ſtrong, that the horſe may fall, or the wheels paſs over the driver's leg, without hurting him. They are ſo heavy, that, if he has but a few yards to walk, he takes his legs out, for he never quits his ſhoes when he gets into the boots. Excepting this part of their equipment, the poſtilions are by no means the uncouth unwieldy animals, with long tails and ruffles, which Engliſh travellers repreſent them to be. They can manage their horſes and their whips with art and dexterity. With the latter they make ſignals to publicans, to carters, and to each other, which experience only can underſtand. On a certain ſmack of the whip, the nimble bar-maid comes forth out of the *cabaret*. In one hand ſhe holds a glaſs of brandy to ſalute the lips of her equeſtrian favourite; with the other ſhe preſents him with a pipe, which receives additional flavour from her own ambroſial breath that lighted it. Thus refreſhed and invigorated, he bids defiance to the cold or the heat. The horſes partake the influence, and ſpontaneouſly mend their pace. If the poſtillions are not ſwayed by weighty arguments, their general rate of traveling is one poſt, or ſix ſhort miles, in an hour. Our firſt conductor, conſcious that "they ſtumble that run faſt," preſerved a ſlow even pace, regardleſs of our frequent admonitions. His horſes ſeemed to have a tacit agreement with him, that there were certain blows to which they were not expected to pay any attention, but to conſider as intended merely to ſave appearances with the travellers; for, he whipped to no purpoſe. A poſt and a half, the ſtage from Calais to Buiſſon, took up more than an hour and a half. Our time was precious, and it was determined to proceed with greater ſpeed. Each ſucceeding driver was given to underſtand that, if he performed a poſt in three-quarters of an hour, he ſhould receive 30 ſous; if in 50 minutes, 25; if in an hour, 20; if he was ſlower, 15, or even 10, to which only he was legally entitled. This plan ſucceeded ſo well that we ſeldom paid leſs than 25, often 30 ſous. If the fee was curtailed at one ſtage, the next always made us ample amends. The price of each horſe is 25 ſous a poſt. Our traveling-expences were, therefore, at leaſt equal to thoſe on an Engliſh road.

But

But a ſingle perſon, or even two perſons, in a chaiſe make a conſiderable ſaving, as the number of horſes either uſed, or paid for, is regulated by that of the travellers.

None of the roads are leſs than 40 feet in breadth. As the ſoil is in general ſandy and deep, they are extremely heavy. To remedy this inconvenience, the middle is always paved, and ſufficient room is left between the pavement and the ditch on each ſide for the carriage to be driven occaſionally on the ſoft ground. The road from Calais to Boulogne is a gravelly ſoil, and the country on each ſide is a dead common, dreary and unproductive, except in a few villages thinly ſcattered.

At Marquiſe we found a ſawing-machine erected in the middle of the road; a nuiſance very remarkable in a country where ſo much attention is ſhewn by Government to the convenience of travellers*.

The croſſes, which the devotion of former times had erected on the ſide of the roads, begin to be neglected; a proof that the ſpirit of the Catholic religion begins to evaporate. Thoſe mementos, which appear to rigid Calviniſts as the effect of the groſſeſt ſuperſtition, are not without their uſe in a country of which the vulgar are ſyſtematically kept in ignorance. Without ſenſible objects to recall the idea of a Saviour and Redeemer to their minds, every trace of religion would ſoon be obliterated, particularly as the ſervice of the Catholic church does not conſiſt of ſermons in the proportion of our Eſtabliſhment. Theſe croſſes are ſometimes erected on the ſpot on which an accident has taken place; a cuſtom not unlike that of the Romans, who placed an altar *(triſte bidental)* on the ſpot where the lightning had fallen.

At Hurt-mille, a village between Marquiſe and Boulogne, we alighted from our carriage to pay "the paſſing tribute of a ſigh" at the monument erected to the memory of the unfortunate Pilatre du Rozier and his companion, who fell from their aërial height when their balloon took fire. The name of the former is immortalized; but the latter is doomed to undergo the neglect that attends the memory of Captain Clerke, whoſe death, occaſioned by his ſpirited exertions among the frozen promontories of the North, is unnoticed, and obſcured by the fame of the more fortunate Cook.

Boulogne, antiently *Portus Mariorum*, is divided into the upper and the lower town: the latter is chiefly occupied by merchants. In this are two handſome buildings, the *Palais*, or court-houſe, and the cathedral church of the Virgin Mary. In the letters-patent of Louis XI. the king binds himſelf and his ſucceſſors to hold Boulogne immediately from the Virgin, and to offer each, on his acceſſion to the throne, a heart of gold to the holy patroneſs. Boulogne is the refuge of our countrymen, whom reaſons of prudence oblige to ſubmit to a temporary baniſhment; and, on that account, has been called the King's Bench of the Engliſh*.

The road on the left, from Boulogne to Sainer, exhibits a ſcene highly picturesque. The river runs meandring in a valley through meadows of the moſt luxuriant verdure covered with cattle. The hills beyond the valley form a beautiful amphitheatre, gradually aſcending, in a high ſtate of cultivation. The foliage of a wood, variegated by the fall of the year into a charming aſſemblage of colours, tufted the hill, which was crowned on the ſummit by a chapel. Clouds paſſing over with a ſlow ſolemnity, and chequering the landſcape with light and ſhade, threw over the whole a ſublime animation.

At 6 o'clock we arrived at Montreuil, where we intended to dine. It is called *Montreuil ſur Mer*, although it is three miles from the ſea. This

* Since the Revolution, and the abolition of the *corvées*, the roads have been ſo generally neglected as to be in many places almoſt impaſſable. This is not the only ſad conſequence of the horrors of war and revolution. In proportion as depopulation and neglect have thinned the country, wolves and other wild beaſts have renewed the depredations frequent in uncultivated countries; and the race of the celebrated beaſt of Gevaudan have lately produced an extenſive deſtruction

* Thoſe who, at the breaking-out of the preſent unfortunate war, thought it more prudent to truſt themſelves to the honour of the French rulers than to the mercy of their Engliſh creditors, were doomed to a long and diſaſtrous impriſonment under the dominion of Robeſpierre. Had that ſcourge of human nature lived a few days longer, all the Engliſh confined in France were to be ſummarily put to death.

town

town contains about 5000 inhabitants. The gates were ſhut; but theſe, like thoſe of all but frontier and garriſon towns, are always opened to the traveller, who is expected to give a ſmall fee at each; and there are at leaſt two at each end of a town. This expence, occaſioned by a regulation that ſeems perfectly uſeleſs, is much leſs diſagreeable than another which may be mentioned in this place. At the entrance of every town the traveller is ſtopped by a cuſtom-houſe officer, who demands the exerciſe of his right to ſearch all the baggage. The traveller, if he is ignorant of the meaning of this ceremony, is vexed and fretted at the idea of an examination that will unpack and unſettle his baggage, and detain him a conſiderable time; and mutters a curſe on the Conſtitution that authorizes ſuch arbitrary proceedings. He ſubmits with reluctance, and, with a ſurly look, offers his keys to the commiſſioned intruder, and bids him do his worſt. The man of power lowers his tone, and with an obſequious look obſerves, "that probably the gentleman is in a hurry; that the delay would be inconvenient; that, if he will give his word that his trunks contain nothing ſubject to the king's duty, he may purſue his journey." The ſpeech concludes with a requeſt of ſomething to drink a good journey to the worthy gentleman, who gladly gives a fee, pockets his keys, and orders the poſtillion to drive on. Before he has proceeded 20 yards he is ſtopped again. "Sir! you muſt be ſearched." "Searched! I have juſt parted with an officer who has done it." "Sir, he be belongs to a different department; he is for the *province*, I am for the *town*." The uſual conference takes place, the uſual fee is given, and the traveller, fleeced and aſtoniſhed, enters the gates*.

About 9 we left Montreuil, and purſued our journey by the light of the moon in a calm beautiful night. We paſſed through Abbeville, the ſecond town in Picardy, ſituated on the river Somme, which riſes there to the height of 7 or 8 feet, and brings up the ſhipping. This is a large corn-market; and the manufactures of cloth and linen are inferior to few in the kingdom. On account of its advantageous ſituation, Hugh Capet fortified the town in the 10th century.

(To be continued.)

* Since the Revolution, the ceremony of producing paſſports to people who ſometimes could not read; of being obliged to go to the municipality; of ſuffering frequently detention, and ſometimes impriſonment; has made, what appeared before a vexatious impoſition, trifling and inſignificant.

"The wicked, when compar'd with the more wicked,
Seem beautiful."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

MRS. BERKELEY, in her *Preface* to her Son's Poems, p. ccccxlviii. ſays, "ſhe has frequently heard Mr. Cherry relate the following, ſhe thinks, curious anecdote of her excellent intimate friend Robert Nelſon, Eſq. When dying, he lay ſeveral hours ſpeechleſs, perfectly compoſed, taking no nouriſhment, ſhewing no ſigns of life, but it was perceptible that he continued to breathe. About four in the afternoon the day preceding his death, he ſuddenly put back the curtain, raiſed his head, and uttered the following ſentence: "There is a very great fire in London this night;" then cloſed his eyes, and lay ſome few hours as before. The poet ſays,

——ſtanding on the *threſhold* of the old,
&c. &c."

Mr. Nelſon died at *Kenſington* Jan. 16, 1714-15; and, unfortunately, the *Hiſtorical Regiſter* begins not before Jan. 1, 1716; ſo that, though this work was publiſhed at the expence of the *Sun Fire-Office*, we have no means of knowing whether Mr. N. really ſaw or only dreamt of a great fire*. Your correſpondents, better read in the events of thoſe times, will oblige D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

I AM exceedingly ſorry that the garrulity of the lady, whoſe preface is reviewed p. 403, paid ſo little reſpect

* The fire was in Thames-ſtreet, near the Cuſtom-houſe, which narrowly eſcaped. It began in the night of the 13th, and continued burning till noon the next day. One contemporary news-paper ſays, Mr. Nelſon died on the 15th; another, on the 16th.—A particular account of this fire is given in "The Political State," vol. IX. p. 77; by which it appears, that above 50 lives were loſt; and Bakers hall, the Trinity houſe, and more than 120 dwellings, were either burnt or blown up, to the damage of more than 500,000l. See alſo Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. pp. 910, 911, where a View of the Ruins is given. EDIT.

to

to the excellent precept, *war not with the dead*, as to defame the juſtly-to-be-revered memory of the late Rev. *John Weſley*, by calling him an *arch hypocrite*. He was a man, who, I believe, in as great a degree as any mortal, might be ſaid to be *without guile, neither was deceit in his lips*. Though unknown to him, yet, as an admirer of his good works, and indefatigable labours for the public weal, I could not ſuffer this detraction to ſtain the fair page of Mr. Urban, without ſolemnly declaring, after many years cloſe inveſtigation of his ways and his works, that your character of him in your vol. LXI. p. 282, is a true out-line of the life of that great and good man; conſequently, that foul accuſation is as far diſtant from the truth as Mrs. B. is from being a faithful biographiſt of her ſon.

To expoſe the imbecillity of the above attack, I forward to you an original letter from Dr. Johnſon to Mr. Weſley; whoſe teſtimony to the abilities and rectitude of that ſtill-detracted character will as much eclipſe the malignant aſperſion of Mrs. B. as his ponderous folios exceed her quarto volume. T. MOT, F. S. M.

"SIR, *Feb.* 6, 1776.

"When I received your Commentary on the Bible, I durſt not at firſt flatter myſelf that I was to keep it, having ſo little claim to ſo valuable a preſent; and, when Mrs. Hall informed me of your kindneſs, was hindered from time to time from returning you thoſe thanks which I now intreat you to accept.

"I have thanks likewiſe to return for the addition of your important ſuffrage to my argument on the American queſtion. To have gained ſuch a mind as yours, may juſtly confirm me in my own opinion. What effect my paper has had upon the publick, I know not; but I have no reaſon to be diſcouraged. The Lecturer was ſurely in the right, who, though he ſaw his audience ſlinking away, refuſed to quit the chair while Plato ſtaid. I am, reverend Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

SAM. JOHNSON."

MR. URBAN, *London, June* 15.

I TAKE up my pen to requeſt you to correct two errors in your laſt. The firſt, of the *pen*, in p. 403: "Mrs. B. *was*" (read *is*, ſhe being ſtill an inhabitant of this ſublunary world) "an admirer of Hutchinſon, Hervey, and Young." For *Hutchinſon* read *Romaine*, as Mrs. B. always thinking and judging for herſelf, although, from her early youth, bleſſed with the ſociety of learned and great men, *never was* an *admirer* of Hutchinſon, or his philoſophy, although ſhe loved *ſome* of his admirers. Mrs. B. has been, for near 30 years, ſo great an admirer of the excellent, pious, judicious, Mr. Romaine, as to occaſion ſome of her intimate friends ſtyling her "*quite a Romaineſt, not a Romaniſt.*" Mrs. B. has frequently been heard to ſay, that, in ſome very ſevere trials (gracious chaſtiſements of our Heavenly Father!) ſhe conceived that ſhe muſt have *ſunk* under the *weight* of them, but for the conſtant conſolation received by reading, by *ſtudying*, Mr. Romaine's two ſmall volumes intituled "The Walk of Faith."

The ſecond is an error of the *preſs*, p. 442, in the account of the death of the firſt American Proteſtant biſhop, Dr. Seabury. In a quotation from a letter written by Dr. Berkeley to an intimate friend, ſome time after he had procured the conſecration of Bp. Seabury, he (*i. e.* Dr. B.) writes, "I was *well aware* that *it* would *never* be *forgiven* me; but I rejoice that I have accompliſhed it." *Forgotten* is printed inſtead of *forgiven*, as it ſtands in the Preface to Mr. Monck Berkeley's Poems.

I wonder that, in the Preface to thoſe Poems, mention is not made of Biſhop Atterbury's atteſtation of the wonderful powers of mind with which Mr. B's grandfather, Biſhop Berkeley, was endued. It appeared about 20, or perhaps 25, years ago, in a work intituled "Mr. Hughes's (Siege-of-Damaſcus Hughes) Correſpondence," in a note on a letter of Pope to, I think, Bp. Berkeley, or Bp. Atterbury. On Pope's aſking the latter how he liked his friend Mr. B, he exclaimed "So much learning, ſo much knowledge, ſo much humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but Angels, until I ſaw Berkeley."

I have frequently heard the late Richard Dalton, Eſq. of Lincolnſhire, the very learned, very accompliſhed, old friend of Biſhop Berkeley, ſay, that when the Biſhop was a young man, ſoon after his firſt arrival in England, frequently viſiting at Lord Pembroke's, after ſeveral weeks *ſéjour* there, he was always obliged to uſe ſome *innocent* ſtratagem to leave Wilton; ſo exceedingly did Lord P. and the ladies of the family delight in his learned, refined, improving, entertaining, converſation.

Yours, &c. P. R.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Wye, June* 3.

IN anſwer to the requeſt in p. 370, I give the following information:

In February laſt I made a gravel-walk before my houſe, and laid the gravel on the plain earth, which, as it was very dry, warm, and much uſed as a path, I flattered myſelf would not have been deformed by worm-caſts; but I was deceived; in leſs than a week they appeared, and, after a ſhower, in very great numbers.

In order to effect a *radical* cure, I had the gravel turned up again till I came to the earth, and laid in heaps. In this ſtate I let it remain for about a month, and then laid a foundation of lime well watered, which I cauſed to be covered with the heaps of gravel; taking the ſame method of ſpreading lime on the ſpots whence the gravel was removed, till the whole walk was effectually underlaid with lime, and overlaid with gravel.

This effected a *radical* cure, as I have never ſeen a worm-caſt on the walk from that time to this.

If M. N. will take the ſame method, I have no doubt but he will find it effectually anſwer his purpoſe. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

YOUR correſpondent M. N. (p. 370) may effectually clear his gravel-walks of earth-worms by watering them with a ſtrong infuſion of the green huſks of walnuts. This will bring out all the worms upon the ſurface. An infuſion of wormwood, or the refuſe of tobacco, will, I make no doubt, anſwer the ſame purpoſe. I have repeatedly tried the efficacy of the firſt; but of the two latter I have not indeed made experiment. [See p. 457]

I ſhall take the liberty, on this occaſion, to ſuggeſt ſome other uſeful hints. Mr. Evelyn, in his treatiſe on Foreſt-trees, obſerves, with wonder, that ſtems of trees, ſmeared with tar, are preſerved from being hurt by the teeth of goats, and other injuries; while every thing elſe, of an unctuous nature, is highly prejudicial to them. This, I apprehend, would prevent ſnails, earwigs, &c. from aſcending nectarine, apricot, and peach trees.

A bed of ſweet-williams will blow, and make a beautiful appearance, three weeks or a month after others diſappear, if the tops are cut off before they come into bloom.

The large blue lupin will ſpread to a great extent, and remain in bloom till November, if the ſeed-pods are cut off immediately after the petals begin to fall.

Venus-looking-glaſs, and other annual flowers, if ſown, not in patches, but ſeparately, will be much larger and finer than thoſe which are ſown in the uſual way in the Spring. J. R—n.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 21.

A Conſtant Reader wiſhes to remind thoſe who wait for an opportunity of endeavouring to keep a Cuckoo through the Winter, that this is the time for offering a reward to the neighbouring boys, who may thereby be induced to find and bring them at the proper age. The writer of this received one on the 17th inſtant, almoſt ready for flight, which is fed with freſh raw beef, and appears to go on well; ſo that, with Mr. Urban's permiſſion, he hopes to compare notes, hereafter, with ſome experienced Ornithologiſt.

He kept one, laſt Summer, for many weeks, which died ſuddenly in September, by unfortunately ſwallowing a bit of the broken plate on which its meat was placed.

Has it been obſerved that they ſtammer (or *ſtut*, as it is called in the North of England), and are unuſually clamorous in the month of June, as if mocking and vying with each other, previous to their general ſilence? And are they not ſaid to be *hoarſe* during ſome period of their ſinging? "As *ſcabbed* as a cuckoo" is a common ſaying in the North of England, as well as the following:

Comes in mid March,
Sings in mid April,
Stuts in mid May,
And in mid June* flies away.
* Old Style. CURIOSO.

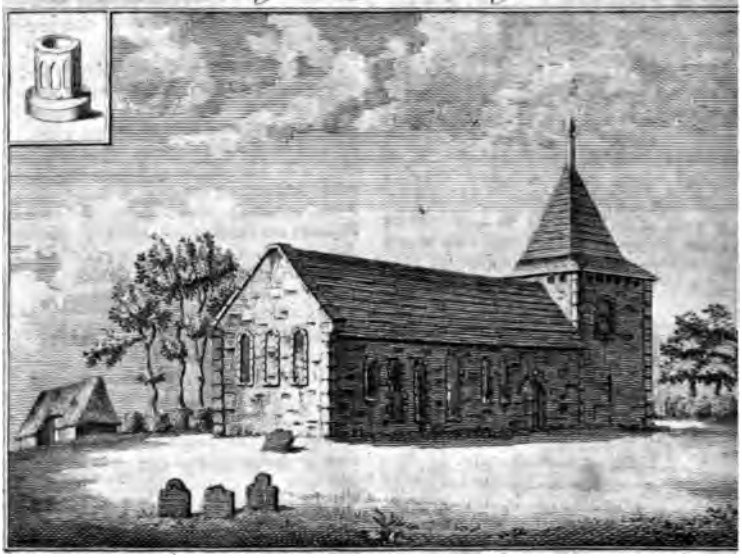
Mr URBAN, *June* 21.

PAGE 368, col. 2. The Primate commended by Dr. Johnſon was evidently the "predeceſſor" noticed in p. 140, col. 2, l. 12, and in the *note* there.

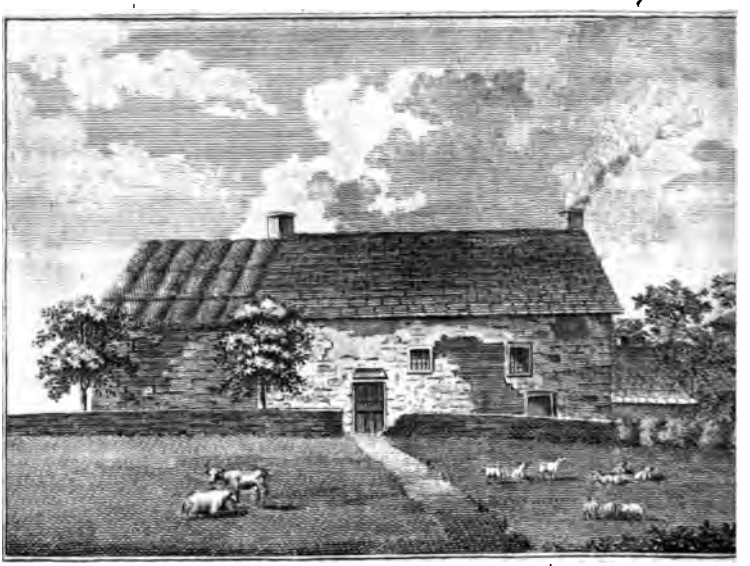
P. 388, col. 1. From p. 685, col. 1, of your volume for 1788, it appears that others, as well as the Britiſh Critick, have been puzzled by the three initials V. D. M.

P. 433, col. 1, l. 27, "every;" and, l. 37, "Though." Theſe two words muſt, in theſe two lines, have a ſingular meaning, if truth or ſenſe are of any avail. SCRUTATOR.

Thorney Church, Sussex. N.E.



Sir Richard Steele's House at Llangun



Richard Steele J. Vanbrugh

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 21.

YOUR having given ſome account of Thorney iſland, Suſſex (vol. LXVI. p. 722), induces me to hope the incloſed ſketch of the church might be acceptable. It is a low mean building, antique in its appearance, the windows and doors all pointed arches; the North door ornamented with an elegant moulding. *(See Plate I.)* The font is round and antient; and in the South wall of the chancel is a ſquare nitch for the lavatory.

At low-water there is a cauſeway leading from Emſworth into the iſland; but at ſpring-tides only the water runs out entirely; at other times, at two places called The Deeps, the water is nearly half-leg deep at low-water, which the inhabitants are obliged to ford at all ſeaſons of the year. There is no ferry-boat nor public-houſe in the iſland, the inhabitants living in a manner ſecluded from the world. The view over the wide expanſe of mud on paſſing the cauſeway at low-water is dreadfully dreary; but ſome of the views in the iſland, as your correſpondent juſtly obſerves, are pleaſing, particularly that from the church-yard. The ſoil is a ſtrong loam, bearing great crops of wheat; but the agriculture is capable of great improvement, the land being over-run with weeds. There are three farms (formerly four) in the iſland: the proprietors are Lord Barclay, —— Barwell, eſq. of Stunſtead, and Mr. Farhill, of Chicheſter. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Stroppſhire, Dec.* 7.

INCLOSED *(Pl. I.)* is a drawing of Sir Richard Steele's houſe near Carmarthen, South Wales, which is ſtill exiſting, and occupied by a farmer.

CARACTACUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

THE two following letters, from Sir Richard Steele and Sir John Vanbrugh, are ſent to you in the original hand-writings, that you may copy their ſignatures. *(See Plate I.)*

M. GREEN.

1. "*Carmarthen, Aug.* 20, 1724.

"It is reported here that Mr. Clavering, now treaſurer of St. David's, is to be made biſhop of Landaff.

"In caſe that happens, I beg your favour to Mr. David Scurlock, to be ſteward of St. David's. The Biſhop of Saliſbury and Dr. Clarke will both give him their good character; and you will oblige the gentry of theſe parts, who know he is well allied here; as well as you will do, what you have always done to your creature, and moſt obliged, moſt obedient, humble ſervant, RICHARD STEELE.

"*Mr.* Walpole."

2. "*To the Right Hon.* ROBERT WALPOLE, *Eſq. at* Chelſea.

"*October* 27, 1715.

"The incloſed is the ſecond part of what I troubled you with the other day; which I hope you will think a moſt reaſonable application.

"I have made an eſtimate of your fabrick, which comes to 270l.; but I have allowed for doing ſome things in it in a better manner than perhaps you will think neceſſary, ſo that I believe it may be done to your mind for 200l. But, for your farther ſatisfaction, I deſire you will ſend your clerk of the works to me; and I will explain it ſo to him, that he may likewiſe make his calculation without ſhewing him mine, or telling him what I make the expence amount to in the total. And, when this is done, we will give each particular article to the reſpective workmen, and they ſhall make their eſtimation too. So that you ſhall know the bottom of it at laſt, or the devil ſhall be in it. Your moſt humble Architect, J. VANBRUGH."

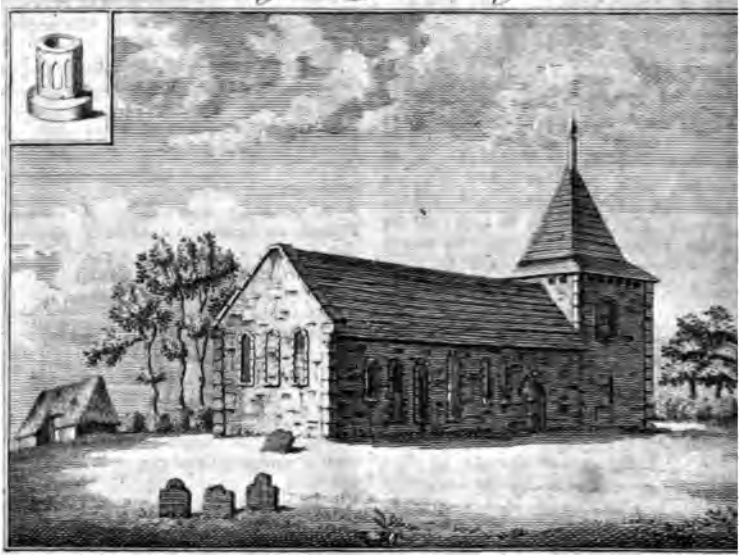
Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

IN compliance with the requeſt of M. N. *Clericus Eſſexienſis*, deſiring to be informed how gravel-walks are to be kept free from worm-caſts, I have the pleaſure of acquainting him, from my own experience in the conſtruction of a gravel-walk in *his* county, one half of which, in order to ſave gravel, I bedded with brick rubbiſh, where no worm-caſts appear; the other half was made in the uſual way, where they are ſo troubleſome, that I intend to take an early opportunity of re laying that part of the walk. O. P.

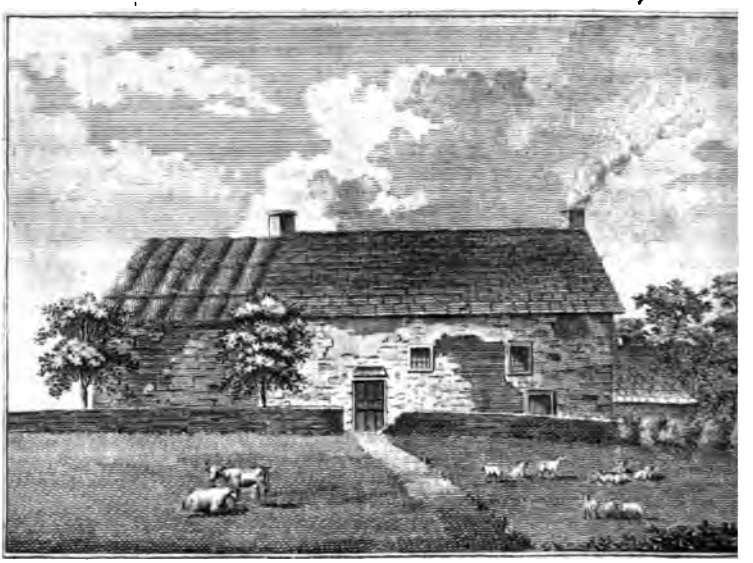
Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

ON the opening of the preſent parliament, when Mr. Addington appeared at the bar of the Houſe of Peers to receive from the King's commiſſioners his Majeſty's approbation of the choice which the Commons had made of him to be their Speaker, it is ſaid, and, as I am fully perſuaded, with the ſtricteſt regard to truth, that his addreſs to the Lords was delivered with his accuſtomed dignity, and couched in a flow of diction equally ſplendid

Thorney Church, Sussex. N.E.



Sir Richard Steele's House at Llangun



Richard Steele & Vanbrugh

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 21.

YOUR having given ſome account of Thorney iſland, Suſſex (vol. LXVI. p. 722), induces me to hope the incloſed ſketch of the church might be acceptable. It is a low mean building, antique in its appearance, the windows and doors all pointed arches; the North door ornamented with an elegant moulding. *(See Plate I.)* The font is round and antient; and in the South wall of the chancel is a ſquare nitch for the lavatory.

At low-water there is a cauſeway leading from Emſworth into the iſland; but at ſpring-tides only the water runs out entirely; at other times, at two places called The Deeps, the water is nearly half-leg deep at low-water, which the inhabitants are obliged to ford at all ſeaſons of the year. There is no ferry-boat nor public-houſe in the iſland, the inhabitants living in a manner ſecluded from the world. The view over the wide expanſe of mud on paſſing the cauſeway at low-water is dreadfully dreary; but ſome of the views in the iſland, as your correſpondent juſtly obſerves, are pleaſing, particularly that from the church-yard. The ſoil is a ſtrong loam, bearing great crops of wheat; but the agriculture is capable of great improvement, the land being over-run with weeds. There are three farms (formerly four) in the iſland: the proprietors are Lord Barclay, —— Barwell, eſq. of Stunſtead, and Mr. Farhill, of Chicheſter. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Shropſhire, Dec.* 7.

INCLOSED *(Pl. I.)* is a drawing of Sir Richard Steele's houſe near Carmarthen, South Wales, which is ſtill exiſting, and occupied by a farmer.

CARACTACUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

THE two following letters, from Sir Richard Steele and Sir John Vanbrugh, are ſent to you in the original hand-writings, that you may copy their ſignatures. *(See Plate I.)*

M. GREEN.

1. "*Carmarthen, Aug.* 20, 1724.

"It is reported here that Mr. Clavering, now treaſurer of St. David's, is to be made biſhop of Landaff.

"In caſe that happens, I beg your favour to Mr. David Scurlock, to be ſteward of St. David's. The Biſhop of Saliſbury and Dr. Clarke will both give him their good character; and you will oblige the gentry of theſe parts, who know he is well allied here; as well as you will do, what you have always done to your creature, and moſt obliged, moſt obedient, humble ſervant, RICHARD STEELE.

"*Mr.* Walpole."

2. "*To the Right Hon.* ROBERT WALPOLE, *Eſq. at* Chelſea.

"*October* 27, 1715.

"The incloſed is the ſecond part of what I troubled you with the other day; which I hope you will think a moſt reaſonable application.

"I have made an eſtimate of your fabrick, which comes to 270l.; but I have allowed for doing ſome things in it in a better manner than perhaps you will think neceſſary, ſo that I believe it may be done to your mind for 200l. But, for your farther ſatisfaction, I deſire you will ſend your clerk of the works to me; and I will explain it ſo to him, that he may likewiſe make his calculation without ſhewing him mine, or telling him what I make the expence amount to in the total. And, when this is done, we will give each particular article to the reſpective workmen, and they ſhall make their eſtimation too. So that you ſhall know the bottom of it at laſt, or the devil ſhall be in it. Your moſt humble Architect, J. VANBRUGH."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

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Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

ON the opening of the preſent parliament, when Mr. Addington appeared at the bar of the Houſe of Peers to receive from the King's commiſſioners his Majeſty's approbation of the choice which the Commons had made of him to be their Speaker, it is ſaid, and, as I am fully perſuaded, with the ſtricteſt regard to truth, that his addreſs to the Lords was delivered with his accuſtomed dignity, and couched in a flow of diction equally ſplendid

splendid and energetic. The speeches of all his predecessors on the like occasion have not been so justly praised; and, in particular, in "The Art of English Poesie," two of them are shrewdly criticised and censured; one in the reign of Henry VIII. the other in that of his daughter Mary.

The former instance is in the author's elucidation of that sort of phrase, when he says,

"We speake in the superlative, and beyond the limites of credit, that is, by the figure which the Greeks call *Hiperbole*, the Latines *Dementiens*, or the lying figure. I for his immoderate excesse call him the over-reacher right with his originall, or (lowd lyar), and methinks not amisse. And this maner of speech is used, when either we would greatly advaunce or greatly abase the reputation of any thing or person, and must be used very discretely, or els it will seeme odious; for, although a prayse or other report may be allowed beyo'd credit, it may not be beyo'd all measure, specially in the proseman, as he that was Speaker in a parliament of King Henry the Eight's raigne, in his oration, which ye know is of ordinary to be made before the prince at the first assembly of both Houses, would seeme to prayse his Majestie thus: 'What should I go about to recite your Majesties innumerable vertues, even as much as if I tooke upon me to number the starres of the skie, or to tell the sands of the sea?' This *hyperbole* was both *ultra fidem*, and also *ultra modum*, and therefore of a grave and wise counsellour made the Speaker to be accompted a grosse flattering foole: peradventure, if he had used it thus it had bene better, and nevertheless a lye too, but a more moderate lye, and no less to the purpose of the King's commendation, thus: 'I am not able with any wordes sufficiently to expresse your Majesties regall vertues; your kingly merites also towardes us your people and realme are so exceeding many, as your prayses therefore are infinite, your honour and renowne everlasting.' And yet all this, if we shall measure it by the rule of exact veritie, is but an untruth, yet a more cleanely commendation than was maister Speaker's." P. 160.

Puttenham, [illegible] p. [illegible], thus introduces the oration of the other Speaker alluded to:

"As it hath bene always reputed a great fa[illegible] [illegible]se figurative speaches foolishly and indiscretely, so is it esteemed no lesse an imperfection in man's utterance to have none use of figure at all specially in our writing and speaches publike, making them but as our ordinary talke, then which [illegible] can be more unfavourie and farre from all civilitie. I remember, in the first yeare of Queene Marie's raigne, a knight of Yorkshire was chosen Speaker of the parliament, a good gentleman, and wise, in the affaires of his shire, and not unlearned in the lawes of the realme, but as well for some lack of his teeth, as for want of language, nothing well spoken, which at that time and businesse was most behoafull for him to have bene. This man, after he had made his oration to the queene, which ye know is of course to be done at the first assembly of both Houses; a bencher of the Temple, both well learned and very eloquent, returning from the parliament-house, asked another gentleman, his frend, how he liked Mr. Speaker's oration. Mary, quoth th' other, methinks I heard not a better alehouse tale told this seven yeares. This happened because the good old knight made no difference between an oration or publike speech, to be delivered to th' eare of a prince's majestie and state of a realme, then he would have done of an ordinary to be told at his table in the countrey, wherein all men know the oddes is very great."

With the hope of being informed who were these Speakers, the above extracts are transmitted for insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine; and I will add, that both Burnet and Strype have noticed the Speaker in Queen Mary's reign, without mentioning his name *. By the Bishop it is related (Hist. of Reformation vol. II. p. 242), that, when the Commons saw the design of her Majesty's marriage to Philip, they were much alarmed, and sent their Speaker, and 20 of the house with him, with an earnest and humble address to her not to marry a stranger.

Strype is somewhat more circumstantial, thus citing from Sir Thomas Smith's MSS. the authority of one who lived at that time.

"Do you remember then the motion of the Speaker, and the request of the Commons-house, what they did, and could have moved them? and how they all ran one way, like the hounds after the hare, high and low, knights, and esquires, and burgesses, such as were of the privy-council, and others far and near? Whom preferred they, I pray you, then, if they should have had their wish, the stranger or the Englishman? and think you, they did not

* Mr. Warton, in History of English Poetry, vol. III. p. 335, note f. has cited this anecdote from Puttenham's Treatise, but does not specify the Yorkshire orator alluded to.

consider

conſider her Majeſty's honour? (Eccleſ. Memprials, vol. III. p. 55.)

Is the Speaker's motion, or his oration when he preſented it, in the Records of Parliament? W. and D.

——— Qualem neque candidiorem
Terra tulit. Hor.

YES, Mr. Urban, if, without hazard of contradiction, the above character could be juſtly aſcribed to any man living, it might fairly be aſcribed to my late dear friend Wanley Sawbridge; and, if ever man exiſted, of whom it might truly be ſaid that he was an Iſraelite indeed, that he was a man without guile, it was my late dear deceaſed friend Wanley Sawbridge. In bearing this honeſt teſtimony to his memory, I bear not a teſtimony derived from to day only, or yeſterday; I have been in habits of the moſt friendly intimacy with him for almoſt half a century. I, therefore, ought to know him; I did know him; I loved him, and I revered him. He deſerved all my regard, he merited all that the warmeſt friendſhip could expreſs in his commendation. In him it was ſo truly natural to act kindly and benevolently, that he wanted no ſuggeſtion to it but the ſuggeſtion of his own honeſt heart. His friendſhip for thoſe whom he loved was of the moſt exalted kind: of this his death will long remain a memorable proof. His friendſhip for Mr. Honywood is well known; he entered warmly into his cauſe, a cauſe in which he truly thought was implicated that of his country; and he fell a martyr to his zealous exertions in it, his pen, his purſe, and his time, having been for ſome months devoted to Mr. Honywood; and, from the moment that the high-ſheriff made his return of the Kentiſh poll, my dear deceaſed friend Wanley never held up his head; he laid it ſo deeply to heart, that he ſcarcely ever afterwards ſpoke, and he literally ſunk under it. His ſervants, the poor of his neighbourhood, to whom he was a father and benefactor, will long lament him; for, they will not quickly ſee his like again. We may truſt his amiable ſpirit has (happily for him) made its eſcape to thoſe regions of reſt and felicity, where the troubled meet repoſe, and where virtue and goodneſs can alone receive an adequate reward.

EDMUND MARSHALL.

Charing, Kent, July 6, 1796.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

MANY alterations and eraſures having been made in the inſcription on the late Mr. Alderman Pickett's monument in the church-yard of Stoke Newington, the following is the preſent ſtate of it.—On the top:

"Near this place lieth the body of Mr. WILLIAM PICKETT, of this pariſh, who died Feb. 19, 1745, aged 43 years: alſo, ANNE, his wife, who died March 22, 1750, aged 42 years: and likewiſe William, Thomas, and Tabitha, children of the above, who died in their infancy.

"This tomb was erected by William Pickett, eſq. goldſmith and citizen of London, only ſurviving offspring of the above William and Anne, on the melancholy death of his daughter Elizabeth, and in memory of five other children, *viz.* Thomas, Thomas, Anne, Edward, and George, who died in their infancy.

"Herein alſo is interred the body of ELIZABETH PICKETT, who died Oct. 3, 1796, aged 57 years, wife of William Pickett, eſq. and mother of the young perſons whoſe diſaſtrous fate is recorded on this tomb.

"In this vault alſo are depoſited the remains of the above WILLIAM PICKETT, eſq. who died Dec. 27, 1796, aged 60 years. He was elected one of the aldermen of the city of London in 1782; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1784; and ſucceeded to that of chief magiſtrate in 1790. The rectitude with which he fulfilled the various duties of his public ſituations, and the inflexibility of his principles, obtained him approbation and eſteem while living, and entitle his memory to reſpect."

On a tablet on the South ſide:

"ELIZABETH PICKETT, died Dec. 11, 1781, aged 23 years, in conſequence of her cloaths taking fire the preceding evening."

On a tablet on the North ſide:

"Lieutenant WILLIAM PICKETT, in the Honourable Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, was ſlain by pirates on-board the Triton, in the Bay of Bengal, Jan. 29, 1796, agec 36 years."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 25.

ABP. POTTER, p. 38, col. 2, l. 5, died Oct. 10, 1747, according to your volume for that year.

The lady deſcribed in p. 166, col. 1, l. 25, 26, was the *grand*mother of the deceaſed. The ſlur upon his memory in pp. 315, 316, ought not to have gained admiſſion into the Review of the Sermons occaſioned by his death, which is ſincerely lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives. He was undoubtedly a learned divine and real Chriſtian.

Christian. His father's marriage is *correctly* noticed in your vol. XVII. 247.

P. 273. In the first volume of Havercamp's valuable "Sylloge Scriptorum, qui de Linguæ Græcæ Pronuntiatione Commentarios reliquerunt," the elegant tract of Adolphus Mekerchus on that subject has the first place; and a Life of him precedes it. In the Preface to the second volume, Havercamp refers for more particulars of him to an historian of his own country, Petrus Borrius.

Pp. 326, 327. The truly-classical heroicks, intituled, "Germania liberata," have not been printed with that accuracy which they deserve. They were written in 1742 by the late reverend and learned John Burton, D. D. of Eton; memoirs of whom are given in your Magazine for July, 1771.

P. 359. As to Mr. Mason's "Life of Gray," some just strictures on it occur in your vol. XLV. p. 523, col. 2; and in vol. LXII. pp. 885, 886, some arguments are adduced for ascribing some anonymous and exquisitely-sarcastic publications to the same pen. The "well-known lines," alluded to in col. 2, l. 20, are printed in your vol. XLIII. p. 601. SCRUTATOR.

Mr URBAN, *April* 21.

I SEND you fresh proofs* (as I think them) of Milton's having *read* Du Bartas's "Days and Weeks."

"My spirit ———
. . . . . .
. . . . . tell me what mis-deed
Banisht both Edens Adam and his seed?
Tell who (immortall), mortalizing, brought vs [hath wrought vs,"
The balm fro' Heav'n which hoped health
(Invocation to the 1st Part of the 1st Day of the 2d Week.)

"O, sacred lamp! . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . chace the thick clouds, drive the darknes forth [rime,
Which bindeth me, that mine *adventurous*
Circling the world, may search out euery clime." (Invoc. 3 P. 2 D. 2 W.)

"Father of light! ———
Now, now (or neuer) purge my purest part:
Now quintessence my soule, and now aduance [trance,
My care-free pow'rs in some celestiall
That (purg'd from passion) thy diuine address [palaces." &c.
May guide me through Heavn's glistring
(Invoc. 4 P. 2 D. 2 W.)

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 648.

Surely Milton did not learn to quibble from this author.

"These parasites are euen the pearls and rings
(Pearls! said I? *perils*) in the eares of kings."

Mark, Mr. Urban, how shockingly he *abuses* the limbs of the law in the following couplet, or, in the vulgar phrase, *puts a pun* them!

"False *counsailours* (*concealers* of the law),
Turn-coat *attourneys*, that with both hands draw."

Nay, worse than this, a little farther on he calls them (*horresco referens*) "harpies of Westminster." Milton never treated the *Clergy* so bad as this.

The language of the two harlots, in their "controversie" before Solomon, would disgrace the nymphs of Covent-garden:

"Rather than I'll *pocket vp this wrong*,
To be reveng'd, I'll venter two for one,
I'll have thy life although it cost mine owne.
O, filthy *bitch!* (says th' other)"—

But, enough of this ribaldry. I am now going, Mr. Urban, to venture on a bold conjecture; which, without any farther preamble, is, *that our immortal* Dryden *took a hint from this author* when he drew his celebrated description of *Night*. (Sleep is personified).

"Th' ayr, thick'ning where *he* goes, doth *nod the head*, [the mead,
The wolf in woods lies down, th' oxe in
Th' *orque** vnder water; and on beds of down [down.
Men stretch their limbs, and lay them softly
The nightingale, pearcht on the tender spring [wing;
Of sweetest hawthorn, hangs her drowne
The swallow's silent, and the lowdest *Humber*,
Leaning vpon the earth, now seems to slumber; [cease to shake,
Th' yew mooues no more, the aspe doth
Pines bow their heads, seeming som rest to take."

The verse,

"Men stretch their limbs, and lay them softly down,"

is, in my ideas, admirable: one can scarcely read it attentively without *yawning*. So the versification preceding is admirable:

"Hee's call'd a hundred times, and tugg'd,
At length he stirs, and stretching lazily
His legs and arms, and opening half an ey,
Four or five times he yawns"——

* "An *orch*, or *ork*, a whirlepoole, a *monstrous fish*, enemie to the whale. Gr. [illegible], fortè ab insulis *Orcadibus*, vbi hi pisces maximè viuunt." (Minshew).

Here,

Here, as that great maſter Mr. Pope expreſſes it,

"The line too labours, and the words move flow."

Is there not ſomething like the following to be met with in Butler's Hudibras? Speaking of aſtronomers,

"'Tis you that quoat for ſuch as haunt the ſeas [death, ingraven
Their proſperous dayes, and dayes when On th' angry welkin, warns them keep their haven.
'Tis you that ſhewe what ſeaſon fitteth moſt
For every purpoſe, *when to purge is good*,
When to be bathed, *when to be let blood*."

I think I have met with the following ludicrous line in ſome modern production:

"And perriwig with wool[l]the bald-pate woods." (3d P. 1ſt D. 2d W.)

But I have filled my ſheet, ſo muſt conclude. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Norfolk Iſland, Oct.* 10.

IN looking over your truly valuable Magazine, I obſerved an extract from a publication of Dr. Moſeley on Tropical Diſeaſes; in which he recommends the *vitrum antimonii* in the cure of the Dyſentery*. Although I had not the pleaſure of peruſing his work, I was not a ſtranger to the utility of the *vitrum antimonii ceratum* in cure of the Dyſentery, as communicated by Dr. Young in the Edinburgh Medical Eſſays; but, unfortunately, I had none of either of thoſe medicines. I was, therefore, neceſſitated to uſe ſuch as were on the iſland. But I was determined to avail myſelf of the firſt opportunity of giving it a fair trial as ſoon as I ſhould receive a ſupply of that medicine. As the Dyſentery had prevailed at Sidney, the principal ſettlement on Norfolk iſland, in the years 1795 and 1796, the favourable accounts from ſuch high authority as that of Dr. Moſeley, which the extract contained, of the good effects of the *vitrum antimonii*, made me wiſh anxiouſly for it, as I had tried every other medicine which was in my poſſeſſion, and which have been conſidered as ſpecifics, in that diſeaſe, both by practitioners and writers of eminence in their profeſſion; but, I am ſorry to ſay, I found my expectations often diſappointed, as the diſeaſe frequently baffled all thoſe medicines. I am, however, inclined to think that many of them had ſuffered very conſiderably in their medical qualities from the length of time they were kept; but, as medicines were getting very ſcarce, we had no choice. As I do not mean in this epiſtle to enter into any theories reſpecting the cauſe of Dyſentery, whether it may be conſidered as a fever attended with a peculiar determination to the bowels, or whether it may be ſuppoſed to originate from bile, or any other collection of offending matter, in the ſyſtem, which, when conveyed to the bowels, may occaſion the increaſed action of the inteſtines, and conſtriction, which takes place at a particular period of the diſeaſe, or if it proceeds from marſh effluvia, I will not pretend to ſay, although I am inclined to think the latter has been the cauſe here, and that the others are only the effects of that cauſe; but this evil will ſoon be removed, as the humane and worthy Lieutenant-governor King has cauſed a drain to be cut, which will carry off the ſtagnate water. Contrary to every other obſervation, the Dyſentery has prevailed here moſt in our winter; and when we have had the moſt rainy weather it proved the moſt mortal. But, as I intend to avoid theories as much as poſſible, I ſhall, therefore, only relate the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, and the effects of medicines adminiſtered for the cure of it. The patients, when firſt ſeized, complained in general of very ſevere cutting pains about the *umbilicus*; and ſaid, that their inteſtines felt as if they were all drawn together, and knotted. Some few complained of *nauſea* and reachings to vomit, with a perpetual deſire to go to ſtool, but had very ſcanty ſtools, which were very various, and moſtly tinged with blood. Some had crude bilious ſtools, others white; ſome were frothy, others mucous, and ſome a putrid *ſanies*. *Scybala*, and membraneous films, were often brought away by cathartics at different times. As the diſeaſe was accompanied with a high degree of *pyrexia*, the tongue in general was dry and white, the pulſe quick, with a hot dry ſkin. In thoſe who were ſeized with the Putrid Dyſentery, the tongue became black in the centre on the third or fourth day, and kept ſpreading until the upper part of the tongue was entirely covered. This appearance was always accompanied with great proſtration of ſtrength, and a ſinking

* Moſeley on Tropical Diſeaſes, ed. 3d, pp. 232, 255, 6, 7, 8.

of the pulſe; the ſtools were now uncommonly offenſive, and conſiſted chiefly of blood and corruption. Inſtances have been of patients voiding three or four quarts of offenſive putrid *faeces* in the courſe of a night. In two inſtances, clear blood ran from them through the bed they lay upon. Many were not able to get to the cloſe-ſtool, or even to uſe the bed-pan. Thoſe who were ſeized in this violent manner, unleſs the medicines adminiſtered checked the progreſs of the diſeaſe, were carried off in general in the ſpace of ten or twelve days. Others lingered for as many weeks, and had relapſe after relapſe. The mode of treatment adopted was, on a patient's complaining of pain in his bowels, to order him a doſe of ſalts, or ſalts and manna, diſſolved in barley-water. This was repeated every other day if occaſion required, and the ſtrength of the patient would admit of it; but, towards the latter end of the diſeaſe, I found ſalts were not ſo admiſſible as they were in the beginning, as they were apt to occaſion pain in the inteſtines. This, I thought, might proceed from the ſaline particles acting on the ulcerated inteſtines. In that caſe other laxatives and rhubarb were preferred; and, at night, after the operation of cathartics, an anodyne draught was given, combined either with a fourth of a grain of tartar emetic, or 30 drops of antimonial wine, to mitigate pain, and procure reſt to the patient, who was often worn out for want of ſleep if this was neglected. The antimonial wine or tartar emetic which was combined with the anodyne often brought on a determination to the ſkin, which proved of ſervice to the patient. When *tenaſmus* was very troubleſome, oleaginous ſtarch and anodyne *enemas* were adminiſtered with various ſucceſs, ſometimes affording relief, and ſometimes not. When the patient was afflicted with *tormina*, embrocations and bliſters have been applied to the abdomen. In ſome caſes fœtid *enemas* with demulcents and oleaginous mixtures were uſed; but, as they afforded only temporary relief, they were left off, and the patients took ſmall doſes of rhubarb and ipecacuanha after each purging ſtool, to which opium was added occaſionally. This medicine proved of more ſervice than any other I had as yet tried. Where *nauſea*, or inclination to vomit, was a predominant ſymptom, emetics were preſcribed, with the anodyne draught at night to compoſe the patient. Their drink was rice and barley water, and their diet was rice, ſago, and ſalep, ſweetened with ſugar, with the addition of Port wine, to all thoſe who were affected with Putrid Dyſentery. *Pyrexia* running ſo high in many of the patients, I was induced to try Dr. James's fever-powder, as it has been conſidered to be a preparation of the calx of antimony. It was of great ſervice in alleviating the fever, and it often brought on a copious perſpiration, which relieved the patient conſiderably; but ſtill the diſeaſe recurred. Ipecacuanha was adminiſtered according to Dr. Cramer's method in the Hungarian army, that is, giving the patient from two ſcruples to a dram, at night when going to reſt, made into boluſes. If it continued on their ſtomach, and did not make the patient vomit, it proved of conſiderable ſervice. As it removed all the griping pains for ſome time, a repetition of thoſe boluſes proved more ſerviceable than any other medicine I had tried, and contributed more to the cure than any other. If it did not make them vomit, their ſtools next day were copious, and without pain or *teneſmus*. A proper regimen, and anodynes judiciouſly adminiſtered, with bitters to ſtrengthen the tone of ſtomach, perfected the cure. The bitters employed were gentian and chamomile; by theſe means many recovered, and others fell victims to the violence of the diſeaſe. The many relapſes, and the putrid tendency of the diſeaſe, often induced me to try the Peruvian bark; but it only agreed with two patients. Its good effects in thoſe two inſtances were very perceptible, as it prevented any relapſes. In the other patients it brought on *diarrhœa*, even if joined with opiates, or they could not keep it on their ſtomachs, although tried in every form. In July, 1796, a ſupply of medicines arrived; with them a ſupply of the *vitrum antimonii* came to-hand, which I had ſo much wiſhed for. I immediately began to adminiſter it according to Dr. Moſeley's directions to the patients in the hoſpital, and alſo to ſome out-patients, in all about 30. Two grains of the *vitrum antimonii* were made into a bolus, which was taken in the evening. The patients were ordered not to drink any thing for the ſpace of one hour, or

two,

two, unleſs it made them vomit; as I found, when it operated as a cathartic, it produced the moſt ſalutary and laſting effects; but, if it made them vomit, they were ordered to drink warm rice-water. It often operated both upwards and downwards; but, when it operated downwards, the patients ſeemed to find moſt benefit, as they remained quite eaſy all the next day. Many of them had upwards of 20 ſtools in the courſe of 24 hours from the two grains of the *vitrum antimonii*; and it was remarkable that the ſtools came away much eaſier, were more copious than thoſe procured by any other cathartic, and without any pain or *teneſmus*. It alſo very often brought on a copious perſpiration, which abated the violence of the *pyrexia*, and relieved the patient very much. The bolus was repeated every other day, if the ſtrength of the patient and other circumſtances would admit of it, until the diſeaſe was conquered, which generally happened after taking four or five of the boluſes, although ſome have taken more. In the intervals they took a mixture of rhubarb and ipecacuanha, three grains of the former, and two of the latter. I found medicines given in this liquid form anſwered much better than thoſe given in pills, as, from the lienteric ſtate of the bowels towards the end of the diſeaſe, the pills were often voided unaltered. By this method of treatment I have been ſo fortunate as to recover all my patients except two, who were extraordinary caſes. They had ſeveral relapſes previous to the uſe of the antimonial bolus; and one of them was a woman who was delivered but a few days before. The man had ſuch a particular averſion to medicine of every kind, that the inſtant he put them to his lips he began to vomit, and brought whatever he took up: of courſe it could be of no benefit to him. There were ſeveral convaleſcents in the hoſpital who had frequently relapſed; they were all perfectly cured by the antimonial bolus. In general, two grains operated very powerfully. However, the doſe was increaſed or diminiſhed as occaſion required. I ſeldom gave more than three, or leſs than one, except to children; they have taken one-fourth of a grain, which anſwered very well in one or two inſtances, where the children were ſeized with the Putrid Dyſentery, accompanied with ſtrong *pyrexia*. They recovered every day, and are now quite well. Had it not been for this medicine, they muſt have fallen victims to the violence of the diſeaſe. I have alſo remarked, that all thoſe who were cured by the *vitrum antimonii* got very luſty ſoon after, and were not ſo liable to relapſes as thoſe cured by any other medicine. The bodies of thoſe who died of the Dyſentery were ſo putrid, and ſo truly offenſive, I could not undertake to examine the ſtate of the inteſtines, having no one who could aſſiſt me; but I intend to avail myſelf of the firſt favourable opportunity.

The ſhort time ſince I thought of writing to you on this ſubject has prevented me from arranging my ideas according to my wiſhes; but, having experienced the ſurprizing effects of the *vitrum antimonii*, adminiſtered in ſo ſimple a form as recommended in Dr. Moſeley's Treatiſe on Tropical Diſeaſes, determined me to write to you without delay. This medicine, until Dr. Moſeley brought it into uſe, and refuted the erroneous opinion, that it derived any advantage from its combination with wax, was conſidered by all preceding *Materia Medica* writers as totally unfit for internal uſe, unleſs combined with wax or reſin to correct its violent qualities. But, having fully proved the truth of Dr. Moſeley's obſervations, and the utility of this medicine as recommended by him, and that it is as innocent as effectual, uſed after his directions, in the cure of the Dyſentery; in juſtice to him, and for the good of mankind, I felt myſelf compelled to communicate, and bear teſtimony of what I have ſeen reſult from his practice with *vitrum antimonii*. I am well aſſured it has been the means of ſaving many lives here; and, as a general knowledge of the utility of it in the cure of that diſeaſe may ſave many more, I therefore thought it incumbent on me to communicate the happy effects I had experienced from the uſe of it. Theſe are the motives which have induced me to addreſs you, whoſe literary labours have ſo eminently contributed to the benefit of mankind; and, though the feeble efforts of my pen have nothing to recommend them to your attention except the truths they contain: however, ſhould they prove acceptable to the purpoſes of your valuable Repoſitory, and meet with your countenance and approbation,

tion, I will think myself amply rewarded, and shall with pleasure communicate any farther observations I may have in my power to make at a future period. THO. JAMIESON, Assistant-surgeon.

P. S. Having taken notice that the Dysentery prevailed mostly in our winter, and proved most fatal in rainy weather, I have therefore thought it necessary to mention, that Norfolk Island lies in 29° South latitude; and, being nearly the antipodes to England, your winter is our summer. The months in which the Dysentery prevails most are June, July, August, and September. The thermometer in those months is from 70 to 59 in the shade. In January, February, and March, it is from 82 to 66 in the shade. In the sun, in these three last months, it is from 120 to 98. T. J.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M June* 5.

YOUR correspondents seem inclined to charge Mr. Pitt with being the cause of the late mortality amongst the feline race, from the fashion of cat-skin caps being introduced in consequence of the hat-tax. I entertain a different opinion; and I form it from the death of five healthy cats in the prime of life, at different times, within our walls, where you will allow it is not very easy to convey poison; nor is it likely that the skins would fall into the hands of furriers or dustmen. I heard of several having been opened, and the disorder appeared to be a twisting of the intestines. I should not wish to see so many of your pages taken up with the subject as your correspondents have claimed for fairy-rings, cuckows, and swallows; yet the opinion of one able anatomist would afford satisfaction to many old maids, and a few old batchelors, and particularly to S A.

I am apt to ascribe the cause to the dry Easterly winds, as, on the change, the disorder nearly ceased, and, on a return to the old quarter, is again raged. In this part of the town nearly half the cats were affected with the distemper, and very few indeed recovered. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

IN the Review of your last month's Magazine you have done justice to the talents of the engraver, and the assiduity of the editor, of "Antique Remains from St. Martin Outwich."—Permit an occasional correspondent to make some few additions to the letter-press of that work.

In the taxation of 1327 (Harl. MS. 60); "*Eccl'ia Sancti Martini in Otwych*" is valued at 13 marks, or 8l. 13s. 4d.; and, in an inquisition, taken at London, 5th May, 6 Henry VI. (amongst the MSS. in the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, fol. 128), is "*Eccl'ia S'ti Martini Ottewich in ead'm warda valet per annu' ad supp'um & maximu' valore' xvj mare' & sex solid' octo denar' et ne' amplius.*"

In Cardinal Pole's Indenture, *anno* 1553 (the original of which is preserved with the former MS.), it appears that there were four chantry-priests of this church, then living, to whom pensions of cs. each had been granted at the Dissolution, *viz.*

"*P'ech' S'c'i Martini Ottewiche. Joh'ni Wilkinson nup' incumben' ib'm p' annu' cs. Ric'o Palm nup' incumben' ib'm p' annu' cs. Joh'ni Twine, nup' incumben' ib'm p' annu' cs. Georgio Sharppe nup' incumben' ib'm p' annu' cs.*"

Amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No 606 [fol. 576] contains a list of "*the bodyes buryed at St. Martin churche at the well with two bucket's,*" which differs from the list of monuments extracted (in the Antique Remains, p. 4) from Stowe.

For *Emme*, the wife of William Constantine, the MS. reads *Anne*. For *Elen*, the wife of Thomas Hay, Harl. MS. substitutes *Elizabeth*; and, for "John *Woodroffe*, esq." "John *Wodehouse*, squyre." E. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

THE following remarks are intended to shew how far subjection to rulers is consistent with our profession as Christians in the present time, and agreeing with the practice of good men in former ages.

We have no room to suppose our blessed Lord promoted, in any degree, among the people a disaffection to the government under which they were placed by the permission of Providence, but rather recommended obedience to the magistrates and rulers of the land. In the same manner did his Apostles after him; who, no doubt, were well informed of his mind in this respect.

How can any, therefore, who claim the venerable name of Christian, oppose

poſe the government under which they live, either by word or deed, contrary to the doctrine of their Great Maſter! If we deſire to live peaceably, we muſt beware of aſſuming to ourſelves a liberty to cenſure the deſigns, decrees, or tranſactions, of public authority; much more by querulous murmurings, or clamorous declamations, of bringing envy and odium upon them. But, ſuppoſe the actions of ſuperiors blameable, and that by infallible arguments we are perſuaded of it, yet ſeeing neither the taxing of, nor complaining againſt them, doth in any wiſe regularly belong to us; nor the diſcovery of our minds therein can probably be an efficacious means of procuring redreſs, and immediately tends to diminiſh the reputation, and weaken the affection due to Government, and conſequently impair the peaceable eſtate of things which by them is ſuſtained; we are wholly to abſtain from ſuch unwarrantable and turbulent practices, and, with a ſubmiſs and diſcreet ſilence, paſſing over the miſcarriages of our ſuperiors, to wait patiently on the providence, and implore the aſſiſtance, of Him who is the only competent judge and ſovereign diſpoſer of all things.

To aſk of God that he would direct the hearts of thoſe who preſide over the public welfare; and to repreſent to them, on all fit occaſions, the declining ſtate of religion, the importance, and means, of preſerving it: theſe are duties! But then we muſt always approve ourſelves conſcientiouſly loyal both in word and deed; ſincerely grateful for the protection which we are aſſured of enjoying, and duly ſenſible that every thing of value to us, in this world, depends on the ſupport of that Government under which we now live. We cannot be good men if we are bad ſubjects; and we are not wiſe men if we permit ourſelves to be ſuſpected of it.

That the Chriſtians in early times prayed for their kings, we learn from Polycarp, Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Cyprian, Origen, Lactantius. And this it became them to do, that the emperors, finding them ſolicitous for the welfare and proſperity of their government, might permit them quietly and peaceably to enjoy their religion.

The Jews in Babylon tend to thoſe in Judea to pray for the life of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, and for the life of Balthazzar, his ſon; and, when they came under the Roman government, this was their practice, till they began that rebellion under which their city and country were deſtroyed.

The prophet Jeremiah, in his letter to the Jews in Babylon, ſays, "Seek the peace of the city, and pray to the Lord for it; for, in the peace thereof ſhall ye have peace." Which all agrees with the doctrine and example of Chriſt and his apoſtles. His direction to thoſe who ſhewed him the tribute-money, and aſked, if it was right to give tribute to Cæſar or not? was this, "Render to Cæſar the things which are Cæſar's, and unto God the things that are God's:" intimating, that he conſidered ſubjection to the civil powers to be their duty. Divers inſtances might be produced of his ſubmiſſion to government; and the repeated exhortation of his apoſtles to their fellow-believers was, to be obedient to thoſe who were placed over them by the permiſſion of an all-wiſe Providence.

The apoſtle Paul thus expreſſes himſelf in his letter to Timothy:

"I exhort, therefore, that, firſt of all, ſupplications, prayers, interceſſions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godlineſs and honeſty. For this is good and acceptable in the ſight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be ſaved, and to come to the knowledge of the truth. For there is one God; and one mediator between God and men, the man Chriſt Jeſus, who gave himſelf a ranſom for all, to be teſtified in due time." 1 Tim. ii.

And, in another Epiſtle,

"Obey them that have the rule over you, and ſubmit yourſelves."

And, in his Epiſtle to Titus,

"Put them in mind to be ſubject to principalities and powers, to obey magiſtrates, to be ready to every good work, to ſpeak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, ſhewing all meekneſs to all men."

With which another apoſtle agrees in the following manner:

"Submit yourſelves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's ſake: whether it be to the king as ſupreme; or unto governors, as to them that are ſent by him for the puniſhment of evil-doers, and for the praiſe of

of them that do well. For ſo is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may put to ſilence the ignorance of fooliſh men: as free, and yet not uſing your liberty for a cloke of wickedneſs, but as the ſervants of God. Reſpect all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king."

Paul acknowledges his fault in ſpeaking diſreſpectfully to the high-prieſt, by ſaying,

"I knew not, brethren, that he was the high-prieſt: for, it is written, thou ſhalt not ſpeak evil of the ruler of thy people."

Again, in his Epiſtle to the Romans, he ſays,

"Let every ſoul be ſubject to the higher powers; for there is no power but of God. Whoever reſiſteth the power, reſiſteth the ordinance of God. Render to all their dues; tax to whom tax is due, cuſtom to whom cuſtom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour."

The apoſtle Peter, after ſpeaking of the diſorderly behaviour of ſome, and cautioning againſt their practices, ſays,

"But chiefly them that walk after the fleſh; who deſpiſe government, and are not afraid to ſpeak evil of dignities."

Many other paſſages of Scripture, both of the Old and New Teſtament, might be produced, which tend to ſhew the obligation there is upon us, as Chriſtians, to be ſubmiſſive to the government under which we are placed; and it is to be wiſhed that ſuch as eſteem theſe writings, and conſider them as a rule of faith and practice, would endeavour to form their lives according to the excellent advices contained in them. C——R.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

I DEEM it no ſmall recommendation of your entertaining and inſtructive Miſcellany, that it has maintained its character for candour, decorum, and dignified impartiality, in an age when paſſion and prejudice have uſurped the ſeat of reaſon and experience; when a deſolating ſpirit of innovation, under the maſk of philoſophy ("falſely ſo called"), is ſpreading its baneful influence far and wide.

You have always, I am perſuaded, a page at the ſervice of philanthropy; and I know of no channel that will ſo effectually give publicity to a benevolent plan. You can introduce it to thoſe whoſe fortune, talents, and beneficence, enable them to promote, mature, and accompliſh, an object ſo benign.

I love to perſuade myſelf that I ſhall not only enjoy your indulgence, but approbation, in requeſting you to acquaint your numerous and liberal readers, that a few months ſince was ſet on foot "a ſociety for increaſing the comforts, and bettering the condition, of the poor:" not partially as to this or that particular want or diſtrict, but univerſally, by inciting to induſtry, and affording the induſtrious poor the *means* of owing the melioration of their condition to their own exertions and good management; opening a proſpect of (comparative) independence, and the enjoyment of frugal comforts, through every ſtage of life.

To bend the ſpring of action, choice, and the ſupport of action, hope, to a right purſuit; to enable the induſtrious poor to purchaſe all their neceſſaries, of wholeſome quality, on the loweſt poſſible terms; to inſtruct them in the moſt advantageous culinary management of their proviſions and fuel; to give them the means of acquiring ſome property, by enabling the labourer to add a garden, if not a hog or a cow, to his cottage; by affording the artizan and manufacturer ſome raw materials in which his family may aid his leiſure-moments; to diſſuade from the vice of the alehouſe, by enabling the poor man to love his home, and ſhare his jug of home-brewed beer with his own family at home (pardon a tear, Mr. Urban, at this thought); to encourage real Friendly Societies for providing againſt accidental or extraordinary diſtreſs; to render poor-houſes unneceſſary, or to make them at leaſt (what the Legiſlator intended) comfortable aſylums for infancy, decrepitude, and old age: ſuch are the outlines of the plan of this truly patriotic and benevolent Society. How are the ſplendid atchievements of warriors dimmed in the eye of Philanthropy by this beneficent undertaking! Vaſt as the attempt and hopes of this Society confeſſedly are, they will not be deemed viſionary by thoſe who are acquainted with the aſtoniſhing change in the condition of the poor, which that truly excellent character, Count Rumford, has, in a few years, and under many diſadvantages, operated in the city of Munich. Vice, miſery, mendicity, want, and filth, have

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in good meaſure given, and are giving, way to induſtry, temperance, comfort, and cleanlineſs.

The improvements made under the Count's inſpection and advice, in the culinary arrangement of the Foundling hoſpital, was ſo obviouſly calculated to the better condition of all the poor, that the idea of this Society ſeems thence to have been ſuggeſted to the worthy and reſpectable Treaſurer of that laudable inſtitution, whoſe generous and laborious exertions in this humane work will, I am ſure, be as univerſally applauded as they ſhall become univerſally known. The Society is already patroniſed by a great number of names which do honour to their country; and, it appears by the firſt report of the Committee (already publiſhed), that a very intereſting and important melioration of the condition of the poor may be operated at very ſmall expence. The inſtruction, advice, and encouragement, of perſons poſſeſſing influence in their reſpective vicinages, ſeem to promiſe (aided neceſſarily by ſome little pecuniary aſſiſtance from the Society, either by way of gift or loan) very extraordinary benefits.

Should any of your readers, Mr. Urban, deſire more particular informations than it becomes an anonymous correſpondent, or accords with your limits, to give, I am perſuaded that they will be fully gratified by referring to Thomas Bernard, eſq. Foundling; Mathew Martin, eſq. (ſecretary), Parliament-ſtreet; or, Meſſrs. Ranſom, Morland, and Co. (treaſurers), bankers, Pall-mall; all of whom act without any other gratuity than the ſecret ſatisfaction of promoting a plan ſo truly laudable and beneficent.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 23.

I SHOULD not have troubled you with any remarks upon a letter, which made its appearance ſome months ago, addreſſed to George Waſhington, preſident of the United States of America, under the ſignature of Thomas Paine, were it not to point out ſome few of the inconſiſtencies of that popular writer. My only apology for not having ſent you theſe obſervations before is, that I had not ſeen Mr. Paine's epiſtle. Conſiſtency is that attribute which can render a perſon truly reſpectable; it frequently excites our applauſe, though maintained by falſe reaſoning, or upon ſophiſtical concluſions. If my accuſation of Thomas Paine be ill-founded, let it "paſs by him as the idle wind, which he reſpects not." If its foundation is good, I am not conſcious of any atonement that can be made for a crime of ſo heinous a nature.

During the American war, whilſt ſecretary for foreign affairs to the Congreſs, Mr. Paine had undoubtedly an opportunity of examining the moral character and military ſkill of General Waſhington. The reſult of ſuch inveſtigation is evident from the Dedication of the Firſt Part of the Rights of Man, and from his Letter to the Abbé Raynal. In the former he avows, that the exemplary virtue of the American preſident eminently contributed to eſtabliſh the principles of freedom*. In the latter, that the enterprize againſt Trenton was not the accidental, but meditated, object of Gen. Waſhington†. In the one, he prays that the Rights of Man may become as univerſal as his patron's benevolence can wiſh; in the other he affirms, that the Americans, by a happy ſtroke of *generalſhip*, deranged all the plans of the Britiſh, and obliged them to cloſe the campaign. Such were the ſentiments which obtained Mr. Paine numerous partizans in the year 1792. But, in the preſent year, his opinion is changed: "he thinks it time to ſpeak the undiſguiſed language of hiſtorical truth;" he therefore aſſerts, in his preſent letter, "that, without the aid of France, the cold and unmilitary conduct of Gen. Waſhington would, in all probability, have loſt America; that he ſlept away his time till the finances of his country were completely exhauſted; and that, elevated to the chair of preſidency, he aſſumed the merit of every thing to himſelf, and the natural ingratitude of his character began to appear‡." Had Mr. Paine forgotten his own account of the actions at Trenton and Princeton? Is he willing to admit his own want of diſcernment, or falſehood in the Dedication of his book, and accuſe himſelf of treaſon in beholding the dormitory proceedings of the American general without ſounding the

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* Dedication of the firſt part of Rights of Man.

† Letter to the Abbé Raynal, p. 10, &c.

‡ Letter to Waſhington, p. 6, &c.

tocſin

tocſin of alarm? Such muſt be the concluſions if this letter contains "the undiſguiſed language of hiſtorical truth." Moſt people would have thought, and, I believe, Mr. Paine then thought, the time to ſpeak, or at leaſt write, hiſtorical truth, was when rectifying the miſtakes of Abbé Raynal's account of the revolution in America, and relating thoſe things "that might ſerve to prevent future hiſtorians from error, and recover from forgetfulneſs a ſcene of magnificent fortitude." If hiſtorical truth was ever to be diſplayed, it was certainly moſt neceſſary when giving an account of "a retreat, which was one of thoſe extraordinary circumſtances that, in future ages, might probably paſs for fable*;" and, if Mr. Paine's firſt account of it be received, it might really be a fable, as the time for his writing hiſtorical truth was not then arrived. I ſincerely wiſh he had intimated this circumſtance when altering the errors of the Abbé Raynal, as we ſhould then have known what credit to have given to his own ſtatement. It was to little purpoſe he altered if he did not correct. Firſt impreſſions are not eaſily eradicated; and, as thoſe made by his firſt epiſtles were in favour of Gen. Waſhington, ſo they are likely to continue; whilſt doubts, of Mr. Paine's having ever ſpoken or written "the undiſguiſed language of hiſtorical truth," being once awakened, will not be eaſily removed. The man who, writing oſtenſibly to reform error, wilfully miſtates facts, does not deſerve much credit when he thinks proper to ſay, that the time for his ſpeaking hiſtorical truth is arrived. The ſhepherd's boy that once deceived the village was never after believed. I muſt confeſs myſelf incapable of reconciling contradictions ſo apparent as thoſe I have pointed out. I do not wiſh to rob Mr. Paine of his reputation; it could not enrich me, but "might make him poor indeed."

I truſt your liberality for the inſertion of this ſhort ſtatement of difficulties; which ſome abler correſpondent may be ſo obliging as to ſolve for

Yours, &c. W. TAP.

Mr. URBAN, *Maldon, June* 8.

MY doubt reſpecting Snelling ought to have followed, and to have been applied to, both the references to Lowndes, as I equally ſuſpected the propriety of the weight aſſigned to the pennies of Richard III. The cauſe of my ſuſpicion was not ignorance of the Tower pound (which was firſt announced in Folkes's Tables of Engliſh Coins in the year 1745), but from finding the pound Troy to be expreſſly mentioned in ſome of the indentures, particularly in that of the 5th of Edward IV. which the indenture of the 1ſt of Richard III. is ſaid to be like. It alſo appears to me to have been intended in the indenture of the 18th of Richard II.

The verdict relating to the coinage of the 30th of October, 18 Hen. VIII. cannot, I ſhould imagine, eſtabliſh the excluſive uſe of the Tower pound at the mint from the Conqueſt to that period, in contradiction to the indenture. If Lowndes has copied them incorrectly, and introduced the pound Troy where he did not find it in the originals, his fault, and my error founded upon it, may be eaſily corrected by any of your correſpondents who have ready acceſs to the Exchequer.

Will you, Mr. Urban, now indulge me with room for a few lines in reply to Mr. Lafkey? Were I inclined to imitate his politeneſs, I might talk of ſubterfuges invented to clear himſelf from palpable miſtakes; but I am not diſpoſed to follow his example, and ſhall, therefore, only adviſe him, when he next employs a friend, to ſeek out one who has ſome knowledge of the ſubject on which he is to write.

If he is ſtill ſatisfied with the genuineneſs of his coin, I have, I muſt confeſs, no new arguments to urge againſt it.

As I drew no concluſions whatever from the weight of Mr. Southgate's penny, I muſt ſay he had no right to draw abſurd ones for me, and then attempt to make me anſwerable for them.

I did not think it poſſible for any man to have miſtaken my meaning as to DEI GRATIA; but it has been miſconceived, and therefore I muſt explain. I certainly did not mean that, from the words on the coins of Richard III. I could pick out ſome of the letters which compoſe DEI GRATIA, but that abbreviations of thoſe two words occurred on all the genuine coins of that monarch which had been publiſhed.

His

* Letter to Abbé Raynal, p. 11, &c.

His friends, who are ſo converſant in thoſe matters, certainly did not recollect an Engliſh penny of King John which was to be ſeen in the Borough ſome years ſince. If he will refreſh their memory with this hint, they will probably be able to furniſh him with other inſtances of Mr. White's culpable ingenuity.

I greatly queſtion whether the Society of Antiquaries will thank him for his curious defence of them. In anſwer to his opinion, of the great improbability of their admitting ſpurious coins into their book, I had urged their having engraved Mr. White's pennies of Richard I, which Mr. Laſkey himſelf had acknowledged to be counterfeits. I was ſomewhat at a loſs to conjecture in what manner he would account for this inſtance of dimneſs in their microſcopic eyes, when, to my aſtoniſhment, he replied, that the ſpuriouſneſs of the coins was, as he believed, not diſcovered till long after the Antiquaries book was publiſhed. Whether he intended by this defence to prove the impoſſibility of their being deceived in coins of Richard III. becauſe they had been ſo in thoſe of Richard I. or what was his preciſe meaning, I am unable to diſcover.

The references to DIFFLIN, in the Saxon Chronicle, and to DIW and DIVE on coins of John and Henry III. were made for the purpoſe of ſhewing his miſtake in the ſpelling of the antient name of Dublin, which he aſſerted to be uniformly DEVELIN, and never DIVELIN. If he will take the trouble to conſult Simon's Iriſh Coins, Plate II. No. 48, or Wiſe's 19th plate, he will find on a penny of Henry III. DIVELY. Poſſibly ſo many inſtances of the name being ſpelled DI may induce him to ſuſpect that it was not always written DE. I did not notice his DVFLI or DYFLI, becauſe I did not ſuppoſe it to be poſſible for him to produce them ſeriouſly as authorities for DEVELIN. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Walſall, May* 6.

AGREEABLE to the requeſt of Philo, p. 271, I ſend this account of the medal of Cromwell which he enquires after.

In the year 1773 a new Magazine was publiſhed, called The Sentimental; and with the firſt numbers of which was given to the purchaſers a medal of ſome remarkable perſon; amongſt the reſt, the king, queen, Lord Camden, Mr. Wilkes, Alderman Beckford, Marquis of Granby, &c.; and this of Cromwell was one of the number. The error in ſpelling the name Oliver was noticed in the laſt page of October Magazine, 1773. There were ſilver medals alſo ſtruck monthly in the ſame dies, and ſome of them diſtributed as prizes to the correſpondents who had ſent the beſt pieces in the preceding month. This of Cromwell was copied, perhaps, by Mr. Kirk from a coin of his of the date of 1658.

Much has been ſaid of late on provincial tokens, many of which, it muſt be confeſſed, are very beautiful; and I have reſerved one of a ſort of more than 100. But, after all, I think we could have done very well without them; for, with the genuine kinds and the counterfeits, the country is deluged with too much copper currency; and it is much to be wiſhed that a new coinage of copper was ordered by Government, either at the Tower or at Mr. Bolton's, and all the others ſuppreſſed.

Your correſpondent B. p. 290, has favoured us with ſome very judicious remarks on the conſequences of ſome naval medals; in addition to which may it not be aſked, if any of the dollars now in circulation find their way to Spain again, whether the impreſſion of our ſovereign's buſt, ſtruck on the neck of the king of Spain, may not offend both that king and people deeply, as it may be deemed a deſigned affront, and intimate a very high ſuperiority? Would it not have been better if the punch had been ſtruck on the plain part of the dollar, a little diſtance from the head? The Spaniards, I believe, are not much pleaſed with their preſent condition or connexions; and any thing that looks like a deſigned affront ſhould be avoided, as they and we may be good friends again; and I hope it may be ſoon, if for no other reaſon, for the benefit of trade.

B. S. p. 336, recommends barrel-organs in village-churches; and I can inform him, that one of that kind has been ſet up ſeveral years in the church of Cannock (pronounced *Kank*), a pleaſant village about half-way between this town and Stafford. It has the appearance of one of the other ſort of organs, and has a curtain before the front or caſe. It is certainly a help to ſinging, in preference to the cuſtom

euſtom too much in uſe in country churches, where the players and ſingers in the loft engroſs that part of divine worſhip entirely to themſelves, as an amuſement, I fear, more than for devotion, and exclude the congregation from joining in it. An injudicious ſelection of ſome of the metrical Pſalms is frequently ſung; and it is to be wiſhed, to avoid that, that the officiating miniſter would chooſe the Pſalms himſelf, and not leave it to a blundering pariſh-clerk, or a ſet of miſerable muſicians.

One Sunday evening, laſt ſummer, I was at St. Edmund's church, in Dudley, where the ſelect Pſalms and Hymns are uſed which are noticed in p. 144, and was much p'eaſed with the decent appearance of the children of the Sunday-ſchools, and with their excellent ſinging accompanied by the organ; and could wiſh that the ſame ſelection was generally uſed, and Sternhold and Hopkins entirely laid aſide.

Mr. R. A. of Chatham, p. 342, paid a very indifferent compliment to his maſter by bringing his ſon to the font to be chriſtened *Buonaparte*; and the miniſter ſhould have perſevered in his objection to giving the child that name; and might as well have called him Judas Iſcariot, Simon Magus, Mahomet, or what not. I remember a circumſtance ſomething like it which occurred at Walſall church ſome years ago. A perſon of a whimſical turn, whoſe ſurname was *France*, brought his child to receive baptiſm; and, when the miniſter aſked, "name this child," the father ſaid, *King of*. The miniſter objected to it; and the father with much reluctance altered his propoſed name to *Britain*; and the ſon, if he be living, as I ſuppoſe he is, is called *Britain France* to this day.

I ſhould be much obliged to any of your heraldic correſpondents to favour me with the meaning of the Stafford knots; I have obſerved there are two in the arms of that town. It is alſo ſeen on the belts of the Staffordſhire militia, and ſome other regiments raiſed in the county; and the arms of Stafford-Howard, formerly earls of Stafford, were ſurrounded (after the manner of the knights of the garter, &c.) by a circle Ruby, garniſhed with ſtafford knots Topaz.—Is the title of Baron Stafford extinct, or in abeyance?

In Mr. Hampſon's Life of the late Rev. John Wesley, vol. III. is a copy of the will of the deceaſed, in which is this clauſe: "I give the coins, and whatever elſe is found in the drawer of my bureau at London, to my dear grand-daughters Mary and Jane Smith." How could Mr. Weſley have grand-daughters when he had no children?

After reading Mr. Colquhoun's book (p. 270) on the police of London, and noticing the depravity of too many of the human race, one would be almoſt led to exclaim, as it is ſaid Mr. Weſley once did, that man without grace was half brute and half devil!

Permit me to return thanks to your correſpondents, pp. 205 and 209, for their obliging and ſatisfactory account of ſome dormant Iriſh peerages.

After reading the different letters of correſpondents in your vols. XLV. and XLVI. and in this year's Numbers, as well as the different accounts of the ſtar jelly in Chambers's Cyclopædia, it is probable that there may be two ſubſtances nearly alike, but of different quality, as is obſerved by Junius, p. 303; but yet the buſineſs ſeems as difficult to clear up as the origin or cauſe of the Fairy-rings.

It would have been highly gratifying if ſome gentleman in the law profeſſion had anſwered a query or two propoſed in a letter printed in your vol. LXV. p. 1082, reſpecting Friendly Societies. If it had been thought neceſſary for Societies to have been enrolled at the county-ſeſſions only, and not in cities or towns corporate, there would have been time enough to have had it done, as the new act enlarged the time to Michaelmas, 1796; but it is now too late, and, in conſequence, a Society with which I am connected is likely to loſe 100l. or be at ſome trouble and hazard to recover it, owing to the *glorious uncertainty* of the law.

The matter is briefly this: a Society in this town delivered money, at various times, into the hands of the landlord of the inn where they met, to the above amount. After the firſt 50l. was put in his care, he gave a bond for the ſame to the vicar, as truſtee for the Society. This was before the paſſing of the act (and the two parties are ſince dead). And, after the act was paſſed, the ſaid landlord had 50l. more left in his care; for which the Society had no other ſecurity than his acknowledgement on unſtamped paper, which by the ſaid act was unneceſſary. The landlord paid intereſt for the ſaid 100l.

at

at 4l. *per cent.*; and by his will left his wife and father executor and executrix to his effects. While his wife remained a widow ſhe alſo paid intereſt for the ſaid 100l.; and, after her ſecond marriage, her ſecond *and preſent* huſband did the ſame, and frequently acknowledged himſelf reſponſible to pay the principal. But now he flatly refuſes to pay either principal or intereſt. One of the reaſons he aſſigns is, that the Society is not legally inrolled; and the other is, that his predeceſſor lent the above money in his life-time to his own father (mentioned before), and that the ſtewards might apply to him for it. This has been done, and payment refuſed by him alſo, as he ſays that he had not the money directly from the Society; and that there is an account unſettled between him and his ſon's wife, whoſe preſent huſband has filed a bill in Chancery againſt him for the recovery thereof. (I cannot ſee what plea he can have for doing this unleſs he had firſt paid the money into the ſtewards hands.) So the matter remains in ſuſpence, and the Society are in great uneaſineſs about it, and do not know how to proceed.

Having now, Mr. Urban, I fear, tired your patience as well as that of your readers, I remain

Yours, &c. JAMES GEE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

I AM much obliged by the inſertion of my letter of Feb. 20. in p. 266, and ſhould be glad that your readers will correct *trial* tokens, p. 267, b. l. 33, into *Iriſh* tokens; and the word *Benton*, p. 269, b. l. 49, into *Denton*. I ſhould not omit, that what I have called Denton's liſt, from the title-page to the continuation, appears to be the work of Mr. Prattent, and only publiſhed by Denton for him. As in the title-pages to the four firſt volumes, and the plates themſelves, no other name appears than that of Denton, the publication has generally gone by his name.

I have been informed that Mr. Spence has quitted the buſineſs of dealing in coins, and has diſpoſed of his dies principally, if not entirely, to a dealer in Holbourn. I think I can eaſily enumerate above 40 dies of the half-penny ſize, and 13 of the farthing, originally ſtruck for Spence, and which, being now transferred to another dealer, will probably be extended to an infinite variety. As theſe will, no doubt, be interchanged for the purpoſe of accommodating collectors, they may poſſibly be induced, therefore, to take the hint I ſuggeſted of contenting themſelves with one impreſſion from each die. Your readers cannot fail of being anxious to ſee Civis's firſt eſſay on provincial coins. If I miſtake not, it not only made its appearance in the publications referred to by Civis, but ſeparately, with ſome little alteration. The bringing together into your widely-extending Publication every thing that occurs on this ſubject, will be the means of affording collectors opportunities of underſtanding the ſubject better than they are at preſent enabled to do.

Your querift Philo, p. 271, will probably find the piece he has by him to be one of a ſet which, ſome years ago, I underſtand were delivered with each number of the Sentimental Magazine, as an inducement to people to become purchaſers. They were all executed by Kirk that I have ſeen. I have 12 by me, which, I am informed, is the whole number iſſued in copper. Some of your correſpondents will be good enough, perhaps, to ſay whether it is ſo or not. Thoſe I have are heads of George II. George III. Queen Charlotte, Duke of Glouceſter, Dutcheſs of Glouceſter, Dutcheſs of Cumberland, Oliver Cromwell, Marquis of Granby, Lord Camden, Lord Chatham, Alderman Beckford, David Garrick. [See p. 469]

The head of Cromwell is by much the beſt. How many more were iſſued in copper I cannot tell; but the copper ones ſeem to have been dropped, and an embоſſed card ſubſtituted; but how long this or the Magazine continued I do not know. The only card I have ſeen, and which is in the poſſeſſion of the perſon who gave me this information, was an impreſſion of William, Duke of Cumberland, executed by Milton. Through the medium of your Magazine we may poſſibly obtain an accurate account of the publication, its commencement, cloſe, &c. It does not ſeem improbable but that one of the laſt Duke of Cumberland was publiſhed; but I have never ſeen it.

In anſwer to J. A. p. 8, I will obſerve that, by referring to Blair's Chronological Tables, he will find that Urban the Seventh was only pope for a ſhort

ſhort time in 1590; if I recollect right, not many days. Urban the Eighth was elected to the pontificate in 1623. Between the two there were five popes; ſo that, calculating from the death of Urban the Seventh, and including the preſent Pope, there have been 22: from that of Urban VIII. there have been 16.

I juſt obſerve that J. A's query is already anſwered by D. H. in p. 276.

Yours, &c. R. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

I DO not perfectly comprehend D. T. S's deſcription of *Linton* church, p. 368. If the "whole altar-piece is *new*," how can it be one of the moſt ſtriking *remnants* of Gothic architecture ſuppoſed to be known?" Or, is it an old Gothic altar-piece lately laid open?

The *hieroglyphicks* on the ſilver heart, p. 377, are a figure of Hope on an anchor faſtened to the heart, but the inſcription not ſufficiently diſtinct. Qu. *My ſines and Ein*, and what language?

P. 398. In my copy of Eaton's Theſaurus by B. Willis, 1754, it expreſſly mentions only *Wood Enderby* chapel as belonging to the biſhop of Carliſle.

Is Major Drinkwater, of the 62d regiment of foot, whoſe death you have recorded, p. 440, the gentleman who wrote the Hiſtory of the Siege of Gibraltar, 1785, whoſe Chriſtian name was *John*, and who was then captain of the late 72d regiment, or royal Mancheſter volunteers? H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

HAVING often received information to queries from one or other of your correſpondents, I ſhould be glad to be informed, through the medium of your truly-valuable Publication, ſome account of a painting at Mr. Beckford's, Fonthill, which Mr. Thornton, of whoſe knowledge of portraits you ſpeak ſo highly, p. 249, informed me was the Regent Murray, but which, from the dreſs, &c. is evidently too modern. It is a beautiful whole-length, Highland coſtume, and holding a long gun in his right-hand with the name of "Willm Falcratt," probably as the maker.

In the back-ground a peaſant running with a bow. A ſmall ſketch is given in the vignette of the title of the "Portraits of illuſtrious Perſons of Scotland;" in which work, previous to its being publiſhed, the editor would be glad to have the perſon identified, as moſt probably many of your readers have had an opportunity of ſeeing the original painting, and of hearing conjectures concerning it. Mr. Beckford has moſt obligingly permitted a drawing to be taken. C. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Near Leeds, June* 6.

YOUR correſpondent A. M. T. p. 290, who is fearful of confuſion in pedigrees, ſhould have well informed himſelf before he ſet the world to rights. Lord Buckinghamſhire's younger ſon is not called Henry, but George Vere, and is now a reſident of this county, a captain of the Ripon volunteers, and living a happy domeſtic life. G.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

THE preſent Duke of Wirtemburg-Stutgard is a Catholick. He changed from the Proteſtant religion in hopes of becoming one of the electors, but was diſappointed.

The Hereditary Prince is a Proteſtant; and, if a Lavater was to ſee him, I think he would affirm he would never change his religion, having ſuch a princely, firm, open, and unaſpiring countenance. May he and his Princeſs live long and live happy! I hope your next will inform us of their ſafe arrival in their own dominions.

Yours, &c. THOMAS S.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

I READ with great pleaſure the juſt account of Mr. J. Paulin, p. 440. Numerous other particulars of the ſame might be adduced. His death-bed, or rather his cloſing ſcene, for I eſteemed him a dying man for weeks before he found his releaſe, was one of the moſt inſtructive ſcenes I ever witneſſed. His converſation humble, but not dejected; his expectation firm, but not preſuming. There is ſomething ſacred in the good man's chamber of ſickneſs, when he bows down in reſignation to all that may befal him, when his converſation is elevated to that country into which he muſt ſhortly paſs. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

AS there is no book more entertaining to Antiquaries and Hiſtorians than Leland, it is preſumed that the Itineraries of other inquiſitive travellers may not be totally unacceptable

to the Gentleman's Magazine. The perpetual changes of property in England require perpetual notices of its varying features.

As I lately paſſed Wigmore caſtle, in Herefordſhire, I could not avoid ſtopping to contemplate its ruins. All the ſplendid characters of the noble family of Mortimer, which involved in them much of the hiſtory of England during the reign of the Plantagenets, crowded upon my mind. It ſtands on the ſlope of one of thoſe circling hills which encompaſs a large flat, containing the pariſhes of Lentwardine, Aſton, Elton, Lenthall-Starks, &c. Within the outer walls is a very high artificial hill, on which are the ruins of the keep, overlooking with great grandeur the flat below. The outer walls, which incloſed much ground, and were very ſtrong, are alſo entirely in ruins. This property, which was the head of the barony of the Mortimers from the Conqueſt, probably went, with the reſt of their large eſtates, through the houſe of York, to the Crown; and thence, by grant, about the time of James I. to the Harleys; and ſtill belongs to the earls of Oxford and Mortimer, who poſſeſs a long line of farms hence to Brampton-Brian caſtle, now alſo in ruins, and on to Eywood, their preſent reſidence, which lies nearer the borders of Radnorſhire. Lord Oxford's rents in the pariſh are about 500l. a year; and thoſe of Somerſet Davies, eſq. (ſon of a late receiver-general of the county, formerly of Ludlow), who has a ſeat here, are about equal to them. Land is now let at about 14s. an acre; pariſh ceſſes, 5s. in the pound; labour, 7s. a week; cutting wheat about 5s. *per* acre.

The Grange, a farm lying in the flat in the pariſh of Lentwardine (probably the old priory appendant to the caſtle) is rented at about 500l. *per annum*, and belongs to the family of Salwey, of the pariſh of Richard's caſtle. To this family alſo belongs Elton, where is a neat houſe under the hills cloſe to the church, rented by a brother of Mr Knight, of Downton; which laſt owns the pariſhes of Aſton, Lenthall Starks, Burrington, and much in Lentwardine, &c. All theſe are only ſeparated by one of the ſurrounding chain of hills from his noble ſeat at Downton.

Mr. Richard Payne Knight, M.P. for Ludlow, is well known to the world for his poem, intituled, "The Landſcape," and his "Progreſs of Civil Society, a didactic Poem, in Six Books," 1796. His houſe, the form, built ſomewhat in the reſemblance of an antient caſtle, and *his grounds*, were the particular object of my curioſity. In the former I do not think he has been happy; the irregularity has the effect of ſtudy. Inſtead of that clutter of towers and pinnacles, which makes a Gothic building ſo picturesque, the whole is long and flat; and, on a cloſer examination, there has been ſuch a careleſſneſs about the minuter parts of the ſtyle, that the very battlements want *copings*. The inſide of the houſe is modern, but affords little to be admired. The eating-room is whimſical, being an octagon with a dome lighted at top, except by one window looking to the front, which ſeems not to have been a part of the original deſign, but afterwards made from deficiency of light. There are a few pictures and two antient ſtatues in the drawing-room, and ſome excellent books in the library, which is ſmall. The offices are excellent.

But the grounds are a happy exemplification of the ideas contained in The Landſcape. Nature has done that which he has not ſuffered the hand of Art to ſpoil. The ground falls rapidly from the houſe into a beautiful little valley, at the bottom of which is a wild and impetuous ſtream; and immediately from the oppoſite bank riſes the hill again, clad with rich wood in a variety of ſhapes to its very ſummit, and opening at parts into rude ſheep-walks, the whole formed out of a waſte, which formerly went by the name of *Bringwood-chaſe**. But this is not the moſt characteriſtic part. To the right of the caſtle the ground does not fall as it does from the caſtle itſelf, but puſhes forward in a flat till it hangs almoſt perpendicularly over the ſtream, covered with wood to its very foot. Here then the valley is literally of no greater width than the ſtream itſelf; for, the hill riſes equally abruptly from the other margin.

* Sir Robert Harley was, July 16, 1604, made forreſter of Boringwood, *alias* Bringwood, foreſt, with the office of the parkerſhip, and cuſtody of the foreſt or chaſe of Preſtwood for life. Sir Robert was born at Wigmore caſtle, 1579.

This

tages of which over the common one are beſt explained in the words of the artiſt, Mr. J. Gover.

"It may be worked with one-third the number of men that are neceſſary to work the common gun-carriage, and with abundant more eaſe and ſafety to the men that work it. Its motion of traverſing is ſo eaſy, that it may be always thrown fore and aft and loaded within-board clear of the port-hole, which will preſerve the men from the enemy's ſmall arms; it is alſo, when loaded, readily run out again, and pointed to the object with *eaſe* and *certainty*. As the gun reſts on an inclined plane, which may be raiſed or lowered as the ſituation of the ſhip or object to be fired at requires, it eaſes the tackles and breeching greatly when the gun recoils.

"*Advantages in the above Carriage over the common Carriage when the Lee-guns are engaged.*

"When the lee-gun is diſcharged upon the common carriage, and recoils to the extent of its breeching if the men are not very attentive to the relieving-tackles, which at all times they cannot be, the ſhip at the ſame time having a heel, the gun immediately returns to the port; ſo that the men, upon the old plan, are obliged to bouſe the gun in again before it can be loaded, which makes it as difficult in fighting the lee-guns as the weather-guns; but theſe difficulties are obviated in the above carriage, it having a pall, which, when the lee-guns are diſcharged, drops and prevents the gun returning to the port until loaded again.

"*Advantages or Benefit ariſing from ſecuring the Guns fore and aft when at Sea, or out of Action.*

"When guns are ſecured fore and aft, they ſtow ſnug and cloſe to the ſhip's ſide, reſting upon two or three beams, and afford more room within-board to work and manage the ſhip, eſpecially on the upper deck; it gives the advantage of keeping all the ports cloſe ſhut, and the guns dry on the lower deck; it alſo conceals them from the enemy *until it is neceſſary to uſe them*; they can be got ready for action much ſooner than in the old way, when ſecured athwart-ſhip by the breeching and tackles frapped together, and muzzle-laſhing over the port. When a gun is ſecured athwart-ſhip, the muzzle of the gun reſts entirely againſt the ſhort timbers over the port, being the weakeſt part of the ſhip's ſide on that deck; and it is the opinion of many experienced mariners, that ſeveral ſhips have foundered, that many have proved very leaky and got damaged, from the working of the guns againſt the ſides when houſed in that manner, and often break looſe by the ſtrain and working of the ſhip beyond what the breechings and tackles will allow.

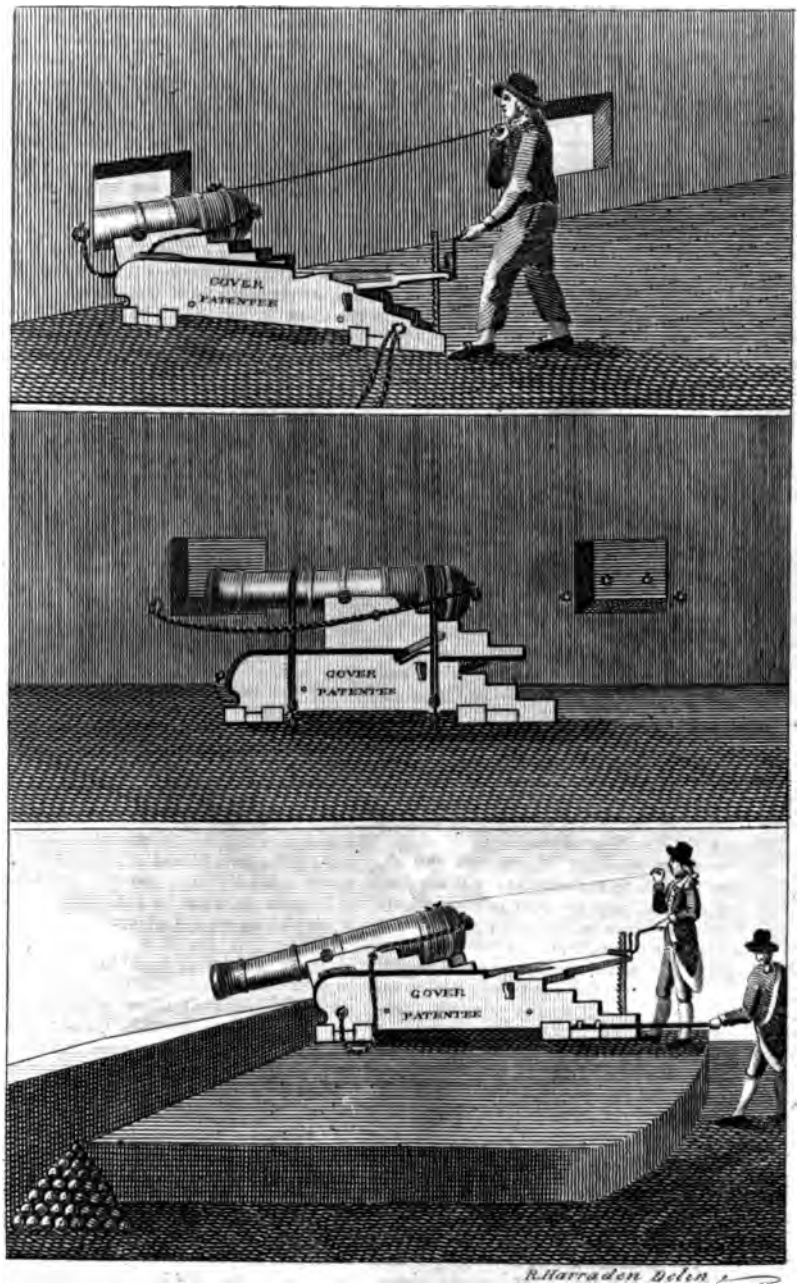
"*Advantages in the above Carriage over the common one in pointing the Gun.*

"If the gun is a ſmall one, the captain of the gun (as he is termed) will be capable of running the gun to the port without any aſſiſtance, whether to windward or to leeward; he will alſo be able to traverſe it fore and aft, elevate or depreſs the gun himſelf, with much more eaſe and certainty of doing execution than in the common carriage, for the following reaſons: the captain of the gun ſtanding at the train of the carriage, with the handle of the lock and match in one hand and the handle of the ſcrew in the other, he traverſes, elevates, or depreſſes the gun, without depending upon other men, and the moment it is pointed at the object he diſcharges it, and conſequently is the more ſure of doing execution; ſo that, at a proper diſtance for a ſhip to engage, he muſt be a very indifferent gunner to miſs ſtriking her hull; whereas, upon the common plan, in action great part of the powder and ſhot is expended without doing any execution whatever.

"If the gun is a large one, it will be neceſſary to apply tackles to traverſe the gun; one man to each tackle-fall will be ſufficient to traverſe theſe guns. The captain of the gun will ſtand at the train of the gun, with the handle of the ſcrew in his hand, directing theſe men to train the gun until it comes to the object he is aiming at; he then immediately diſcharges the gun without being under the neceſſity of giving theſe men any ſignal to drop the tackle-falls; for, the tackles that are applied to this carriage are hooked to the traverſing-carriage, which is not effected by the recoil of the gun; therefore the men would not be injured if they had the tackle-falls in their hands when the gun is diſcharged, as the tackles are not affected by the recoil of the gun; or the flaſh of the priming would be a ſufficient ſignal for the men to drop the tackle-falls; neither are they in the leaſt danger of being injured by the projection of the trucks or ropes that are applied to the common gun-carriage, as this new carriage acts without theſe *projections*.

"*Diſadvantages that attend pointing a Gun mounted on the common Gun-carriage.*

"In training the common carriage you are obliged to apply iron crows and handſpikes, which are very dangerous in action; and, although you are obliged to apply theſe inſtruments on account of the great power you require to move them, it muſt be conſidered a very uncertain way of pointing a gun. Suppoſe the captain of the gun directs theſe men with crows and handſpikes to train the gun fore or aft, as occaſion



GOVER'S new-improved Gun-Carriage.

Worceſter, has purchaſed the manor and a conſiderable eſtate, and erected an handſome manſion. To the right of his houſe, on a hill, are the remains of a very ſtrong encampment.

At Bitterley is the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Walcot, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Walcot, of Ludlow, one of the ſons of the late Mr. Walcot, of Walcot, near Biſhop's caſtle. At Henley-hall, in this pariſh, which lies under the Clee hills, famous for coal, is the ſeat of another family of Knight.

Not a mile diſtant from Ludlow caſtle, overlooked by its walls, is Oakley park, in the pariſh of Bromfield, bought by Lord Clive of Lord Powis, and now inhabited by his mother. The houſe is of red brick, and appears modern. There is a pretty park, well timbered, but not large.

Lord Clive, who now owns, by purchaſe, the ſeat at Walcot, in Ledbury pariſh, formerly belonging to the Walcot family, at which he occaſionally reſides, has large eſtates in this neighbourhood, of which the rents are reported to be lately increaſed from 15,000l. a year to near 30,000l. In Ledbury alſo is Plowden-hall, the ſeat of the Plowdens.

Stone-caſtle, which has for many years been a ruin, but was formerly owned by a branch of the antient family of Corbet, is ſaid now to belong to Lord Craven, ſubject to the remainder of a beneficial leaſe, granted to the Baldwins, of Aquaiate.

Hopton caſtle, over the hill, now alſo a ruin, belongs to Mr. Beale, of the Heath, in that pariſh.

Lord Powis or Lord Clive has a modern houſe in the town of Ludlow, cloſe to the caſtle walls, at which, during public meetings, and on other occaſions, they reſide.

The Hay, an antient and romantic park in the pariſh of Richard's caſtle, has had its lodge lately re-fitted by Mr. Salwey, father of Mr. Salwey, of The Moor (which latter was lately captain in the 25th light dragoons), that he might return to it on his ſon's marriage; and he reſides there. O. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

THE title page of Culpeper's Engliſh Phyſician ſhews that I was unlucky in my ſurmiſe, p. 294, of its being written by Martin C. warden of New college, Nicholas being the Chriſtian name of the author. And to the friend who lent me the book I am obliged for the following notes concerning this M. D. which you may inſert as a ſuitable ſupplement to the pertinent and amuſing memoir of the learned and fanciful Doctor, communicated by T. Mot (p. 390; ſee alſo p. 359).

"Of the aſtrological herbaliſts (Dr. Pulteney remarks) *Nicholas Culpeper* ſtands eminently forward. His herbal, firſt printed in 1652, which continued for more than a century to be the manual of good ladies in the country is well known; and, to do the author juſtice, his deſcriptions of common plants were drawn up with a clearneſs and diſtinction that would not have diſgraced a better pen. (Sketches of the Progreſs of Botany, vol. I. p. 180).

"The following works I ſuppoſe to have been written by the above Nich. Culpeper:

"London Diſpenſatory. 4to, 1649.

"His Herbal was re-printed and enlarged by Sir John Hill, and publiſhed in medicaments for the poor. 8vo, 1762.

"On the Rickets. 12mo.

"Midwifry. 12mo. W. P."

S. A. (a frequent contributor of articles ſenſible and curious to your miſcellaneous volume) has, from a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, favoured me with a choice anecdote of a wary damſel previous to her nuptial connexion with Walter Culepeper, in the 13th of Elizabeth; it being ſtipulated in a bond, that the ſaid Walter ſhould well, honeſtly, and lovingly, uſe and live with his wife; and that, otherwiſe, he ſhould ſuffer his wife, *whenever it ſhould pleaſe her*, to ſever herſelf from the ſaid Walter. The name of this prudent ſpinſtreſs is requeſted; and information is alſo deſired, whether the condition of the obligation might not be appropriate to this marriage-ſettlement? Or, ſuppoſing a bond to the ſame tenor and purport not to have been uncommon in days of yore, when might the laudable cuſtom be diſcontinued? W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *B M. June* 6.

IN the Harleian MSS. 6801. 23, is Sir John Culpeper's Speech in Parliament, 9 Nov. 1640, concerning the Grievances in the County of Kent, and the Monopolies.

Sir Thomas Culpeper, jun. knight, wrote "A Diſcourſe, ſhewing the many Advantages that will accrue to the Kingdom by the Abatement of Uſury." Lond. 1668.

"It

"It is now about 45 years since that my deceased father * (being a member of the parliament) first attempted the bringing down of interest from 10 to 8 in the hundred, and published a Discourse † thereon. Anno 1660, my father resumed his design of further abatement of interest; but, my Lord Culpeper dying, he soon gave it over."

This publication has a short Appendix, printed in the same year. This was answered by Thomas ‡ Manley, gent. in "Usury at 6 *per Cent* examined." Lond. 1669. Sir T. C. replied to this, "The Necessity of abating Usury re-asserted." Lond. 1670.

Harl. MSS. 6817. A Common-place Book, by Co.. Tho. Colepeper, of Natural History, Oars, Metals, Minerals, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, Navigation, History, Law, &c.

6818. Another, relating to the Longitude, Latitude, and the whole Planetary System.

6819. 6820. A bill filed in Chancery by Col. Tho. Colepeper in right of Frances, Baroness of Stavely, his wife, against the Duke of Devonshire, for certain lands in Derbyshire.

6833. 1. A Collection relating to the family of Frecheville, in Derbyshire, with a Design of shewing that Col. Tho. Colepeper, in right of his wife Frances, sole daughter and heir to the Lord Frecheville, to have a writ to sit in parliament.

3. Law proceedings between Col. Colepeper and others, from 1639 to 1676.

3629. Col. Tho. Colepeper's book of accounts and historical observations, from 1640 to 1670.

7005. Letters of the Lord Frecheville, his second lady and daughters, and their husbands, particularly Lady Warwick and Col. Colepeper, with letters of his in his last years, when he was reduced: and also, some letters of Lord Strangeford.

Mercurius Pragmaticus (for King Charles II), Part II. No. 21, from Tuesday, Sept. 4, to Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1649. [439. 9.]

"There is now extent a book, entitled, *A Phisicall Directory*; or, *a Translation of the London Dispensatorie*; made by the College of Phisitians in *London*; being that book by which all apothecaries are strictly commanded to make all their phisick done (very filthily) into English by one *Nicholas Culpeper*, who writes himself *equitis* on one side of the book, gentleman on the other: and, indeed, hee may bee a knight (though it be but of the post); but, I am sure, no gentleman nor scholler, that will take upon him to correct and abuse (as in most grosse tearmes he hath done) the whole Colledge of learned Physitians. But, because you may know who this our learned translator is, be pleased (I doe very earnestly intreate you) to take notice, that he is sonne unto a *Surrey* parson, and such a one as (he tells us in his Epistle Dedicatorie) deceives men in matters belonging to their most precious soules. And his first step to this his great and vast knowledge was acquired thus: he was bound apprentice unto an apothecary in *St. Hellen's*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, but ranne away (having served his own time, which was very short) from his master upon his lewd debauchery, and soon after married a wife (I will not say, as fame gives it out, a wh—); however, it was long before his time was out. This done, hee turnes compositor, afterwards a figure-flinger, and lived about Moore-fields meerely upon couzenage, and cheating the poor people who had lost their waistcoats, aprons, smocks, &c. Then he commenced the several degrees of *Independency*, *Brownisme*, *Anabaptisme*; admitted himself of *John Goodwin's* schoole (of all ungodlinesse) in *Coleman-street*; after that he turned *Seeker*, *Manifestarian*; and now he is arrived at the battlement of an absolute *Atheist*; and, by two yeeres drunken labour, hath Gallimawfied the apothecaries book into nonsense, mixing every receipt therein with some scruples, at least, of rebellion or atheisme, besides the danger of poysoning mens bodies. And (to supply his drunkenesse and leachery with a thirty-shilling reward) endeavoured to bring into obloquy the famous societies of *apothecaries* and *chyrurgeons*. And, that you may know his person as well as his qualities, take notice, that he hath got an old black cloake lined with plush, by the means of his stationer, who bought it him in *Long lane*, to hide his knavery, being (till then) a most despicable ragged fellow; and yet hee looks as if he had been stued in a tan-pit, being a drowzie-headed coxcombe, not worth the name of gentleman or scholler, and such a one as the people have cause to take heede of, in that he meanes to monopolize unto himselfe all the knavery and cozenage that ever an apothecaries shop was capable of, under the specious shew of serving (though really of undoing) his country."

I have

* He used to say, that the usurer and he were not yet even; for he had only scratched the usurer, the usurer had stabbed him.

† Qu. A Tract against Usury presented to the High Court of Parliament. Anon." Lond. 1621; and re-published 1668.

‡ Pref. The ingenious Sir Thomas Culpeper.

I have now before me

"A Physical Directory; or, a Translation of the London Dispensatory. By Nich. Culpeper, Gent.

"*Persius.* Disce, sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna.

"*Cicero.* Non nobis solum nati sumus sed etiam patriâ.

"London: Printed for Peter Cole; and are to be had at his shop, at the sign of the Printing-presse, near to the Royall Exchange, 1649."

To this is prefixed the portrait of the translator with the Arms, Argent, on a bend Gules, between two crescents . . . . a lion passant . . . .

"In Effigiem Nicholai Culpeper, Equitis. Cross sculpsit.

"The shaddow of that body heer you find,
Which serves but as a case to hold his mind;
His intellectuall part be pleas'd to looke
In lively lines described in the booke."

There is a good address of the translator to the reader, but rather too long for your pages.

"If Apollo had served the nine Muses so as they [the Colledg] serve the Apothecaries. *viz* hid his art from them, they would have had no more wit than nine geese."

I have turned over the book; and, as far as I am able to form an opinion, there appears greater art to retain a monopoly of knowledge in the College than ignorance in the translator. [442:1.]

I have seen 20 different publications with his name, all medical and astrological. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

NO apology will be necessary to your learned readers for the insertion of the following original and truly-classical epistle. ALUMNUS.

"*Viro reverendo doctissimoque* ANDREÆ MARIO CHAPPO, *D. D. &c. salutem plurimam dicit* THOMAS SEWARD, *A. M. canonicus Lichfeldiensis.*

"Epistola tua, vir doctissime, jamdudum erratica, ad me tandem delata est, septuagenarium, et ægrum, inhabilemque sane ad expiendum animum tuum, qui in antiquitatibus perscrutandis inexpertus et rudis sum, et Latine loqui vel scribere diu desuetus. Sed cum cœnobium Coventriense cum monachis ejus olim dissolutum est et obrutum, ædesque eorum, et palatium episcopale, et ruinæ ipsæ omnes perierunt, vix operæ pretium videtur te, et tua splendida ora studiæ obscurorum virorum nominibus solis detinere; præsertim, cum vix liber, nedum brevis epistola ad respondendum quæstionibus tuis sufficiat. Historiam autem ecclesiarum harum concathedralium breviter perstringam. In Saxonum Heptarchia, amplissimum erat et ditissimum regnum Merciæ. Oswius autem Northumbriæ rex hoc subegit, et ex tenebris hyperboreis ad Christianam fidem redemit. Hic ecclesiam Lichfeldiæ erexit circa annum 657, quæ fere omnes Mediterraneas Angliæ partes in ditione episcopali tenebat. Episcopus enim quamplurimos sacerdotes laborum participes secum habuit, qui vicatim et vicissim missi ambirent regnum, nondum enim in parochiis divisum fuit. Anno 800 rex Merciæ Offa fuit, qui aut collapsam restaurabat, aut parvam ampliavit ecclesiam Lichensem adeo ut fundator alter interdum vocaretur. Hic a Papa Hadriano impetravit, ut Lichfeldiæ sedes archiepiscopalis fieret. Adulphus consecratus est, qui rexit provinciam annos sex et triginta. Illo defuncto, nulli successorum pallium archiepiscopale concessum est. Post longam episcoporum seriem, anno millesimo sexagesimo sexto fundatum est cœnobium Coventriense per Leofricum, comitem Merciæ potentissimum ditissimumque, atavis forsan regibus Merciæ editum; sed heptarchia tunc dissoluta, in unum regnum Saxonum occidentalium redacta fuit. Major autem honos conjugi ejus Godivæ attribuitur, pulcherrimæ, castissimæ, et monachorum ordinibus devotissimæ. Illa importune conjugem diu sollicitaverat ut cœnobium hoc fundaret, et nundinarum vectigalia civibus donaret. Cui jocularitur ille "Hâc lege tibi astringo fidem, ut faciam id quod petis, cum tu, mea suavissima, per compita publica Coventriæ nuda equitaveris." Illa, tantum religio potuit, assentitur; et solutis crinibus perlongis adumbrata, et quasi vestita, civibusque omnibus interdictis fenestras appropinquare, iter inuit. Unus Actæon, comitissæ stabularius, absus est mandatum violare. Comitissæ equus, fautorem suum per fenestram cernens, hinnitum tollit, et nebulonem prodit; cujus effigies lignea per fenestram perantiquæ domûs, (ejusdem, ut aiunt, aut saltem in eodem loco positæ,) caput perpetuo protrudit, et monstratur digitis præterentium. Solenni insuper pompâ magistratuum, et civium omnium, in honorem munificentissimæ patronæ Godivæ, visitatur hoc ludicrum terriculum; et, quasi vivum derisione, cochinnis, et scommatibus vulgus insectatur, et speculator quisque intempestivus et ineptus etiam nunc vocatur *Peeping Tom.* In hâc pompâ, mulier, veste nivea astricte membris adaptatâ, quasi nuda, et capillis assicititiis adumbrata, personam comitissæ gerit, alboque insidens equo per compita equitat. Oleant hæc forsan aniles fabulas; sed antiquarii, auctoritate graves, hæc et plura de hac re tradunt. Ut ut hæc sint, hoc certum est; cœnobium Coventriæ tantis auri et argenti ponderibus dotatum, tantis

tis gemmarum luminibus illustratum, ut vix parietes ad thesauros continendos sufficerent. Et dictum cœnobium totius insulæ longe ditissimum. Sed hactenus; redeamus ad Lichfeldiam, cujus templum tegmine lignario co-opertum esse traditur; et, ut suspicor, injuria temporis labefactum: nam, in regnis sequentibus, multa regia dona ad id restaurandum memorantur. Nec alium invenio causam, cur episcopi maternam sedem desererent, et eam ad urbem Cestriam, castrum occidentale quondam Romanorum, transferrent; auctoritate concilii provincialis apud Londinum, per Lanfrancum archiepiscopum Cantuariensem celebrati. Nec Cestriæ diu remansit honos; secundus enim episcopus Robertus de Lymeri, Normannus, ut credo, nam regibus Gulielmo Rufo et Henrico Primo administer fuit potentissimus, gazis et gemmis Coventriæ inhians, transferri sedem suam ad Coventriam impetravit, et thesaurus incrementer involavit; nam ex una trabe sola quingentas marcas corrasisse dicitur. Hæc prima cœnobii calamitas. Multa fuerunt, nec tamen omnia; fundos ingentes et solidos abligurire non potuit. Hic inter monachos Coventrienses, et canonicos Lichenses, episcopi eligendi potestatem divisit. Sed magnæ et acerbæ lites exinde ortæ sunt; inter hos, antequitate, et illos, divitis superbientes. Harum rixarum longas ambages, quæ in tertium seculum, non nisi magnorum offensione, protrahebantur, non placitum; nec meum est, persequi. Anno tandem 1224, plenipotentia papæ Honorii tertii, tantas potuit componere lites, cujus decreto, archidiaconus capitulis, una vice in Coventriæ ecclesia, altera in Lichense eligeretur episcopus. Hoc ordine conjunctæ sunt ecclesiæ; et tamen rerum aliter inter monachos et seculares, at fine litibus judicatibus. Et satis compositæ res procedebant, usque ad regnum Henrici octavi, qui monachorum ordines omnes delevit, et eorum fundos prægrandes inter amicos suos, et proceres regni divisit; conscribens exercitum virorum nobilium et divitum contra regnina papæ. Per hæc omnia secula, semetria et veritas sub pedibus conculcatæ erant: nec facie erigebant capita, ne quidem sub docta regina Elizabetha. Primus inter episcopos Lichenses et Coventrienses cujus opera ad hæc leguntur, erat Joannes Hachettus, qui perduellione flagrante contra Carolum primum rector erat, sanctæ Anglicanæ ecclesiæ apud Londinum; et circa annum 1641 liturgiæ Anglicanæ a senatu ipsis populi solis, rege et optimatibus dissentientibus, reprobatæ et interdictæ firmiter adhæsit, et dum cultum divinum exorabat. Decurio rebellis cum altero sicario in ecclesiam ruit, et minaciter jubet eum desistere. Ipsa injusta contemnens Μάτην ἐνόχλει in precibus perseverabat. Ille *furore fanatico actuans, sclopum usque ad os* hominis ob-

truderet, instantem, ni desistat, minitatur mortem. Cui sereniter facerdos, "Fungor ego officio meo, miles; fungere tu tuo." Perculsus ille erubuit, et abiit; Hachettus, Carolo secundo restaurato, factus episcopus Lichfeldiæ et Coventriæ, templum cathedrale pene obrutum, turrim cuspidatam, seu potius obeliscum Gothicum procerissimum, altissimum, et pulcherrimum, fomentis fractum et everfum, culmina plumbea dissecta et directa, parietes et columnas, et laquearia fœdata et nuda, equorum bellicosorum et stercoris grande receptaculum, palatium episcopale simili ruina turpatum invenit. Hoc neglexit, domo canonica contentus, sed totis viribus ad domum Dei restaurandam incubuit. Nam postridie ejus diei quæ Lichfeldiam intravit, diluculo primo servos equosque suos ad fordes a templo removendas extimulavit. Quotque inchoavit acerrime, paucis annis feliciter integravit; nam, partim de propriis sumptibus, partim magnates regni exorando, viginti et tria millia librarum, ingentem eo tempore summam, in hoc opere tam nobili consumpsit. Præsul hic doctus et strenuus fidei Anglicanæ defensor erat contra Jesuitas, et concionator sui temporis celebris: stylus autem ejus rudis est et obsoletus. Huic successit episcopus, a regia meretrice in cathedram intrusus, qui, tali patrona dignus, monstrum fuit avaritiæ; cui nihil episcopale, nihil sacrum, nisi auri sacra fames. Merito tandem ab archiepiscopo Cantuariensi multatus est; cujus ex crapula aurea, ut ita dicam, præsens palatium episcopale grande satis et splendidum emicuit. Huic successit vir magni ingenii et doctrinæ Gulielmus Lloyd, cui linguæ orientales quasi vernaculæ erant. Ille proxomus fuit Joannes Hough, vir omni laude dignus, qui juvenis adhuc, Magdalenæ collegii apud Oxoniam præses electus fuit, contra illegalia mandata Jacobi secundi, qui virum a legibus inhabebat in hanc dignitatem eligi jussisset. Ob hoc, irato rege, exsulans erat; sed anno proximo, rege ipso ob Angliam expulso restiturus, et post aliquot annos ad diœcesin Lichfeldiæ evectus, ubi multos annos ab omnibus honoratus vixit, donec ab Anna regina in divitem Vigorniæ cathedram translatus fuit. Aulicus elegantiæ, religiosis potatis, omnibus Christianæ benevolentiæ optima documenta præbuit, usque ad plusquam nonagesimum ætatis annum. Huic successit Cha[illegible]ers, primum canonicus, deinde episcopus Lichensis, et postea translatus ad diuidimidium diœcesin Dunelmiæ. Ille propagnator strenuus fidei Christianæ contra gigantes illos infideles Collinsium et Tindalium, qui apostolos et evangelistas nequitiæ et ignorantiæ arguiter insimulant, quia prophetias veteris Testamenti historiis novi asserierunt. Huic successit Richardus Smallbrooke, qui miracula Christi, contra Woolstonium, fuit defensorem et calumniatorem, docte et acute

acute defendit. Hujus ſucceſſor fuit Fredericus Cornwallis, comitis de Cornwallis patruus, qui annos octodecim Diœceſin Lichenſem, diligenter, ſapienter, at amiciſſime adminiſtravit, et nunc cathedram archiepiſcopalem Cantuarienſem ſplendide ornat. Hujus ſucceſſor fuit Joannes Egerton, ducis Bridgwaterienſis patruelis,] et hæres proximus, vir doctus, elegans, et in rebus agendis acutus et perſpicax. Poſt biennium ad Dunelmiam evectus fuit. Illi ſucceſſit Brownlow North, comitis Guildfordiæ filius, et Domini North, gazæ regiæ cuſtodis et rerum publicarum curatoris frater fraterrimus, qui biennium quoque hic commoratus, ad Vigorniam tranſlatus eſt. Epiſcopus vere nobilis, comis, et benignus, diœceſi noſtræ nunc præſidet Richardus Hurd, qui apud academiam Cantabrigienſem ſtudiis humanioribus contemporaneis omnibus facilè anteceſſit; critici acuminis et promptæ doctrinæ quamplurima exemplaria adhuc juvenis edidit. Deinde dialogos quoſdam hiſtoricos, politicos, et morales, ſcripſit, qui magno fructu a literatis leguntur: poſtea prophetias veteris et novi Teſtamenti, clare et inſigni ordine digeſſit et explicuit. His ingenii et pietatis documentis, morum ſuavitate, et egregia vultûs gratia inductus, comes de Mansfield, judicum noſtrorum merito princeps, et legum non magis quam virorum acutiſſimus judex, regi noſtro hunc commendavit, ut fieret præceptor principis Galliæ et fratris ejus ſecularis epiſcopi Oſnabrugenſis. Ex illo igitur ſpes Britanniæ nunc pendet. Diſcipuli ejus, ut audivi et ſpero, bonarum artium ſtudiis alacriter incumbunt, et rapidi proficiant; et ex illo, precor, derivata virtus in patriam, populumque fluat. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſſea, May* 4.

ALLOW me, Mr. Urban, to guard your ingenious correſpondent, Mr. Joſhua Barnes, againſt the miſtake of an anonymous biographer, p. 279. Mr. Barnes enquires after the learned C. Bonnet, author of "La Palingénéſie philoſophique, ou idées ſur l'état paſſé & ſur l'état futur des êtres vivans." Now, T. D. (whoſe conſpicuous deſire to oblige, I am ſure, would not have led him into intentional miſinformation) preſents you with a very inſtructive epitome of the life and labours of the no-leſs-celebrated *Theophilus* Bonnet; a writer, in this particular enquiry, wholly unintereſting.

Another correſpondent, vol. LXVI. p. 1003, gives a ſlight ſketch of C. Bonnet's efforts; but even he (the well-known and highly-eſteemed Mr. Toulmin) ſeems very uncertain of his authorities.

Theſe candid hints, Mr. Urban, reſult ſolely from a regard to literature, and its ſtudious votaries.

Can your readers give me a ſuccinct account of Albert Haller, author of "Lineæ primæ phyſiologiæ?" He was elected ſenator of Berne in 1777.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

MY warmeſt acknowledgements of gratitude are due to your polite correſpondent T. D. for his communications. Permit me to requeſt the performance of his promiſe relative to Jouſſe and Farinaceus.

One of your correſpondents has choſen to employ merriment for information; but, perſuaded as I feel of the advantage of T. D's intimations, I ſhall not be led to deſiſt from enquiries.

In addition to the former names, I take the liberty of ſubjoining a few equally meritorious as authors, but whoſe biography is to me equally unknown.

Who was the Abbé Spallanzani, who wrote upon the gaſtric juice?

When did the celebrated Monſ. Servan live?

When did Monſ. Du Luc live*, and what did he write, beſides his "Lettres phyſiques & morales ſur l'Hiſtoire de la Terre & de l'Homme?"

Who was Gebelin? When did he die?

With ſincere eſteem for T. D. and yourſelf, I remain JOSHUA BARNES.

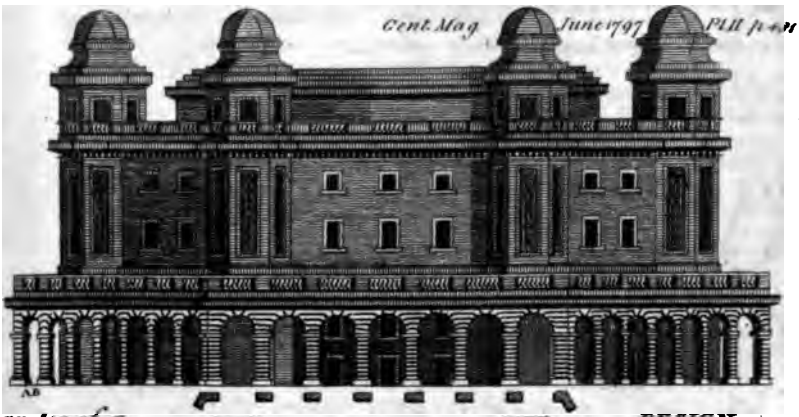
Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Nov.* 15.

THE very polite manner in which Mr. Barnes, p. 571, ſolicited information concerning a few foreign characters, impoſes on one of your conſtant readers an obligation of returning him the beſt account he has been able to collect; and, by conveying it to the above gentleman, through the channel of your Miſcellany, you will much oblige yours, &c. J. L.

Daniel Jouſſe was born Feb. 10, 1704, and died Aug. 26, 1781, was titular counſellor at the chatelet of Orleans, and gained a diſtinguiſhed reputation by his labours and knowledge of juriſprudence.

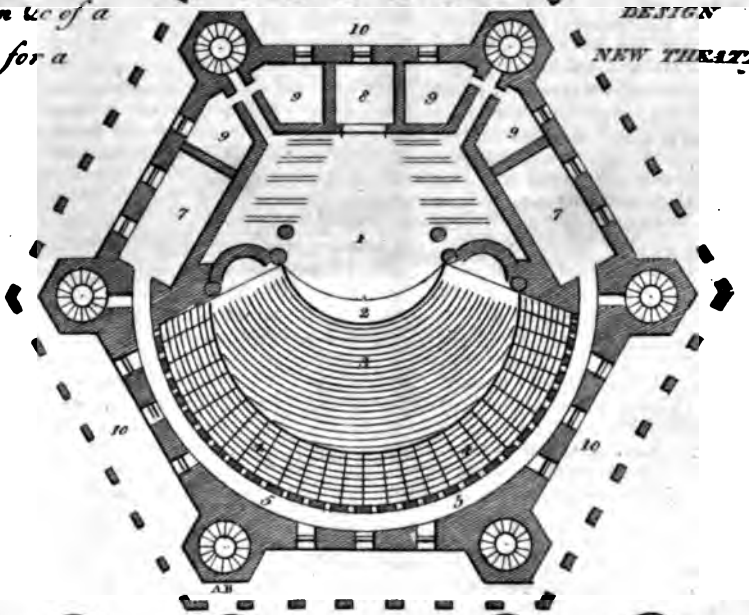
Proſper Farinacius was born at Rome, Oct. 30, 1554, and died in that city the ſame day of the month 1618. He

* He is now living.—EDIT.



Plan & Section of a **DESIGN**

for a **NEW THEATRE**



was an eminent lawyer, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the bar. His works were collected at Antwerp in 13 vols. folio, are replete with learning, and from which lawyers may gather much uſeful knowledge.

Torbern Bergmann, knight of the royal order of Vaſa, profeſſor of chemiſtry at Upſal, member of the academy of ſciences of the ſame town, aſſociated to thoſe of Paris, London, Berlin, Stockholm, &c. was born in the year 1735 at Catharineberg, in Weſtrogothland. He at firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a phyſician and naturaliſt, and was a diſciple of Linneus. His principal work is *Sciagraphia Mineralis*. He died at Upſal 1776.

Antony Court De Gebelin, a native of Lautane, was *cenſeur-royal* of ſeveral academies, and died at Paris, May 23, 1784. He had extravagantly given into the follies of magnetiſm, which gave riſe to the following epitaph:

"Ci-git ce pauvre Gebelin,
Qui parloit Grec, Hebreu, Latin;
Admirez tous ſon héroiſme:
Il fut martyr du magnetiſme."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

IT is ſtated in p. 279 "Winſlow was *unfortunately* a Proteſtant, and the great Boſſuet *had the honour* of his converſion." Surely the Roman Catholicks go too far when they publiſh ſuch expreſſions in a Proteſtant country.

P. 266. Lewes is in Suſſex, not Surrey.

P. 298. I have heard of the good effect of the liquor from a tan-pigeon chilb'ains; ſhould be glad to have it aſcertained.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, April* 27.

THE incloſed drawings *(Plate II.)* conſiſt of a plan, elevation, and ſection, of a deſign for a Theatre; in which the front-boxes are five feet nearer the ſtage, and the upper ſide-boxes are not ſo high as thoſe in the new theatre in Drury-lane; and yet it would contain a much greater number of ſpectators, all placed in a nearer and more advantageous manner both for ſeeing and hearing.

In this deſign the boxes form a ſemicircle, every where 50 feet diſtant from the centre of the front of the ſtage. They contain eight rows of ſeats all the way round, and are three tiers high. Over them and the paſſage is the gallery, which alſo extends the whole of the ſemicircle; and an upper gallery is managed in the groins of the ſemi-dome which covers the pit.

The audience-part of the houſe is ſeparated from the ſtage and ſcenery by a large arch, which extends acroſs from the oppoſite ſide-boxes. The ſtage-opening is 50 feet wide; and on each ſide are large columns with niches between them for ſculpture, painting, or other ornaments. Theſe columns ſupport a part of three ſides of an octagon groined dome, which covers that part of the ſtage which projects in a curve-line before the curtain. The return-walls at the ſides are inclined, ſo as to give the audience on the back-ſeats of the ſide-boxes a good view of the ſtage and ſcenery. Theſe ſide-boxes are by this deſign placed at the ſame diſtance from the performance, and have the ſame elevation and advantage, as the front-boxes; and the audience in them, and in every other part of the houſe, ſit with their faces directly to the middle of the front of the ſtage, which is generally the principal place of action.

The external form of the theatre is a hexagon, with towers at the angles, which contain ſtaircaſes to the boxes, galleries, and dreſſing-rooms. The ſix ſides are exactly alike; and it is ſurrounded by an arcade, or piazza. The following figures refer to the ground plan: No. 1. is the ſtage; 2. the orcheſtra; 3. the pit; 4. the boxes; 5. paſſage, or corridor; 7. 7. anterooms, through which you enter to the boxes, and over which are ſalloons 40 feet by 20, which communicate with each tier of boxes; 8. green-room; 9. 9. 9. 9. dreſſing-rooms; 10. 10. piazza.

This deſign for a theatre, which is 50 feet from the ſtage to the boxes, would contain, in the boxes, 2304, in the pit 1278, in the gallery 1470, upper gallery 300.—In all 5352.

Drury-lane houſe, which is 55 feet from the ſtage to the boxes, contains, in the boxes, 1828, in the pit 600, in the gallery 675, upper gallery 308.—In all 3611. BLAKENEY.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

YOUR Miſcellany having ever been peculiarly devoted to the communication of ingenious inventions, allow me one page for a deſcription of an improved Gun-carriage, the advantages

tages of which over the common one are beſt explained in the words of the artiſt, Mr. J. Gover.

"It may be worked with one-third the number of men that are neceſſary to work the common gun-carriage, and with abundant more eaſe and ſafety to the men that work it. Its motion of traverſing is ſo eaſy, that it may be always thrown fore and aft and loaded within-board clear of the port-hole, which will preſerve the men from the enemy's ſmall arms; it is alſo, when loaded, readily run out again, and pointed to the object with *eaſe* and *certainty*. As the gun reſts on an inclined plane, which may be raiſed or lowered as the ſituation of the ſhip or object to be fired at requires, it eaſes the tackles and breeching greatly when the gun recoils.

"*Advantages in the above Carriage over the common Carriage when the Lee-guns are engaged.*

"When the lee-gun is diſcharged upon the common carriage, and recoils to the extent of its breeching if the men are not very attentive to the relieving-tackles, which at all times they cannot be, the ſhip at the ſame time having a heel, the gun immediately returns to the port; ſo that the men, upon the old plan, are obliged to bouſe the gun in again before it can be loaded, which makes it as difficult in fighting the lee-guns as the weather-guns; but theſe difficulties are obviated in the above carriage, it having a pall, which, when the lee-guns are diſcharged, drops and prevents the gun returning to the port until loaded again.

"*Advantages or Benefit ariſing from ſecuring the Guns fore and aft when at Sea, or out of Action.*

"When guns are ſecured fore and aft, they ſtow ſnug and cloſe to the ſhip's ſide, reſting upon two or three beams, and afford more room within-board to work and manage the ſhip, eſpecially on the upper deck; it gives the advantage of keeping all the ports cloſe ſhut, and the guns dry on the lower deck; it alſo conceals them from the enemy *until it is neceſſary to uſe them*; they can be got ready for action much ſooner than in the old way, when ſecured athwart-ſhip by the breeching and tackles frapped together, and muzzle-laſhing over the port. When a gun is ſecured athwart-ſhip, the muzzle of the gun reſts entirely againſt the ſhort timbers over the port, being the weakeſt part of the ſhip's ſide on that deck; and it is the opinion of many experienced mariners, that ſeveral ſhips have foundered, that many have proved very leaky and got damaged, from the working of the guns againſt the ſides when houſed in that manner, and often break looſe by the ſtrain and working of the ſhip beyond what the breechings and tackles will allow.

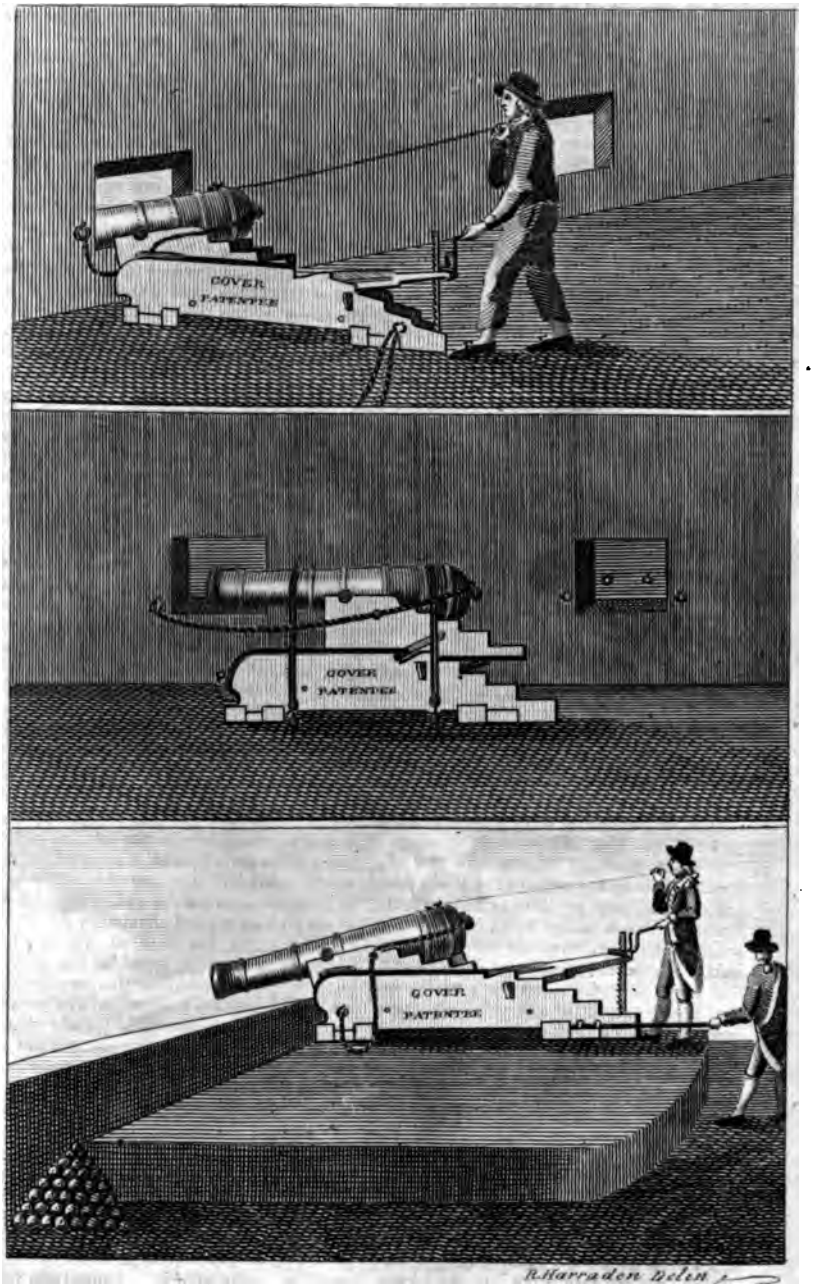
"*Advantages in the above Carriage over the common one in pointing the Gun.*

"If the gun is a ſmall one, the captain of the gun (as he is termed) will be capable of running the gun to the port without any aſſiſtance, whether to windward or to leeward; he will alſo be able to traverſe it fore and aft, elevate or depreſs the gun himſelf, with much more eaſe and certainty of doing execution than in the common carriage, for the following reaſons: the captain of the gun ſtanding at the train of the carriage, with the laniard of the lock and match in one hand and the handle of the ſcrew in the other, he traverſes, elevates, or depreſſes the gun, without depending upon other men, and the moment it is pointed at the object he diſcharges it, and conſequently is the more ſure of doing execution; ſo that, at a proper diſtance for a ſhip to engage, he muſt be a very indifferent gunner to miſs ſtriking her hull; whereas, upon the common plan, in action great part of the powder and ſhot is expended without doing any execution whatever.

"If the gun is a large one, it will be neceſſary to apply tackles to traverſe the gun; one man to each tackle-fall will be ſufficient to traverſe theſe guns. The captain of the gun will ſtand at the train of the gun, with the handle of the ſcrew in his hand, directing theſe men to train the gun until it comes to the object he is aiming at; he then immediately diſcharges the gun without being under the neceſſity of giving theſe men any ſignal to drop the tackle-falls; for, the tackles that are applied to this carriage are hooked to the traverſing-carriage, which is not effected by the recoil of the gun; therefore the men would not be injured if they had the tackle-falls in their hands when the gun is diſcharged, as the tackles are not affected by the recoil of the gun; or the flaſh of the priming would be a ſufficient ſignal for the men to drop the tackle-falls; neither are they in the leaſt danger of being injured by the projection of the trucks or ropes that are applied to the common gun-carriage, as this new carriage acts without theſe *projections*.

"*Diſadvantages that attend pointing a Gun mounted on the common Gun-carriage.*

"In training the common carriage you are obliged to apply iron crows and handſpikes, which are very dangerous in action; and, although you are obliged to apply thoſe inſtruments on account of the great power you require to move them, it muſt be conſidered a very uncertain way of pointing a gun. Suppoſe the captain of the gun directs theſe men with crows and handſpikes to train the gun fore or aft, as occaſion



GOVER'S new-improved Gun-Carriage.

occaſion may require, it is probable they may train the gun too far; then it muſt be trained back again; and, after the captain of the gun has laid it, as he ſuppoſes, to do execution, it is his duty to ſee the breeching, tackle-falls, and men, clear before he diſcharges the gun; as many accidents happen for want of ſtrict attention to the clearing the tackles, ropes, &c. that are applied to the common carriage; and too often, while the captain of a gun is taking theſe precautions, the poſition of a ſhip may be ſo altered as for the ſhot to go wide of the object. Another material advantage which the above Gun-carriage poſſeſſes is the preſervation of ſhips decks; which, by the uſe of iron crows and handſpikes to the common carriage, are very much damaged and torn, particularly in ſhips that go to ſea ſhort-handed, as it is impoſſible to traverſe the guns, or houſe them to the port (if a weather-gun), without the aſſiſtance of theſe prejudicial inſtruments; therefore a conſiderable expence will be ſaved in the preſervation of the decks of ſhips by the principles of this invention. The above carriage would be a conſiderable ſaving by the *reduction* of *men*, or an advantage in ſhort complements, as the proportion of 250 men on the old plan would not require 100 on the new; and a ſhip would go to ſea much better prepared for fighting than they do with the common carriage with 250 men.

"*Comparative Statement of the two Plans, with their full Complement of Men to each Gun.*

Old Plan.		New Plan.	
Guns.	Men.	Guns.	Men.
32-pounder	18	32-pounder	6
24 do.	15	24 do.	5
18 do.	12	18 do.	4
12 do.	9	12 do.	3
9 do.	7	9 do.	3
6 do.	5	6 do.	2
4 do.	4	4 do.	2
Total	70	Total	25

"By this ſtatement, and the advantages of its motion of traverſing, elevation, and depreſſion above ſtated, it will appear that an Eaſt-Indiaman of 56 guns can work her broadſide of 28 twelve-pounders with 84 men, with conſiderable more eaſe and effect than a king's ſhip of the ſame number of guns and her full complement of men; and, ſhould neceſſity require that both ſides of the ſhip ſhould be engaged at the ſame time, and there be not a ſufficient number to man all the guns, in that caſe one man may be taken from the proper complement (3), and the remaining two will manage and fight the gun with more diſpatch, and certainty of doing execution than nine men with the common carriage."

Yours, &c. C. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

IN peruſing Mr. Lyſons's excellent account of Fulham palace, I was much ſtruck with the laudable endeavour of the Biſhop of London to procure the portraits of his predeceſſors. The example is ſurely worthy of imitation; and I conceive that, through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, information of the ſale of epiſcopal portraits, or the names of the preſent poſſeſſors of them, might from time to time be procured; by which the biſhops, or other perſons intereſted in ſuch collections, would receive very important aſſiſtance, at the ſame time this regiſter would be a pleaſing catalogue for general information.

Any communication relative to the biſhops of Lincoln will particularly oblige Yours, &c. T. L.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796-7.

H. OF LORDS.

December 26.

LORD *Grenville* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty; for a correct copy of which ſee the Commons Report.

When this meſſage had been read by the Clerk, Lord *Grenville* again roſe: he ſaid, that every diligence was uſing to make out thoſe papers which were alluded to in the addreſs, and that he expected to be enabled to lay them before the Houſe on the morrow; in which caſe, he ſhould move for them to be taken into conſideration on Thurſday.

The Duke of *Bedford* moved, that the words "Monday next" be inſerted inſtead of "Thurſday;" which was negatived without a diviſion, and Lord Grenville's motion agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Secretary *Dundas* delivered the following meſſage from his Majeſty:

"GEORGE R.

"It is with the utmoſt concern that his Majeſty acquaints the Houſe of Commons, that his earneſt endeavours to effect the reſtoration of peace have been unhappily fruſtrated; and that the negotiation in which he was engaged has been abruptly broken off, by the peremptory refuſal of the French Government to treat except upon a baſis evidently inadmiſſible, and by their having, in conſequence, required his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to quit Paris within 48 hours.

"His

"His Majeſty has directed the ſeveral memorials and papers which have been exchanged in the courſe of the late diſcuſſion, and the account tranſmitted to his Majeſty of its final reſult, to be laid before the Houſe.

"From theſe papers, his Majeſty truſts, it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a ſincere deſire to effect the reſtoration of peace, on principles ſuited to the relative ſituation of the belligerent powers, and eſſential for the permanent intereſts of his kingdoms, and the general ſecurity of Europe; whilſt his enemies have advanced pretenſions at once inconſiſtent with thoſe objects, unſupported even on the grounds on which they were profeſſed to reſt, and repugnant to the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by repeated treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourſe of independent nations.

"In this ſituation, his Majeſty has the conſolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of war can be imputed only to the unjuſt and exorbitant views of his enemies. And his Majeſty, looking forward with anxiety to the moment when they may be diſpoſed to act on different principles, places, in the mean time, the fulleſt reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wiſdom and firmneſs of his parliament, on the tried valour of his forces by ſea and land, and on the zeal, public ſpirit, and reſources, of his kingdoms, for vigorous and effectual ſupport in the proſecution of a conteſt, which does not depend on his Majeſty to terminate, and which involves in it the ſecurity and permanent intereſts of this country, and of Europe." G. R."

Mr. *Dundas* moved, that his Majeſty's meſſage be taken into conſideration on Thurſday; which, after a few words from Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Nicholls*, &c. was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 30.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to ſix public bills and one private.

After ſome prefatory buſineſs of an unimportant nature was diſpoſed of, the Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of his Majeſty's meſſage.

Lord *Grenville* opened the debate in a long and able ſpeech, in which he threw all the blame of the rupture of the negotiation on the French Government; and concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, fraught with aſſurances of ſupport, and approving the ſteps taken, &c.

Lord Guilford, after a ſpirited reply, propoſed an amendment to the addreſs; in which the blame was thrown on Miniſters, and pledging the Houſe to inveſtigate their conduct during the war.

Lords *Liverpool*, *Derby*, *Kinnoul*, Duke of *Bedford*, Earl of *Abingdon*, and other Peers, delivered their ſentiments.—At length the Houſe divided; when there appeared, for the addreſs, and againſt the amendment, including proxies, 86; againſt it, and for the amendment, 8.

Some buſineſs, not of a very important nature, afterwards took place; and the Houſe adjourned at 12 o'clock, on the motion of Lord *Grenville*, to the 14th of February.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a meſſage from the Lords announced their aſſent to the proviſional cavalry and county-quota bills, without any amendment.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* preſented a petition for paving Tower-hill.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved for a copy of the treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

His Majeſty's meſſage being read from the chair, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* roſe, and ſaid, that, however ſome gentlemen might differ with him in many points on the preſent buſineſs, there was one point which, however painful, all muſt concur in; and that was, in regretting with his Majeſty the unhappy termination of the attempt to negotiate, which the pride, the obſtinacy, and the ambition, of the enemy have fruſtrated. However, then, we may have to regret the continuation of the preſent war, we have the conſolation to reflect, that it owes its origin to the direct and unprovoked aggreſſion of the enemy, to whom alone are now to be imputed the accumulated calamities of a protracted war, which his Majeſty has taken, but in vain, the moſt earneſt and effectual means to terminate. What now remains, but to rouze the ſpirit of the country, and to call into action all its energies and reſources, in order to maintain our honour, and protect our independence? To this hard but now inevitable neceſſity we are driven by the unjuſt and exorbitant views of the enemy, which tend not only to cover this country with diſgrace, but alſo to annihilate the public rights, and annul the moſt ſolemn treaties, that ſhould bind

bind together all the ſovereigns and all the ſtates of Europe. And by what new rules is our political conduct to be guided, but, forſooth, by the new laws and the new conſtitution which it has lately pleaſed France to eſtabliſh! Mr. *Pitt* then took a retroſpective view of the different and repeated endeavours made by his Majeſty's Miniſters for the reſtoration of peace through the intervention of many Neutral Powers; all of which endeavours were met, on the part of the enemy, either with reluctance, or with a blunt refuſal to acquieſce in them. Their treatment of our ſincereſt offers have proved, in every reſpect, haughty, overbearing, and repulſive; and theſe are the features that have uniformly marked their character, from the very firſt of our attempts at a general pacification, down to the late negotiation, which they have ſo abruptly and inſolently broken off. To whom the failure of this negotiation is juſtly to be imputed will eaſily appear, if we but examine the baſis on which we propoſed to treat; a baſis by which we claimed nothing for ourſelves, but for our allies, who have loſt much, while the efforts of their valour, united to the valour and reſources of England, have contributed to ſecure our common liberty and independence. To this baſis the enemy acceded with ſlowneſs and reluctance; and, while we conſented to make every propoſal, they as ſtudiouſly avoided to advance any. The principle of mutual compenſation and indemnity, though agreed to by the enemy, is now rejected by them as ſoon as its details were particularized. To a perſeverance in the conteſt, and to a vigorous proſecution of it, we are now reluctantly compelled; and, from the general diſtreſs felt by the enemy in every department of their public ſervice, we may augur, without preſumption, the moſt fortunate and glorious iſſue; which we cannot fail to ſecure, if we but exert, with the wonted ſpirit of Engliſhmen, the wealth, the vigour, and the many ſinews of war with which, by the unexhauſted reſources of the country, we are ſtill abundantly ſupplied. To theſe reſources of our own, when we add the heroic exertions of our faithful Imperial Ally, muſt not our doubt be diſpelled, and confidence increaſed? Such, ſurely, is the ſentiment which their late glorious ſucceſſes may very reaſonably inſpire.

After enumerating and explaining the nature of the terms propoſed to France, and the haughty and inſolent manner in which they were received, Mr. *Pitt* ſtated our various means to proſecute the conteſt, to a continuance of which we were driven; and, from a view of theſe reſources, and the ſpirit of indignation which it muſt rouſe in every truly patriotic breaſt, concluded by holding out to the Houſe, and to the country, the moſt ſanguine expectations of ultimate ſucceſs. Mr. *Pitt* then moved an addreſs to his Majeſty; which was, as uſual, an echo of the meſſage.

Mr. *Erſkine* roſe, under evident marks of indiſpoſition, to move an amendment; but, after proceeding for a few minutes, he was obliged to ſit down quite exhauſted.

Mr. *Fox* regretted that the Houſe and the country had been ſo ſuddenly deprived of the talents of his learned and honourable friend, and that the taſk ſhould have devolved upon him. He entered into a brief hiſtory of the war; and ſtated that, after a ſtruggle of four years, after expending 250 millions of money, adding 6 millions to our annual expenditure, and ſacrificing ſome hundred thouſand valuable lives, we were brought to this predicament, our enemy was become more extravagant in their demands than they were at the commencement. After entering into a detail on the comparative ſtate of this country and France, and replying to the arguments of the Miniſter, he concluded by moving an amendment; expreſſing his regret at the proſpect of involving the country yet deeper in the war; arraigning the conduct of Adminiſtration for having undertaken it, and their incapacity in conducting it, and finally remonſtrating againſt the reſtoration of Belgium as a *ſine quâ non*.

Mr. *Dundas* went over the grounds already beaten by Mr. *Pitt*; and Mr. *Grey* ſupported the amendment.

The Houſe divided on Mr. *Fox's* amendment; when the numbers were,

Ayes 37 Noes 212.

When ſtrangers were excluded, Mr. *Grey* moved, that the Houſe be called over on the 16th of January.

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke in ſupport of Mr. *Grey's* motion, and Mr. *Pitt* againſt it. A diviſion enſued; when there appeared for the motion,

Ayes 31 Noes 164.

H. OF LORDS.
February 14.

The Duke of *Somerſet* and ſeveral other Peers, took the oaths, and their ſeats.

In the Commons, the ſame day, which met purſuant to adjournment, petitions from the Weſt-India merchants, &c. were preſented, praying that the bill now depending in parliament, for the eſtabliſhment of wet-docks at Wapping, may paſs into a law. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs of London preſented a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council aſſembled, for a bill to improve the navigation of the port of London. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Manning* made ſome obſervations on the preſentation of this petition immediately before the ſecond reading of the merchants bill for the eſtabliſhment of wet-docks at Wapping, which was ordered for to-morrow; but expreſſed himſelf happy to find the prayer of it not the ſame as the prayer of the petition preſented by the City of London laſt year, which deſired that the objections of the City of London to the merchants bill might be heard, by counſel, at the bar. The City had now thought proper to admit the exiſtence of the grievances complained of by the merchants, and to endeavour to apply a remedy themſelves, to which they wiſhed the Houſe to give the preference. He thought, however, that the perſons who were to regulate this buſineſs ſhould be ſubject to the examination of the Houſe; and that the different plans preſented to the Houſe ſhould be afterwards left to the judgement of the Houſe for its deciſion.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* ſaid, it was the object of the City to leave the preference of the plans to the deciſion of Parliament.

The petition was ordered to be referred to the conſideration of a Committee, compoſed of the City-members and Merchants of London, and the members of the maritime counties.

H. OF LORDS.
February 15.

Several Peers took the oaths, and their ſeats.—Their Lordſhips heard *counſel* on the Scotch appeal, in which Ferguſon was appellant, and Gilleſpie reſpondent.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *William Pulteney* preſented a petition from the mayor, aldermen, and ſeveral inhabitants, of Shrewſbury, ſtating, that they had erected a houſe of induſtry, on which ſeveral perſons had advanced ſums of money; and that thoſe would be very much injured in their property if the bill, then before the Houſe, for the relief of the poor, ſhould paſs into a law. They prayed, therefore, that a clauſe might be introduced into the ſaid bill, to exempt them from the operation of it. The petition was referred to the Committee on the bill.

Several petitions were preſented, in favour of the wet-docks bill, from ſhipowners in Hull, Scarborough, London, &c. The bill was then, on the motion of Mr. *Manning*, read a 2d time.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* and Mr. Alderman *Anderſon* ſaid, they would not oppoſe the bill, but would propoſe ſome amendments in the Committee.

Sir *William Young* congratulated the country and the city of London on the union that now prevailed on this ſubject.

The bill was then ordered to be referred to a Select Committee, and that all members have liberty to attend.

H. OF LORDS.
February 27.

The *Lord Chancellor* read the reſolutions of Council, directing the Bank of England not to iſſue any ſpecie until the ſenſe of parliament was taken on the preſent ſituation of affairs.

The Duke of *Norfolk* ſaid, he had a high reſpect for the Bank of England; but, the preſent buſineſs going beyond the letter of the law, he thought the Houſe ſhould take every precaution; and therefore he ſhould move a reſolution, that no ſpecie ſhould be ſent out of this kingdom to ſubſidize foreign troops.

Lord *Grenville* aſſerted, this was ſtating a circumſtance without any fact to ſubſtantiate it. The Houſe was to be ſummoned to take the matter into conſideration on the morrow, and therefore it would be ridiculous to pre-determine the matter.

The queſtion was then put; and the Houſe divided, againſt the Duke of Norfolk's motion 34, for it 5.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June 2.*

IN one of your volumes, I find an enquiry, whether *furze* and *gorse* are the same plants; and, in another number, it is answered that they are. In Shakspeare's time, however, it seems they were esteemed different ones (at least provincially so); for, he says,

"*Ariel.* Tooth'd briers, sharp *furzes*, pricking *goss*, and thorns, which enter'd their frail skins." Tempest, act IV.

And Mr. Bradley, the botanist, speaks of the ashes of burnt *furze* and *gorse*.

In some places *furze* is called *whin*, and the prickly *rest-harrow* with yellow flowers is called *petty-whin*. It should seem, therefore, that *gorse*, in some writers, means *petty-whin*, or *rest-harrow*, though, in most, *furze* and *gorse* are indifferently used as names for the same plant. C. M.

Mr. URBAN, *June 3.*

THE following critical observations on four species of British Geraniums I have been induced to draw up, with the view of obviating the difficulty complained of in ascertaining those species; and, for the furtherance of this design, request you will favour me with their early insertion in your Magazine. The species referred to are the *molle*, *rotundifolium*, *columbinum*, and *pusillum*. The cause of the difficulty in ascertaining them arises from their striking affinity in habit. As this has occasioned many to confound them, I shall first lay down their specific characters, taken from those authors who seem to me to have established the most discriminating; and then shew the particular marks in which they differ, and by which they may most readily be determined.

Geranium molle. Common Cranesbill.

Peduncles two-flowered alternate with the floral leaves; petals bifid; calyxes awnless; stem somewhat erect. Linneus.

This species is particularly distinguished from the *rotundifolium*, with which it is most usually confounded, by the alternation of the peduncles and floral leaves, its bifid petals, and its stem being clothed with horizontal downy hairs; which latter circumstance should be introduced in the specific characters, as the direction of the pubescence forms a material guide in the discrimination of most of our Geraniums. It is farther distinguished from the *columbinum* by its awnless calyx; and from the *pusillum* by its wrinkled and hairy seed-coats.

Geranium rotundifolium. Round-leaved Cranesbill.

Petals entire as long as the calyx; stem spreading; leaves kidney-shaped cut; seed-coat even, hairy; seeds reticulated. Dr. Smith.

This is at once distinguished from the other three by its dotted seeds, its entire petals, and the spreading hair of its seed-coats. No characters could be more appropriate than those given by Dr. Smith in Sowerby's English Botany.

Geranium columbinum. Long-stalked Cranesbill.

Peduncles longer than the leaves, which are five-cleft, and divided into many segments; calyxes pentagonal (awned); seed-coats smooth. L'Heritier.

The awned calyx of this species clearly distinguishes it from the *molle* and *pusillum*, and its emarginate petals from the *rotundifolium*.

Geranium pusillum. Small-flowered Cranesbill.

Subpubescent, flowers pentandrous; petals emarginate; seed coats smooth with close-pressed hairs. Curtis.

This differs from the *molle* in having only five fertile *stamina*, and its seed-coats being hairy and not wrinkled. It differs from the *Columbinum* in its awnless calyx; and in its emarginate petals from the *rotundifolium*.

Any person, in examining these species with the foregoing descriptions, will easily see their respective differences, and, once seen, be always after able to recognise them. There are several other British plants, whose specific characters are very inaccurate, and in many cases totally inadequate to the discovery of the plants. Amongst these are the different species of *Salix*, *Galium*, the *Grasses*, *Mentha Lichen*, and a numerous tribe of cryptogamous plants. It would well repay the labours of those who have desire and ability to pursue British botany, were they to give their particular attention to some of these subjects, in most of which the field is unoccupied, either through want of inclination or leisure in those who are capable of undertaking it, or through want of capacity in those who are disposed to it. R. H. C.

P. 414, l. 12, read "Ausonian chains."

P. 415, notes, l. 2, for translated r. flourished.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, June* 5.

IT is the wish of one, who has altogether been aiming to introduce an easy and natural method of arranging plants, to complete a system void of art and invention. Linneus, to whom we are so much indebted for his system, does not hesitate to pronounce it a very defective one, and ingenuously confesses "the *primum et ultimum in botanicis desideratum*" the *natural* one. But, to point out imperfections is the first step to remove them; and, indeed, all his works would have been more valuable if the materials had been more *satisfactory*. This may be adduced as an instance to illustrate the defect of his system. It is not easy to give an exact description of the idea Linneus seems to have affixed to the *amentations plants*; for, in his *Philosophia Botanica*, he calls several flowers amentatious which have not an *amentum* for their calix; and, in his Fragments for a *Natural Method*, the order *amentaceæ* does not contain the Cypress, Juniper, Arbor Vitæ, Thuja, Sand-box tree, and other cone-bearing trees, whose *calix* is an *amentum*.

Yours, &c. A. M. C.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

ALLOW me, through the medium of your Magazine, to state the plan of a complete *Flora Britannica*, or History of British Plants; which I have been for some years past assiduously engaged in the execution of, and which I speedily hope to be able to publish. It will be arranged according to the improved system of Linneus as reduced to 20 classes. At the head of each genus the essential characters will be given, with occasional observations; then the specific characters in English; references to plates; synonyms; habitats; &c. &c. with a full and complete description of each species, and their respective medical and œconomical uses, in two vols 4to. I think it proper to observe that there will be near 30 new species enumerated in this work, not mentioned in Dr. Withering's last or any other British *Flora*; amongst which are the following scarce and valuable plants: *Vennica Prostrata, Scilla Unifolia, Anthericum Liliago, Scheuchzeria Palustris, Erica Umbellate, Daphne Alpina, Calla Palustris, Anemone Pottensis, Ranunculus Polyanthemos, Geranium Palustre, Phaca Alpina, Arnica Montana*; exclusive of a numerous list of other valuable, perfect, and cryptogamous plants, recently discovered in North-Britain and Wales.

Before I conclude, I shall beg leave to ask your reforming correspondent *Fructiste*, upon what principles, according to his system, he proposed to establish the orders and *genera* of plants. So far as relates to the classification of his system, it has the preference even of Linneus; but, I much fear, he will never succeed in adopting the subordinate divisions to a seminal method. E. B. jun.

Notes on the Third Hymn of CALLIMACHUS. *By Dr.* TYTLER.

[WHEN Dr. Tytler's translation of Callimachus was published, he was in so bad a state of health, as not only to be entirely unable to superintend the publication himself, but even to look over his papers. In consequence of which the following Notes on the last part of the Hymn to Diana fell aside, and were not found till after his recovery. The Notes that supply their place in the printed copies, as well as those on the whole of the fourth, fifth, sixth Hymns, and Coma Berenices, were written by Dr. Gillies, who published the book. But, as it has now been some years in the hands of the publick, the translator hopes that these additional, and hitherto unpublished Notes, will not be disagreeable to its readers through the respectable channel of the Gentleman's Magazine. They were written in the beginning of 1791.]

Tartary, situated on the North of the antient Chersonesus Taurica, now Crimea. In this country human sacrifices were offered to Diana Taurica *; and the poet expresses his detestation of this horrid practice, by telling us that Diana turns with disgust from these inhospitable climes.

V. 274, 275:

Tho' nine years old, and in Tymphæa born,
Their limbs tho' sturdy, and tho' strong of horn.]

The inhabitants of antient Greece esteemed black cattle to possess the greatest strength, and to be most fit for work at nine years old, as may be gathered from the following passage of Hesiod:

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* Herodot. lib. 4.

βόι ἰνασιτήρω
Ἄρσενι, κειλίδαι τῶν γαρ Δίλος ἠ ἀλαπαδνόν
Ἥβης μέτρον ἔχοιλε, τον ἔρλαζοδε ἄρισ̃ω.

The word κεραίλκεις, "ſtrong of horn," alludes to the antient cuſtom of yoking oxen by the horns, which was barbarous in the higheſt degree; as the poor animals had no proper opportunity of exerting their ſtrength, and could only draw the plough with the riſk of having their horns pulled off by the firſt ſtone that came in the way. And for the firmneſs of the horns old oxen are preferred; for, the older the ox, the ſtronger the horns; and *vice verſâ*. Abſurd as this may ſeem, a cuſtom of the like nature prevailed very lately in the Highlands of Scotland, namely, of yoking horſes by the tail. I hope, for the honour of my countrymen, that this practice is now given up. The ſame method of joining horſes to the cart and plough was, as I have heard, formerly prevalent in Ireland, and ſo deſtructive to the breed of horſes, that a ſtop was put to it in the laſt century by act of parliament. Tymphæa was a diſtrict of *Epirus*, famous for a fine breed of black cattle.

V. 281:

Prolongs the day, and ſtops the flying hour.]

Spanheim ſuppoſes that the preceding paragraph alludes to a feſtival in honour of Diana, which commemorated the bringing her ſtatues into Greece by Oreſtes and Iphigenia; and that the laſt verſes are an imitation of that paſſage in the Old Teſtament, where the Sun and Moon are ſaid to ſtand ſtill at the command of Joſhua. But though, doubtleſs, ſome paſſages of antient poetry are borrowed from Sacred Writ, I can ſee no reaſon why recourſe ſhould be had to it for explaining the words of Callimachus, when a much more natural ſolution is given by Friſchlinus, namely, that feaſts were held in honour of Diana at the time of the vernal equinox, when the ſun firſt ſhines on the iſland of Delos, and the days become ſo long, that, after that ſeaſon, oxen could not perform τετράγυιον, "a day's work," without reſpite. Virgil has imitated Callimachus:

Qualis ubi hybernam Lyciam, Xanthique fluenta
Deſerit, ac Delum maternam inviſit Apollo,
Inſtauratque choros. Æn. IV. 145.

Like fair Apollo, when he leaves the froſt
Of wintry Xanthus, and the Lycian coaſt;
When to his native Delos he reſorts,
Ordains the dances, and renews the ſports.
DRYDEN.

V. 288, 289:

Your favour, Perga, green Doliche boaſts,
Taygèt's mountains, and Euripus' coaſts.]

Perga was the chief city of Pamphylia, from which Diana had the name Pergæa, or Pergaſia. Doliche, afterwards Icarus, was one of the iſlands called Sporades; and Taygetus, a mountain of Lacedæmonia, riſing above Sparta, and Mycene; of which Pauſanias writes, that it abounded with ſtags, goats, bears, and many other wild animals, was much frequented by hunters, and might therefore be ſaid to have Diana for its proteſtreſs. Euripus is a narrow gulph of the ſea between Aulis and Eubœa, where, according to Pliny, the tide ebbs and flows ſeven times in twenty-four hours, and that with ſuch violence as to draw ſhips along with the current in ſpite of the higheſt winds, yet ſo narrow that a bridge might be thrown over it. Near this place ſtood the temple of Diana, in which Agamemnon is ſaid to have ſacrificed his daughter Iphigenia. Ovid's Metamorph. XII. Friſchlinus.

V. 317. The ſtory of Britomartis.] According to Vulcanius, the name of this nymph ſignifies the pleaſant virgin, being a compound of two Cretan words βρίτος, *dulcis*, and μαρτις, *virgo*. Pauſanias tells us that ſhe was the daughter of Jupiter and Charmé, and particularly beloved by Diana, on account of her ſkill in hunting; and that, after ſhe leaped into the ſea, her proteſtreſs gave her the name Dictynna, and cauſed her to be ranked among the gods *. We are likewiſe told by Herodotus, that her ſepulchre was ſhewn by the Cretans in his time †. The Abbé Banier mentions Britomartis in three different places of his work, but always ſuppoſes this name to be an epithet of Diana herſelf; though we are fully informed by Callimachus that ſhe was only a favourite nymph, to whom divine honours were paid on account of her inviolable chaſtity, and her noble eſcape from Minos; which were ſo highly agreeable to her miſ-

* Pauſan. in Corinth.
† Herodot. lib. III.

tress, that she likewise took the name Dictynna, from δίκτυ, *a fishing-net.* Banier has given the history of this Minos at great length. He was not the famous Minos, said to be one of the infernal judges; but his grandson, and grandfather to Idomeneus, who fought at the siege of Troy *. This prince, unlike his grandfather, was unjust and cruel, as appears from his giving strangers to be devoured by the Minotaur, his behaviour to Britomartis, and many other actions recorded of him. According to the author abovementioned, he lived about 1400 years before the Christian æra. To the reason given in the text, why myrtles were rejected by this nymph, Madame Dacier adds another, namely, that this tree, being sacred to Venus, was an improper offering to a lady of such exemplary modesty. Claudian has in part imitated the story in the text:

Dalmatiæ lucos, abrubtaque brachia Pindi,
Sparsa comam Britomartis agit †.

V. 320. To you, fair Upis.] This name was given to Diana from Upis, a Scythian nymph, supposed to have been her nurse; and, in the 11th Æneid, Virgil mentions one of her attendants by the name of Opis, a term of the same signification. But here the poet seems a little sportive in his address; Οὔπι being evidently a pun upon the epithet Εὔωπι, "the goddess, with the beautiful aspect." This appellation was very frequently given to Diana; and hence hymns in her praise were called Οὔπιγοι.

V. 326:

Acquir'd renown before th' Iolcian tomb.]

The commentators, not attending to the words of the original, have made the poet contradict himself in this passage; whereas there is no mistake except what proceeds from themselves misunderstanding his words; which is the more surprizing, as there seems little difficulty of exactly comprehending his meaning. He has informed us, in the second hymn, that Cyrené killed the lion on the mountain Myrtusa in Africa. And yet Spanheim asserts, that this passage refers to the same exploit, which she must have performed on Mount Pelion, at the foot of which stood the tomb of Pelias, king of Iolcos, a part of Thessaly. But Callimachus only says that Cyrene ἔμμορ' ἀέθλου *gained a victory* at the tomb of Pelias, without mentioning the lion. And, therefore, the present passage must refer to some other action of this nymph, probably well-known when the poet lived, but now entirely forgotten.

V. 351:

How by her arm th' incestuous monsters fell.]

This passage is esteemed very difficult, insomuch that Spanheim, who has commented upon almost every word of our author, has passed it over in silence. But, for my own part, I cannot see why it should be reckoned so unintelligible as some commentators would have us imagine; nor can I see any reason for explaining away the meaning of a common Greek word λάγονες, *viscera*, that it should signify *latera*, "sides;" which perverts its true acceptation without throwing the smallest light on the author. Rhæcus and Hylæus were two Centaurs, who attempted to ravish Atalanta on mount Mænalus; but she killed them both. And the poet says they dare not offer to insult her in the infernal shades:

οὐ γάρ σφιν λαγόνες συνεπιψεύσονται.

"For their bowels will not lie;" i. e. their bowels, which she tore out on Mount Mænalus, still bear witness to the truth of her exploit; so that, after she herself dies, and comes to the infernal shades, her former victory is so impressed on the Centaurs, that they must shun her presence. And this explication is agreeable to the opinion mentioned before, that departed spirits have the same passions and inclinations as when alive.

The history of the Nymphs here mentioned being well known, I need only say, in general, that Anticlea, tiring of perpetual virginity, forsook Diana, married Laertes, king of Ithaca, and became the mother of Ulysses. Procris having left her husband Cephalus, to wander in the mountains and woods, he accidentally killed her with an arrow, as she lay hid in a thicket, mistaking her for a white hart. The story of Atalanta, daughter of Iasius, or, as others say, of Schænus, is told at length in the ninth book of the Iliad, and in the eighth of Ovid's Metamorphoses, with all the particulars of the famous Calydonian boar, and the quarrel of the hunters after his death. *(To be continued.)*

* Ban. vol. II. book 3. chap 2.

† Claud. sec. cons. Stilich. v. 302.

124. *The History and Antiquities of* Desborough, *and Deanery of* Wycombe, *in* Buckinghamshire; *including the Borough Towns of* Wycombe *and* Marlow, *and fixteen Parishes. By* Thomas Langley, *M.A.*

THIS work was announced by queries from its author in our Vol. LXVI. 736; and we wish he may be induced, by the encouragement shewn to this specimen, to undertake the remainder of the county, for which so little has been done in print, though we understand so much has been collected, and remains in MS. that it wants only a finishing hand to bring it down to the present time.

As a specimen of the execution, we scruple not to insert the account of the church of Hitchendon, and its monuments, intended originally for our Miscellany, but yielded to Mr. L.

"The church [situated on a chalky hill] is an antient irregular building, about 90 feet long and 18 wide, and has nothing in it worthy of notice. It is dedicated to St. Michael. Between the church and chancel stands the tower, in which are four bells. On the reading-desk these arms were carved: 1. A lion rampant, double-tailed, devouring a man; impaling checque a bend. 2. A griffin segreant, a chief checque; impaling a fess ingrailed in chief, two swords in saltier. In a North aile chapel to the principal chancel are some very antient monuments. In the North wall, under a pointed arch, a cross-legged knight, in a round helmet, on his surcoat a griffin rampant, his right hand by his side holds something round, probably the pomel of his dagger; his left hand is on a long sword in an ornamented scabbard; on his shield a dexter lion rampant between 6 cross crosslets fitché, a man-child issuing from his mouth. He has a mail gorget and skirt, and a lion at his feet.

"By this, on the floor, in low relief, in profile, a rude figure of a knight, in a close round helmet, holding up his right hand with a mace. On his shield a griffin rampant under a chief checque. Over all a bend.

"Next to him is a slab robbed of a brass slip.

"A small coffin-fashioned stone.

"A very rude figure, in a round helmet, holding his sword up in his right hand, and in his left a cross. On his shield, which covers his body, a lion or griffin rampant, quartering quarterly, 1. a chevron, 2. blank, 3. a cross, 4. a salture. He has a fringed skirt, a sword hanging down, and a lion at his feet.

"Another knight, in a frame or border, holds up a sword in his right hand, and has on his shield the lion rampant and a chief checque quartering bendy of 8, and a shield of pretence. A blank shield is on each side of his head, and over his head a crescent. Under his feet a fox courant.

"At the feet of the first of these figures, without any arch, is one, best preserved of all, of a knight in a pointed helmet, whiskers, plated armour, mail gorget and skirts, helmet under his head; heart on his breast over his hands, which are flat on his breast; on the slab a griffin with a child issuing from his mouth, impaling the lion and child in the same attitude between the cross crosslets fitché. A lion at his feet. On shields at the sides of the slab are repeated the lion and griffin with the child, and barry of 8 a canton; and on the slab are fireballs.

"Under an arch in the South wall of this chapel, into which opened a window from the bottom of the chancel, lies on a plain raised tomb a skeleton in a shroud, with 5 crosses on his body, emblematical of the 5 wounds of Christ, and within his breast a figure, probably meant for his soul. Over him three blank shields within and three without the arch. One blank shield on the North wall; which, if I am not misinformed, was painted with a number of coats of arms, but has been whitewashed. In a North pillar of this chapel, a small niche under a shield; and the octagon capital of one of the pillars had 8 shields, now blank. It is paved with ornamented glazed tiles. On the floor was a small brass figure with a label between two shields, and a plate below; all gone.

"In the chancel, under a fine little priest in his habit:

Orate pro anima Roberti Churche, Capellani, qui obiit decimo quinto die mensis Januarii, a° d'ni M°CCCC°LXX XXIII°. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

"Within the rails is a piscina; and a stone for John Lane, 1621.

"On a mural monument, within the communion rails, the effigies of a young man kneeling before the reading-desk:

'Here resteth the body of Thomas Lane, the only son of Thomas Lane, esq. and Frances his wife; whose soul was translated the 17th day of October, A.D. 162.., aged 14 years.

'He pleased God, and was beloved of him, who made him so perfect in a short time, that he fulfilled a long time, for his soul loved the Lord; wherefore hastened he to take him. Thus his young years, which was so willing to go to his God, more condemns the manners and old age of the ungodly, that cannot bear to hear of death.'

"On a stone. Arms, 3 rams suppliant; crest, a ram's head:

'Here

'Here lies the body of Richard Sydenham, esq. late of Rygots, in this parish, who departed this life the 21st day of September, 1737.'

"On a handsome mural monument, Arms, 1. a widow's lozenge, quarterly A. and G. in the 2 and 3 a fret O. on a fess S. 3 mullets of the 1st, *Norris*; impaling A. a fess, charged with 2 pheons, *inter* 2 pheons. 2. the arms in different shields:

'In a vault under this place
are deposited the remains of
Charles and Samuel Savage, esq.
their Sister Mrs. Ellen * Norris,
and her son John Norris, esq. of
Hitchendon, who died 29 June, 1786,
and by his last will and testament bequeathed
5000l. to Magdalen college, Oxford.
The Right Honourable Ellen, countess
Conyngham, has caused this monument to
to be erected to the memory of
her two uncles, aunt, and cousin.'

"The font is round, adorned with arch-work and a flowered fascia.

"The living is a vicarage [Samuel Savage, esq. patron 1765] in the gift of the Countess of Cohyngham, and reported to be worth 68l. a year.

The rest of the account is of charities and benefactions, among which last is a tenement called the church-house, given by the Dormer family probably.

"At the South-west end of the churchyard four almshouses for women.

"The manson-house, inhabited by Lady Conyngham, is on a hill a little behind them.

The wonderful story of the serpent painted on the walls of a farm-house in this parish, mentioned in our volume XXVIII. p. 446, is now forgotten here. We do not, however, believe that the house, where so many arms were visible, was an *hospital*, or rather preceptory, for knights templars; but, as one story arises out of another, it is more probable they were the arms of the knights described in the church; of whom only one bears the marks of a *templar*, or croisade. Perhaps, too, we may have mistaken these arms for those before mentioned in the church.

125. *Sketch of the State of the Children of the Poor in the Year* 1756; *and of the present State and Management of all the Poor in the Parish of St.* James's, Westminster, *in* January, 1797.

THAT the foundation of all our hope of the bulk of mankind is laid in education, at a period when good nursing and feeding of the body precedes the care of the mind, and that, when the mind succeeds to the second stage of attention and good management, example and proper advice should, by precedence, supersede the necessity of pulpit-exhortation or judicial reprimand, are, to use a fashionable phrase, *truisms*.

From these two follows this third; that, where the inhabitants of a parish will give a proper attention to the interests of the poor, there needs no supplementary act of parliament. In the present instance, it is but justice to the parish of St. James, Westminster, to exhibit their praise-worthy exertions to do their duty, without the parade of too many modern reformers.

"The Governors of the Poor, by the act of 2d Geo. III. are prohibited from having any benefit in any contract, or in the service of goods, materials, provisions, or necessaries for the Poor: Here then was laid the ground-work of a plan for *Reformation*, as well in the management of the Children as other Poor.

"The first attention was paid to the Children, who were mouldering away in the Workhouse, or with profligate and drunken parents; after much search and great difficulty, several *Cottagers* on *Wimbledon Common*, fit and proper to be entrusted with the care of children, were induced to take them, and they were placed there accordingly.

THE TERMS AS UNDER:

"Three shillings per week for nursing each child; and, five or six being placed in one house, makes the nurse a good income.

"A surgeon and apothecary upon the spot superintends their health and cleanliness.

"If a *sick* or *infirm* child is sent, or one *under* the *age* of *twelve months*, and *recovers* or *lives a year*, the nurse has one guinea given her for her care and success.

"All the children are inoculated for the small-pox when deemed proper by the surgeon; and he is paid ten shillings and sixpence for each child who survives that disorder.

"The nurse is likewise paid ten shillings and sixpence for every child that has it in the natural way, or is inoculated and survives, but not else.

"She has five shillings, upon the like condition, for every child that recovers from the measles or hooping-cough.

"Besides which gratuities, the nurses are paid such extra-expences, in the above or any other sickness or infirmities of the children, as the surgeon or apothecary shall advise, and such gratuity for their trouble as shall be thought reasonable.

"If two children die with any nurse in a year, she is discontinued, as it seems to imply want of skill or attention, or both.

"The

* She was daughter and heir of Solomon Merret, esq. of London.

"They remain at Wimbledon till ſix or ſeven years of age, according to their ſtrength and ability, and ſometimes longer in caſes of ſickneſs or infirmity.

"Thoſe who can walk are ſent to ſchool, and three pence per week paid their reſpective miſtreſſes for inſtructing them to read and ſew.

"The time when theſe children were to be brought home was a dreadful period to the children, and to the feeling mind; yet, as the expences of their nurſing, cloathing, and ſchooling in the country, ſo very much exceeded the expence at the workhouſe, great objections were made by many of the inhabitants to the expence they were put to, little ſchools were eſtabliſhed at the workhouſe, and every care taken of them that the nature of the caſe would admit of. But, many objects of profligacy being unavoidably received into the infirmary at the workhouſe, it became neceſſary to ſeparate healthy children from the diſeaſes and infirmities incident to old age, and from the pernicious examples of vice and immorality that ſometimes are viſible in the beſt-regulated charities.

"Great difficulties and oppoſitions were made to forming a ſeparate eſtabliſhment for them: however, in the year 1781, the houſe, ſtables, and riding-houſe, late Mr. Darell's, in King-ſtreet, were purchaſed for two thouſand two hundred pounds.—It is crown-land, granted by patent at the rent of 13s. 4d. per annum.

"A plan for eſtabliſhing a "Pariſh School of Induſtry" on the premiſes was then prepared by order of the Board of Governors and Directors of the Poor, and confirmed by Veſtry, and has been found effectual to this day, with very trifling alterations.

"The unwearied attention that has been given this ſchool, has brought it to a ſtate exceeding the moſt ſanguine expectations of its patrons.

"All the children are taught their duty as Chriſtians. The girls make and mend their gowns, petticoats, and all their cloaths; knit their own and the boys' ſtockings; and make the boys' linen. They alſo do needle-work for hire, the produce of which is hereafter ſtated.

"Beſides which, they are taught houſehold, kitchen, and laundry work. There are, at this time, many girls in the ſchool, who, at twelve years of age, can make a ſhift fit for the moſt reſpectable inhabitant to wear, and make her own gown and other cloaths; waſh, iron, cook, clean and ſcour the houſe, make beds, and do every thing that qualifies them for good and uſeful ſervants.

"The boys make their own cloaths, and cloaths for hire; they alſo mend their own and the girls' ſhoes; the reſt are employed in heading of pins.

"The girls and boys bathe alternately during the ſummer ſeaſon.

"There are TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY children in the ſchool at this time, and there have been (till the late great number apprenticed) 305.

"The *whole* number of children that have *died, from October* 1782, are only SIX.

"The Committee meet every Tueſday fortnight to regulate the buſineſs of the houſe; and once every quarter, and oftener if occaſion require, to examine every child in the ſchool in their catechiſm and expoſition, their reading, writing, and ciphering, and all parts of their education, and the care taken of them.

"The Governors and Directors of the Poor have been detained there for that purpoſe many times from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon with much pleaſure; for, as far as human nature can be cultivated and improved, theſe children are ſo in all things ſuitable to their age and ſituation in life.

"After they attain the age of twelve and a half years, if ſtrong, healthy, and well-grown, and, if not, at thirteen, thirteen and a half, or fourteen years, upon the perſonal examination of the Governors, they are put upon the apprentice-liſt, and, when proper places are provided for them, they are apprenticed out.

"No children are ſuffered to go upon liking until the maſter or miſtreſs has made perſonal application at the Committee; and, if then approved, the proper officer is directed to make enquiry into the character and ſituation of every ſuch applicant, and make his report in writing to the next Board, who either agree to, or reject, the application, as the perſon may be fit or unfit to take an apprentice; and none are placed out without ſuch due and ſtrict enquiry, report, and order thereupon.—At the expiration of a month, or five or ſix weeks, the maſter and child appear again at the committee; and, after examining the child apart, as to their diet, lodging, care, inſtruction, and habit of going to church, they are bound apprentice if the children's accounts are ſatisfactory, and two pounds given with each child, and a double ſuit of cloathing of every ſort, and a covenant entered into to pay the maſter a farther ſum of two guineas, at the expiration of three years, if he takes proper care of his apprentice; but, when demanded, a ſtrict enquiry is always made as to the maſter's conduct to the child, as well as his character in life.

"From Oct. 1782, to 31ſt Dec. 1796, 734 Children have been placed out apprentice by the pariſh of St. James, and had apprentice-fees with them — £. 1476 0 0

"And there have been alſo 441 additional fees paid, at 2*l.* 2*s.* each, amounting to 926 2 0

£. 2402 2 0

The

"The time for demanding the remainder is not yet expired.

"The children attend divine ſervice every morning and evening of the ſabbath-day, at St. James's new chapel, and Berwick-ſtreet chapel. Thus, by unremitting exertions, the children are brought up in the fear of God, in obedience to their King, with due reſpect for their ſuperiors, love of each other, and of all mankind; in humility, in induſtry, in cleanlineſs, content, and cheerfulneſs.

"Theſe objects effectuated, a plan was ſuggeſted for employing all the able poor in the workhouſe at ſome work or manufacture, whereby they may earn their maintenance; and, in the year 1790, the Governors and Directors of the Poor contracted with Meſſrs. Gorton and Thompſon, tenants to Lord Bathurſt, at Cuckney, in Nottinghamſhire, and very conſiderable manufacturers, that the Governors ſhould build a workſhop, capable to hold 90 looms at leaſt, and keep the ſame in repair, and that Gorton and Thompſon ſhould, at their ſole expence, build and ſet up that number of patent-looms, and all other machinery, wheels, &c. and keep them in repair; and find all other utenſils neceſſary, uſeful, and proper for carrying on the buſineſs of ſpinning, winding, and weaving, and all other works incident thereto; and alſo all candles and other neceſſaries, and bear all other expences whatever, except the building the workſhop and keeping it in repair; and to allow two ſhillings and ſixpence per week for each poor perſon's labour, who ſhall do as much work as is uſually allotted to a child of fourteen years of age, and whatever more work they do to be paid for at the uſual prices; and all the poor that are capable are employed therein, whilſt others are employed in needle-work, tailoring, ſhoe making and mending, opening horſe-hair, picking cotton and oakum, and in the neceſſary buſineſs of the houſe.

"The Workhouſe and Pariſh-School of Induſtry have been viſited by the Earl of Winchelſea, the late Lord Bathurſt, the Lord Sommers, Count Rumford, Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, bart. the Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Milton Pitt, Mr. Devaynes, Mr. Barclay, and many other gentlemen well acquainted with the buſineſs of the poor, who all expreſſed their higheſt approbation at the induſtry, cleanlineſs, and health, of the poor, particularly of the children, whoſe loſs by death is much leſs than any calculation upon that ſubject; and it is ſincerely wiſhed, that, if any doubts remain of the propriety of the method of conducting the arduous buſineſs of the poor, as ſtated in this ſketch, that gentlemen would have the goodneſs to viſit and inſpect both houſes, and carefully examine the juſt and due obſervance of the rules, and the benefits ariſing thereby, and alſo the ſtrict and careful manner in which the accounts of both houſes are kept."

126. *An Abſtract of ſome important Parts of a Bill now depending in Parliament, intitled, A Bill for the better Support and Maintenace of the Poor; with ſome practical Obſervations on the Effects that will probably be experienced in many Pariſhes, particularly thoſe that are large and populous, if the ſaid Bill be paſſed into a Law; prepared by a Committee of the joint Veſtries of the united Pariſhes of St.* Giles in the Fields *and St.* George Bloomſbury, *and printed by Order of the ſaid Veſtry.*

THIS is another practical examination of a theoretical Bill; and ſuch we conceive to be the proper mode of diſcuſſing laws. It reminds us of the decrees of the Roman ſenate, which were fixed up in the forum for a certain ſpace, that they might undergo a regular analyzation, and ſuperſede bills to amend or repeal certain bills, or parts of bills.

127. *A ſummary View of the preſent Population of the principal Cities and Towns of* France, *compared with the principal Cities and Towns of* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By an unprejudiced Traveller.*

THAT an eſtimate of the comparative ſtrength of the *two empires* is beſt to be obtained from a compariſon of their population, cannot be doubted. On Jan. 1, 1789, 100 cities and towns in France contained 3,253,000 inhabitants. On July 1, 1796, 2,307,000. On July 1, 1796, as many in Great Britain and Ireland contained 3,156,000.

Twenty-one millions exceeded *by far*, ſtrangers included, the actual population of France when the Revolution commenced, 1789, with the ſtorming of the Baſtile. Since which, the number has decreaſed, by emigration, aſſaſſination, incarceration, ſtarvation, conflagration, guillotine, *noyades*, *fuſillades en maſſe*, deſpair, ſuicide, &c. with an enormous diſparity between natural deaths and births, and a warfare more exterminating than was ever before known in modern hiſtory, to an amount of *four millions* and *upwards**. This writer is of opinion, that

* The number of *adults* impriſoned ſince the Revolution commenced has exceeded 400,000; ſeveral thouſands have periſhed in different conflagrations; in that at Grenelle, 1794, 2500, moſtly ingenious artiſts, who had families. In the alms-houſe at Lyons,

that nothing but *population* made France formidable to us. She ſeems to have done every thing in her power to leſſen her populouſneſs, and is no longer to be feared by us. He ſhews that, in aſſiſting the Emperor, we are ſerving ourſelves; that a nominal peace with France, which is the only one yet in view with the Republick, would be but a ſhort and jealous ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities; and, if ſuch a peace were concluded, it would be infanity in Great Britain to diſarm; ſhe muſt ſtill maintain a heavy war-expenditure. A maritime armiſtice (for, no more could it, in fact, prove) is the moſt perilous ſituation in which we can be placed; the only one by which our enemies can be made able to face us again at ſea.

We earneſtly recommend this pamphlet to be read as a leſſon by all civilized nations.

The writer intimates in a note, p. 73, that he *knows* the *ſurrender* of Gibraltar to be under deſignation for ſome months paſt with the French Government; and agents are now induſtriouſly at work in England to render it palatable; — that Gibraltar which George I. promiſed to ſurrender to Spain, and concerning which, the Parliament made his ſon and ſucceſſor, George II, break his Father's word.

128. *Reflections on the Advantages and Diſadvantages attending Commiſſions of Bankruptcy; clearly pointing out when they may be beneficial or prejudicial to Creditors, and when they are beneficial or hurtful to the unfortunate Bankrupt: A Work calculated for the Peruſal and ſerious Attention of every Merchant, Tradeſman, or Monied Man, in the Kingdom.*

THE title of this little tract explains its deſign; but, from the preface, and the dedication to the Earl of Moira, we farther learn that it is intended "to plead for ſome little mercy towards thoſe whoſe circumſtances are involved from accidental calamities, from the numerous loſſes incident to the courſe of honeſt fair trade, or from unavoidable misfortunes; but not for thoſe who have brought themſelves into a bankrupt ſtate by extravagance and prodigality; the eloquent Blackſtone obſerving that, "to the misfortunes of debtors, the law has given a compaſſionate remedy, but denied it to their faults." If the few conſiderations now offered to the commercial and trading part of the community ſhould be the means of protecting the intereſt of fair creditors, and, at the ſame time, of ſhewing mercy to thoſe who deſerve it, by preventing unneceſſary or wanton demolition to an unfortunate but well-meaning debtor, the author's end is anſwered; the profits of this little work being intended to be given to that humane inſtitution, the Society for the Relief of Perſons impriſoned for Small Debts.

What fruſtrated the noble Earl's deſigns will be ſeen when we come to report the debates in Parliament.

129. *An Apology for the Believers in the* Shakſpeare *Papers, which were exhibited in* Norfolk-ſtreet.

HAVING diſmiſſed the *Impoſture*, it was fair to preſume we ſhould hear no more of the Folly of thoſe on whom it was practiſed. Mahomet beſtows the epithet of *true believers* on thoſe who embraced *his* Impoſture; but thoſe who ſubmitted to become the Dupes of the Impoſture of Norfolk-ſtreet are content with being called, ſimply, Believers. The truth is, Credulity ſtands as much in need of an apology as Fiction; and, when a man becomes ſenſible of his Folly, he feels heartily aſhamed. To what purpoſe is it *now*, how an attack on Impoſture was conducted, or whether the Impugner was perfectly maſter of his ſubject or his temper? When men confeſs themſelves Knaves, there is an end of Deteſtion. The Impoſture once admitted, as it now is in its fulleſt extent, by the three Contrivers of it, what diſcredit can be imputed on a writer who ſaw the moſt glaring internal evidences of it from its firſt appearance, if he did not ſee or apply every evidence, or if he failed in ſome points of knowledge neceſſary to be known? And, if the Detector's high-blown pride indulged a free contempt of ſuch a palpable and notorious cheat, can the ſpirit of Engliſhmen be unmoved at ſeeing ſuch tricks played with their immortal Bard, and not juſtify every means to expoſe them? Whether we view the liſt of thoſe Believers who ſigned the certificate of

Lyons, of 800 children brought in by parents whom the Revolution had deprived of every means of maintaining them, 760 are certified to have died; not to mention the victims of the famine in 1794, 1795: 25 of the Convention have died by their own hands; exactly 100 of the *Mountaineers* diſappeared ſince 1792. In Paris alone 4000 have been guillotined.

of their own confuſion, with the oſtentatious Jemmy Boſwell (whom his great Hero admired for poſſeſſing equal Credulity with himſelf) at their head, or attend to the firſt argument in their behalf advanced by the Apologiſt, that the probabilities of finding fragments of Shakſpeare were encouraged by the idea or hope that ſome might exiſt; the deluſion is not leſſened, nor the credit of theſe profound Scholars, Antiquaries, or Heralds, ſaved. Is the Apologiſt ſure that *Originals* were produced, and not Copies? does the event juſtify the Aſſertion? or would his Arguments apply in the caſe of a forged Bank-note? Is it not admitted by Believers that the engravings were not fac-ſimiles of the original? and did they not from the moment of publication begin to ſmell a rat, and feel a little hurt at their own credulity? Was not the equivocal and often-varied tale of the diſcovery of the papers ſufficient to ſtagger, in the firſt inſtance, men not diſpoſed to be duped by the preſumption of their own diſcernment? Bodley and Cotton, Harley and Sloane, were the *Collectors* of Manuſcripts, not the Diſcerners of them; and, were there ever ſo many ſpurious papers in their collections, they and their depoſitaries leave the detection to others, whoſe province it is to decide on ſuch queſtions. What will the Apologiſt ſay, what will profound Antiquaries ſay, to a late determination of one of the Law courts, that a MS. that has not maintained its place in the proper Record-office is not to be admitted in evidence, even where conſiderable property depends on it? Will he ſay that legal evidence is changeable, and that evidence in the Court of Criticiſm is alone immutable? Admit that fragments of Shakſpeare might probably come to light, and more in number than Mr. M. had rummaged out, are we to admit as fragments a cheſt full of complete pieces, of plays and parts of plays, of letters, of confeſſions, and a long &c.? It is pretty well known what remains of Milton, who lived ſo much nearer our own times, or what hope of diſcovering more of his writings are entertained by his moſt enthuſiaſtic admirers. Would not Mr. Hollis have gone on a Walſingham pilgrimage, to viſit a few lines of that great Patriot? and would he have deigned to have caſt on any of them that bore the ſmalleſt air of forgery one look not enwrapt in all the frowns that dreſſed his brow when *his* high-blown pride was wounded, and *his* free contempt provoked? But the worſhipers of Shakſpeare, truly "ſhunning the Charybdis of Credulity on the one quarter, and the Scylla of Suſpicion on the other," ruſhed boldly on without due diſcernment; the Cyaneaan rocks of Norfolk-ſtreet cloſed upon them; and, like the Breſt fleet in Bantry-bay, they got out, with the loſs of rudder, rigging, and every eſſential to a true ſhip of war. How chanced it, that, among other undoubted originals, we had not thoſe of Pericles prince of Tyre, and others which have long ſince been abjudicated from Shakſpeare? The Apologiſt is of opinion, that fraud cannot be overdone. "The variety and number of papers give additional authority to the general preſumption, by leſſening the poſſibility of fraud." This new doctrine in favour of Forgeries has wanted but ſhort experience to contradict it. What followed in the ſecond period after publication? "The Believers were now furniſhed with the means, which they before wanted, of carrying their general reaſonings into minute inſpection; and many were convinced by that inſpection, and *believed* NO MORE." Whence this ſudden converſion? Aroſe it from the want of fair, free, and full inſpection and examination of the *Originals*, or from recollection of any diſſimilitude between the *Originals* and the *Fac-ſimiles*? If they were unwilling to avow their conviction, whatever were the motive, was it not cruel to leave their fellow-believers in the error which they had renounced? It is the character of new converts to be unremitting in their endeavours to increaſe the number. "When thou art converted, ſtrengthen thy brethren," is New-Teſtament doctrine. But the fac-ſimiles were palpable cheats; and no man, who knows any thing of Shakſpeare or his writings, would ſubmit to be duped into probabilities that the pretended originals were any other. Here, then, the *external* evidence failing, involved in its fall the *internal* alſo; and no evidence remained, but that a number of well-meaning (and, it may be, diſintereſted) Scholars, Antiquaries, and Heralds, were fairly duped. We ſhould be aſhamed to tranſmit to poſterity the conſequence, did not the Confeſſion of the Forgery proclaim aloud how completely they were taken-in. The Grounds of their *Conviction* of the Authenticity of the

Papers in the hands of Mr. Ireland, he will tell us, in the pamphlet intended as a *preface to this Apology*, were to have been the conformity of the handwriting of letter, poem, plays, and creeds, to the *signature* of Shakſpeare to his will, &c. What pity the liſt of authenticators has not *all* the names of the Believers! But they acted cautiouſly, well knowing that *litera ſcripta manet*; and, when the plot was unfolded, they would have remained *upon record* as accomplices. Fewer, however, through the whole buſineſs, were thoſe who were *for* it than thoſe who were againſt it. "The publication then was of great conſequence to him (the public accuſer), and alſo of eſſential uſe to the world." This is an undoubted *truiſm*. "And the ſubſcribers, who contributed their money for the neceſſary expence, thereby performed an eſſential ſervice to Shakſpeare and to truth." What will the ſubſcribers ſay to this? who, like nine-tenths of all other ſubſcribers, induce each other to advance their ſubſcription-money for pity's ſake, or for faſhion, while they refuſe it to merit? In the preſent inſtance moſt of them are acknowledged to have, after publication, believed as little as Mr. M. that they had done an uſeful ſervice to Shakſpeare and his Inquiry by contributing to the charges of the publication, which enabled the world to ſee and him to write, and which *changed the faith of more believers* than all the objections in proſe or rhyme (p. 32), and made many a ſubſcriber lament the miſapplication of four guineas. To ſay not a word in defence of the obnoxious conduct of the public accuſer, are we to ſuppoſe any ſceptick would have been indulged with documents to convict the papers? or with any other than the *looſe inſpection* which convinced the believers? Does not the *onus probandi* always fall on the plaintiff? Would then ſuch a peruſal or uſe have been *permitted* to an antagoniſt who viewed them with the keen eye of Detection?

So much for "the General Argument."

The Apologiſt proceeds to examine each article of the Miſcellaneous Papers which have been attributed to Shakſpeare. All the familiar letters of Queen Elizabeth do not amount to proof, if to probability, that ſhe addreſſed one to Shakſpeare. They are to her ſervants; *i. e.* to the officers of her court or crown, or to the nobility; and with theſe ſhe might be as familiar as any prince of the houſe of Stuart afterwards appears. The preſent queſtion has nothing to do with her *voluptuouſneſs*, nor whether Churchyard or Spenſer was the rival of Shakſpeare. The Apologiſt, however, does not give up all Mr. Ireland's MSS.; for, he affirms he poſſeſſes a copy of the Worthyneſs of Wales, with "notes of the great dramatiſt written in many parts of it in a fair hand and general character, to the utter defiance of all ſcepticks upon the point of their authenticity" (p. 65, n.) After the poſitive declaration of William-Henry (*alias* Samuel, jun.) Ireland, that he "wrote MS notes on books to about the number of 50, all which he gave to his father" (Authentic Account, p. 24), Mr. C. then is ſtill reſolved to be a *Believer*. But that Elizabeth ſhould write "a letter of compliment to a poet on his verſes when ſhe preferred Churchyard or Spenſer to him in her regards," is too much for true Shakſpearians to admit; or that her Majeſty wrote *Londonne* to ſhew ſhe could read Saxon; or that Hampton-court is or was only a ſhort journey from Hackney.

In the four inſtances of *e* terminating, three from a printed book and one from a MS, the Apologiſt is ſo attached to that final letter, that he has added it to the very name of the gentleman who communicated the MS. to him. But this is only a proof of the want of uniformity of his orthography; and his mode of accounting for the omiſſion of R in Chamberlayne is far-fetched. How much more natural to ſuppoſe her Majeſty wrote her letters without affectation or ſtudy! *What* Aſcham ſays the Queen *did* daily peruſe, will not ſatisfy us that ſhe peruſed *nothing elſe*; and the name of Leiceſter, ſpelt *eight* different ways, does not juſtify the forged orthography as a *ninth*. What a word is inferible, p. 112! The balloons of the age of Elizabeth and Shakſpeare, p. 123, were *great* BALLS, ſuch as wounded the Earl of Southampton (p. 136, n.); and the account of the earthquake at London and *other places, including Liſbon, no doubt*, is a problematical preſumption. Could the picture of Richard II. which Lord Lumley had found on the back ſide of a door in a baſe room (p. 148), and which

which the Queen would command Knevet, the keeper of her houſe at Weſtminſter, to ſhew Lambarde, be the ſame formerly fixed up in Weſtminſter-abbey, and now again concealed in ſome baſe room? In p. 158 the Apologiſt ſeems to doubt if the handwriting of Shakſpeare had ever been *aſcertained*. We ſee nothing in pp. 170, 171, that contradicts our former obſervation, that Elizabeth and James did not write familiarly to any but their nobility or officers; and even the term *dear* is not applied in the familiar way as repreſented between Lord Southampton and Shakſpeare.

Before we diſmiſs this article, it is to be obſerved that the Apologiſt ſaw the forgery recited in it clearer than the Believer, who poſſeſſed the very means of detecting it. In p. 200, note, a *folio life* of Shakſpeare is announced as to be certainly written.

Bold as the Public Accuſer has ſhewn himſelf, there is one aſſertion in which the Apologiſt "outherods Herod." "The introduction of Arabic numerals into England may be traced back at leaſt as far as the epoch of the Conqueſt," ſays he, p. 225, on the authority of Mr. Waſſe, in Bibl. Lit. VIII. 1722, Archæol. I. 250, and Mr. Aſtle on Writing, p. 180, pl. XXX. Mr. Aſtle is, however, of opinion, that they were not introduced into our charters before the 16th century; and, if they were found in any Engliſh charters before the 14th century, this circumſtance would invalidate theſe charters. The Apologiſt ſhews that they were in pariſh-regiſters and accompts, 1551; and ſeveral ſtatements of the time of Henry VIII. in Strype's Memorials, I. App. XXIX. c. 7, c. 19, were drawn up in them, particularly the victories of Boloigne and Calais, 1545, Hayne's Burghley papers, p. 54; the account of the ſales of chauntry and other lands temp. Edward VI. ibid. II. appendix p. 85, and Lord Burghley's diary in Murden's ſtate-papers. Tonſtal's book *De Arte ſupputandi* was printed by Pynſon, 1522, in Arabic numerals; ſo was Recorde's *Arithmetick*, dedicated to Edward VI.; and James Peele's *Pathe-way to Perfectnes in th' Accomptes of Debitour and Creditour*, 1569, introduced the Italian method of book-keeping in them, while the Roman numerals kept their accuſtomed places in the Exchequer practice. Before the end of Elizabeth's reign, the Arabic numerals had almoſt baniſhed the Roman from the uſual tranſaction of daily buſineſs.

The Apologiſt ſays, "Mr. Malone has not the ſmalleſt doubt that the Arabic numerals were adopted by Peck as leaſt troubleſome. This is not only to doubt againſt the document, but to argue againſt fact." We muſt preſume Mr. C. has ſeen the originals of all the printed papers he refers to, or he would not hazard an opinion that the Copyiſts had not ſaved themſelves trouble as well as Mr. Peck. Perhaps it were not always adviſable to place implicit confidence in the printed copies of MSS. for faithful fac-ſimiles of letters or figures.

The Apologiſt proceeds to give a hiſtory of the Engliſh ſtage, from the origin of dramatic entertainments to the times after the death of Shakſpeare, occaſionally interſperſing ſome notes of theatrical entertainments in Scotland; in which he has ſucceeded in bringing together a number of new facts, for which his readers will certainly render him thanks: but it is to be apprehended even theſe will be neglected from the company they are found in, and, after the firſt peruſal, this voluminous Apology will be laid upon the ſhelf.

The "*three proper letters* of Spenſer, 1580," do not occur in Ames or Herbert. *One* of them, here quoted, is in Hughes's edition, vol. VI. p. 1752.

The Apologiſt miſtakes, p. 202, in comparing the fool's *chickens* with brooding hens; and, conſequently, can never vindicate the application of the term in the Pſeudo-Shakſpeare, no more than he can prove that leaves hang on ſapleſs trees, however ſome ever-greens may retain them in ſnow.

To the Hiſtory of the Stage is annexed that of the *Maſter of the Revels*, which is followed by an Eſſay on the *Studies* of Shakſpeare. His *Learning* being given up, it is here attempted to be conjectured what was his reading from his very childhood, his A B C. Many of the conjectures here offered are but attempts at conjecture, as uninforming as the critique which (p. 585) prefers Norden's to Johnſon's explanation of *faculty*, as if *ability* and *power* were not ſynonymous terms. We forbear to comment on many other *Chauceriana*, as applied to Shakſpeare; but, if the word rack be a miſprint, why not more eaſily for wreck or wreck than for *recks*, in the ſenſe of account or memorial? But, when we

come to *Joe Boffham*, we are in the bottomleſs pit of conjecture, as the dead Indian, p. 586, is an *eaſy ſuppoſition*.

Is there not an error in the ſtamp or ſeal of the maſter of the revels, DNIS for DNI?

Here then ends this famous Controverſy, and the Apology for Believers, in one of the groſſeſt forgeries practiſed on the literature of this country. Fired with indignation at the indignity offered to his favourite Bard, one of his Editors ſtept forth to the detection. If haſty reading and partial recollection concurred to miſguide his eager ſpirit, he deſerves our thanks for his well-meant efforts. His defects, nor his high ſpirit, deſerve not ſuch ſeverity of retort from an antagoniſt who was once a Believer, but wiſhes to place his converſion to the account of his own better knowledge, confeſſing that he ſaw certain letters and verſes in *ſuſpicious company* (p. 196); and that "he was early convinced that the never-to-be-forgotten epiſtles of Southampton and Shakſpeare are ſpurious" (p. 173); yet he adds (p. 337), "the Believers ſtill think that thoſe *miſcellaneous papers* cannot eaſily be convicted of ſpuriouſneſs, and that ſome of them cannot, by fair argumentation, be ſhewn to be counterfeit."

Neither the nineteen certifiers to the authenticity of the MSS, nor the innumerable others that might have been obtained, can boaſt of having in their company one perſon converſant with Shakſpeare lore, or experienced in the knowledge of our records. Theſe knew the folly of the pretenſions, and foreſaw the iſſue that would attend them; and the event has juſtified their forethought, and has left the very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers to the publication to be held for ever in deriſion—while univerſal deteſtation attends the fabricators of the impoſture, whether diſtinguiſhed by one, two, or three præ-nomens. Enmities do not here "exiſt on topicks of merely literary references," but on palpable and matchleſs fraud and cheat; and demand appeals to the pocket as well as to the paſſion; and, if *moral reputation* is not concerned in the queſtion, it is hard to ſay on what occaſion it is implicated.

130. *The Hiſtory of the Pariſhes of* Whiteford *and* Holywell.

TO the readers of this book there wanted not an evidence that Mr. Pennant was riſen from the dead; that he ſhould take for his only preface,

"Reſurgam.

THOMAS PENNANT.

Downing, April 6, 2 *P. M.* 1795;"

nor is he ſo antiquated or neglected a writer that it ſhould be neceſſary for him to recur to ſuch fineſſes. Leſt, however, he ſhould, one time or other, be forgotten, we are here told, under his own hand, that he was born on June 14, old ſtyle, in the room now called the yellow room of Downing, or, as it ſhould more properly be called, *Eden Owain*, houſe, built in the year 1627, with ſtone brought from Nant-y-bi, a dingle oppoſite the houſe; that the celebrated Mrs. Clayton, of Shrewſbury, uſhered him into the world, and delivered him to Mrs. Jenny Parry, of Merton in this pariſh, who to her dying-day never failed telling him, "Ah you rogue! I remember you when you had not a ſhirt to your back;" and he was put to nurſe to the wife of farmer Pierce, whoſe maiden name was Pennant. Leſt, however, the prattler ſhould tell too much of himſelf, we are conducted immediately to his family-manſion, and an enumeration of his anceſtors, by their portraits there preſerved, beginning with his great-great-grandfather *David* Pennant, ſheriff of Flintſhire 1643; his brother *Hugh*, who died 1669; David's ſon, *Pyers*, 1623; and (as ſuppoſed) his ſon. Our author's grandfather, *Peter*, 1736, and this gentleman's uncle, *John*, are next rehearſed; and the latter's gift to Don Saltero of a *lignified* hog, which, it is much to be feared, was loſt before the fourth edition of the catalogue. "What author of us can flatter himſelf with delivering his works down to poſterity in impreſſions ſo memorable as the labours of Don Saltero?" Another relation, Robert, ſon of Pierce, died 1639. We are now come to Mr. P's worthy father, who departed this life 1713, and his good and religious mother, "a beauty in ſpite of her teeth," which were not good, 1744; his venerable aunt, Elizabeth, 1775; his reſpectable maternal uncle, John Mytton, a ſhade of his affectionate uncle, James Mytton. This account is concluded with his own portrait, in a Vandyke dreſs, by Mr. Willis, an ingenious artiſt, who afterwards quitted the pencil and obtained holy orders, to which he did no diſcredit. Among other portraits is one of the late Pretender, which, at a certain

'Here lies the body of Richard Sydenham, esq. late of Rygots, in this parish, who departed this life the 21st day of September, 1737.'

"On a handsome mural monument, Arms, 1. a widow's lozenge, quarterly A. and G. in the 2 and 3 a fret O. on a fess S. 3 mullets of the 1st, *Norris*; impaling A. a fess, charged with 2 pheons, *inter* 2 pheons. 2. the arms in different shields:

'In a vault under this place
are deposited the remains of
Charles and Samuel Savage, esq.
their Sister Mrs. Ellen * Norris,
and her son John Norris, esq. of
Hitchendon, who died 29 June, 1786,
and by his last will and testament bequeathed
5000l. to Magdalen college, Oxford.
The Right Honourable Ellen, countess
Conyngham, has caused this monument to
be erected to the memory of
her two uncles, aunt, and cousin.'

"The font is round, adorned with arch-work and a flowered fascia.

"The living is a vicarage [Samuel Savage, esq. patron 1765] in the gift of the Countess of Cdnyngham, and reported to be worth 68l. a year.

The rest of the account is of charities and benefactions, among which last is a tenement called the church-house, given by the Dormer family probably.

"At the South-west end of the churchyard four almshouses for women.

"The mansion-house, inhabited by Lady Conyngham, is on a hill a little behind them.

The wonderful story of the serpent painted on the walls of a farm-house in this parish, mentioned in our volume XXVIII. p. 446, is now forgotten here. We do not, however, believe that the house, where so many arms were visible, was an *hospital*, or rather preceptory, for knights templars; but, as one story arises out of another, it is more probable they were the arms of the knights described in the church; of whom only one bears the marks of a *templar*, or croisade. Perhaps, too, we may have mistaken these arms for those before mentioned in the church.

* She was daughter and heir of Solomon Merret, esq. of London.

121. *Sketch of the State of the Children of the Poor in the Year* 1756; *and of the present State and Management of all the Poor in the Parish of St.* James's, Westminster, *in* January, 1797.

THAT the foundation of all our hope of the bulk of mankind is laid in education, at a period when good nursing and feeding of the body precedes the care of the mind, and that, when the mind succeeds to the second stage of attention and good management, example and proper advice should, by precedence, supersede the necessity of pulpit-exhortation or judicial reprimand, are, to use a fashionable phrase, *truisms*.

From these two follows this third; that, where the inhabitants of a parish will give a proper attention to the interests of the poor, there needs no supplementary act of parliament. In the present instance, it is but justice to the parish of St. James, Westminster, to exhibit their praise-worthy exertions to do their duty, without the parade of too many modern reformers.

"The Governors of the Poor, by the act of 2d Geo. III. are prohibited from having any benefit in any contract, or in the service of goods, materials, provisions, or necessaries for the Poor: Here then was laid the ground-work of a plan for *Reformation*, as well in the management of the Children as other Poor.

"The first attention was paid to the Children, who were mouldering away in the Workhouse, or with profligate and drunken parents; after much search and great difficulty, several *Cottagers* on *Wimbledon Common*, fit and proper to be entrusted with the care of children, were induced to take them, and they were placed there accordingly.

THE TERMS AS UNDER:

"Three shillings per week for nursing each child; and, five or six being placed in one house, makes the nurse a good income.

"A surgeon and apothecary upon the spot superintends their health and cleanliness.

"If a *sick* or *infirm* child is sent, or one *under* the *age* of *twelve months*, and *recovers* or *lives a year*, the nurse has one guinea given her for her care and success.

"All the children are inoculated for the small-pox when deemed proper by the surgeon; and he is paid ten shillings and sixpence for each child who survives that disorder.

"The nurse is likewise paid ten shillings and sixpence for every child that has it in the natural way, or is inoculated and survives, but not else.

"She has five shillings, upon the like condition, for every child that recovers from the measles or hooping-cough.

"Besides which gratuities, the nurses are paid such extra-expences, in the above or any other sickness or infirmities of the children, as the surgeon or apothecary shall advise, and such gratuity for their trouble as shall be thought reasonable.

"If two children die with any nurse in a year, she is discontinued, as it seems to imply want of skill or attention, or both.

"They

"They remain at Wimbledon till six or seven years of age, according to their strength and ability, and sometimes longer in cases of sickness or infirmity.

"Those who can walk are sent to school, and three pence per week paid their respective mistresses for instructing them to read and sew.

"The time when these children were to be brought home was a dreadful period to the children, and to the feeling mind; yet, as the expences of their nursing, cloathing, and schooling in the country, so very much exceeded the expence at the workhouse, great objections were made by many of the inhabitants to the expence they were put to, little schools were established at the workhouse, and every care taken of them that the nature of the case would admit of. But, many objects of profligacy being unavoidably received into the infirmary at the workhouse, it became necessary to separate healthy children from the diseases and infirmities incident to old age, and from the pernicious examples of vice and immorality that sometimes are visible in the best-regulated charities.

"Great difficulties and oppositions were made to forming a separate establishment for them: however, in the year 1781, the house, stables, and riding-house, late Mr. Darell's, in King-street, were purchased for two thousand two hundred pounds.—It is crown-land, granted by patent at the rent of 13s. 4d. per annum.

"A plan for establishing a "Parish School of Industry" on the premises was then prepared by order of the Board of Governors and Directors of the Poor, and confirmed by Vestry, and has been found effectual to this day, with very trifling alterations.

"The unwearied attention that has been given this school, has brought it to a state exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its patrons.

"All the children are taught their duty as Christians. The girls make and mend their gowns, petticoats, and all their cloaths; knit their own and the boys' stockings; and make the boys' linen. They also do needle-work for hire, the produce of which is hereafter stated.

"Besides which, they are taught household, kitchen, and laundry work. There are, at this time, many girls in the school, who, at twelve years of age, can make a shirt fit for the most respectable inhabitant to wear, and make her own gown and other cloaths; wash, iron, cook, clean and scour the house, make beds, and do every thing that qualifies them for good and useful servants.

"The boys make their own cloaths, and cloaths for hire; they also mend their own and the girls' shoes; the rest are employed in heading of pins.

"The girls and boys bathe alternately during the *summer season*.

"There are TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY children in the school at this time, and there have been (till the late great number apprenticed) 305.

"The *whole* number of children that have *died, from October* 1782, are only six.

"The Committee meet every Tuesday fortnight to regulate the business of the house; and once every quarter, and oftener if occasion require, to examine every child in the school in their catechism and exposition, their reading, writing, and cipher-ing, and all parts of their education, and the care taken of them.

"The Governors and Directors of the Poor have been detained there for that purpose many times from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon with much pleasure; for, as far as human nature can be cultivated and improved, these children are so in all things suitable to their age and situation in life.

"After they attain the age of twelve and a half years, if strong, healthy, and well-grown, and, if not, at thirteen, thirteen and a half, or fourteen years, upon the personal examination of the Governors, they are put upon the apprentice-list, and, when proper places are provided for them, they are apprenticed out.

"No children are suffered to go upon liking until the master or mistress has made personal application at the Committee; and, if then approved, the proper officer is directed to make enquiry into the character and situation of every such applicant, and make his report in writing to the next Board, who either agree to, or reject, the application, as the person may be fit or unfit to take an apprentice; and none are placed out without such due and strict enquiry, report, and order thereupon.—At the expiration of a month, or five or six weeks, the master and child appear again at the committee; and, after examining the child apart, as to their diet, lodging, care, instruction, and habit of going to church, they are bound apprentice if the children's accounts are satisfactory, and two pounds given with each child, and a double suit of cloathing of every sort, and a covenant entered into to pay the master a farther sum of two guineas, at the expiration of three years, if he takes proper care of his apprentice; but, when demanded, a strict enquiry is always made as to the master's conduct to the child, as well as his character in life.

"From Oct. 1782, to 31st Dec. 1796, 734 Children have been placed out apprentice by the parish of St. James, and had apprentice-fees with them — £. 1476 0 0

"And there have been also 441 additional fees paid, at 2l. 2s. each, amounting to — 926 2 0

£. 2402 2 0

The

"The time for demanding the remainder is not yet expired.

"The children attend divine ſervice every morning and evening of the ſabbath-day, at St. James's new chapel, and Berwick-ſtreet chapel. Thus, by unremitting exertions, the children are brought up in the fear of God, in obedience to their King, with due reſpect for their ſuperiors, love of each other, and of all mankind; in humility, in induſtry, in cleanlineſs, content, and cheerfulneſs.

"Theſe objects effectuated, a plan was ſuggeſted for employing all the able poor in the workhouſe at ſome work or manufacture, whereby they may earn their maintenance; and, in the year 1790, the Governors and Directors of the Poor contracted with Meſſrs. Gorton and Thompſon, tenants to Lord Bathurſt, at Cuckney, in Nottinghamſhire, and very conſiderable manufacturers, that the Governors ſhould build a workſhop, capable to hold 90 looms at leaſt, and keep the ſame in repair, and that Gorton and Thompſon ſhould, at their ſole expence, build and ſet up that number of patent-looms, and all other machinery, wheels, &c. and keep them in repair; and find all other utenſils neceſſary, uſeful, and proper for carrying on the buſineſs of ſpinning, winding, and weaving, and all other works incident thereto; and alſo all candles and other neceſſaries, and bear all other expences whatever, except the building the workſhop and keeping it in repair; and to allow two ſhillings and ſixpence per week for each poor perſon's labour, who ſhall do as much work as is uſually allotted to a child of fourteen years of age, and whatever more work they do to be paid for at the uſual prices; and all the poor that are capable are employed thereon, whilſt others are employed in needle-work, tailoring, ſhoe making and mending, opening horſe-hair, picking cotton and oakum, and in the neceſſary buſineſs of the houſe.

"The Workhouſe and Pariſh-School of Induſtry have been viſited by the Earl of Winchelſea, the late Lord Bathurſt, the Lord Sommers, Count Rumford, Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, bart. the Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Morton Pitt, Mr. Devaynes, Mr. Barclay, and many other gentlemen well acquainted with the buſineſs of the poor, who all expreſſed their higheſt approbation at the induſtry, cleanlineſs, and health, of the poor, particularly of the children, whoſe loſs by death is much leſs than any calculation upon that ſubject; and it is ſincerely wiſhed, that, if any doubts remain of the propriety of the method of conducting the arduous buſineſs of the poor, as ſtated in this ſketch, that gentlemen would have the goodneſs to viſit and inſpect both houſes, and carefully examine the juſt and due obſervance of the rules, and the benefits ariſing thereby, and alſo the ſtrict and careful manner in which the accounts of both houſes are kept."

126. *An Abſtract of ſome important Parts of a Bill now depending in Parliament, intitled, A Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor; with ſome practical Obſervations on the Effects that will probably be experienced in many Pariſhes, particularly thoſe that are large and populous, if the ſaid Bill be paſſed into a Law; prepared by a Committee of the joint Veſtries of the united Pariſhes of St.* Giles in the Fields *and St.* George Bloomſbury, *and printed by Order of the ſaid Veſtry.*

THIS is another practical examination of a theoretical Bill; and ſuch we conceive to be the proper mode of diſcuſſing laws. It reminds us of the decrees of the Roman ſenate, which were fixed up in the forum for a certain ſpace, that they might undergo a regular analyzation, and ſuperſede bills to amend or repeal certain bills, or parts of bills.

127. *A ſummary View of the preſent Population of the principal Cities and Towns of* France, *compared with the principal Cities and Towns of* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By an unprejudiced Traveller.*

THAT an eſtimate of the comparative ſtrength of the *two empires* is beſt to be obtained from a compariſon of their population, cannot be doubted. On Jan. 1, 1789, 100 cities and towns in France contained 3,253,000 inhabitants. On July 1, 1796, 2,307,000. On July 1, 1796, as many in Great Britain and Ireland contained 3,156,000.

Twenty-one millions exceeded *by far*, ſtrangers included, the actual population of France when the Revolution commenced, 1789, with the ſtorming of the Baſtile. Since which, the number has decreaſed, by emigration, aſſaſſination, incarceration, ſtarvation, conflagration, guillotine, *noyades*, *fuſillades en maſſe*, deſpair, ſuicide, &c. with an enormous diſparity between natural deaths and births, and a warfare more exterminating than was ever before known in modern hiſtory, to an amount of *four millions* and *upwards* *. This writer is of opinion, that

* The number of *adults* impriſoned ſince the Revolution commenced has exceeded 400,000; ſeveral thouſands have periſhed in different conflagrations; in that at Grenelle, 1794, 2500, moſtly ingenious artiſts, who had families. In the alms-houſe at Lyons,

that nothing but *population* made France formidable to us. She ſeems to have done every thing in her power to leſſen her populouſneſs, and is no longer to be feared by us. He ſhews that, in aſſiſting the Emperor, we are ſerving ourſelves; that a nominal peace with France, which is the only one yet in view with the Republick, would be but a ſhort and jealous ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities; and, if ſuch a peace were concluded, it would be infamy in Great Britain to diſarm; ſhe muſt ſtill maintain a heavy war-expenditure. A maritime armiſtice (for, no more could it, in fact, prove) is the moſt perilous ſituation in which we can be placed; the only one by which our enemies can be made able to face us again at ſea.

We earneſtly recommend this pamphlet to be read as a leſſon by all civilized nations.

The writer intimates in a note, p. 73, that he *knows* the *ſurrender* of Gibraltar to be under deſignation for ſome months paſt with the French Government; and agents are now induſtriouſly at work in England to render it palatable; — that Gibraltar which George I. promiſed to ſurrender to Spain, and concerning which, the Parliament made his ſon and ſucceſſor, George II, break his Father's word.

128. *Reflections on the Advantages and Diſadvantages attending Commiſſions of Bankruptcy; clearly pointing out when they may be beneficial or prejudicial to Creditors, and when they are beneficial or hurtful to the unfortunate Bankrupt: A Work calculated for the Peruſal and ſerious Attention of every Merchant, Tradeſman, or Monied Man, in the Kingdom.*

THE title of this little tract explains its deſign; but, from the preface, and the dedication to the Earl of Moira, we farther learn that it is intended "to plead for ſome little mercy towards thoſe whoſe circumſtances are involved from accidental calamities, from the numerous loſſes incident to the courſe of honeſt fair trade, or from unavoidable misfortunes; but not for thoſe who have brought themſelves into a bankrupt ſtate by extravagance and prodigality; the eloquent Blackſtone obſerving that, "to the misfortunes of debtors, the law has given a compaſſionate remedy, but denied it to their faults." If the few conſiderations now offered to the commercial and trading part of the community ſhould be the means of protecting the intereſt of fair creditors, and, at the ſame time, of ſhewing mercy to thoſe who deſerve it, by preventing unneceſſary or wanton demolition to an unfortunate but well-meaning debtor, the author's end is anſwered; the profits of this little work being intended to be given to that humane inſtitution, the Society for the Relief of Perſons impriſoned for Small Debts.

What fruſtrated the noble Earl's deſigns will be ſeen when we come to report the debates in Parliament.

129. *An Apology for the Believers in the* Shakſpeare *Papers, which were exhibited in* Norfolk-ſtreet.

HAVING diſmiſſed the *Impoſture*, it was fair to preſume we ſhould hear no more of the Folly of thoſe on whom it was practiſed. Mahomet beſtows the epithet of *true believers* on thoſe who embraced *his* Impoſture; but thoſe who ſubmitted to become the Dupes of the Impoſture of Norfolk-ſtreet are content with being called, ſimply, Believers. The truth is, Credulity ſtands as much in need of an apology as Fiction; and, when a man becomes ſenſible of his Folly, he feels heartily aſhamed. To what purpoſe is it *now*, how an attack on Impoſture was conducted, or whether the Impugner was perfectly maſter of his ſubject or his temper? When men confeſs themſelves Knaves, there is an end of Deteſtion. The Impoſture once admitted, as it now is in its fulleſt extent, by the three Contrivers of it, what diſcredit can be imputed on a writer who ſaw the moſt glaring internal evidences of it from its firſt appearance, if he did not ſee or apply every evidence, or if he failed in ſome points of knowledge neceſſary to be known? And, if the Detector's high-blown pride indulged a free contempt of ſuch a palpable and notorious cheat, can the ſpirit of Engliſhmen be unmoved at ſeeing ſuch tricks played with their immortal Bard, and not juſtify every means to expoſe them? Whether we view the liſt of thoſe Believers who ſigned the certificate of

Lyons, of 800 children brought in by parents whom the Revolution had deprived of every means of maintaining them, 760 are certified to have died; not to mention the victims of the famine in 1794, 1795: 25 of the Convention have died by their own hands; exactly 100 of the *Mountaineers* diſappeared ſince 1792. In PARIS alone 4000 have been guillotined.

time, and not able to give a satisfactory account of the purpose for which he was there, to the same penalties as if taken in the act of destroying game; nevertheless, giving to such person an appeal to the quarter-sessions, on entering into a recognizance of 20l. to appear and try the same.

"These few alterations are founded on a recognition of property, with a desire to extend national restraints as far, and only as far, as is consistent with such recognition: little time and trouble would be required to consolidate the system anew, and make it more palatable to those only who can claim any right of being consulted on the occasion; namely, those who contribute, directly or indirectly, to the support and maintenance of the game" (p. 99—301).

In an appendix the bill proposed by Mr. Curwen is thus analyzed:

"By the first clause, all the acts in force for the preservation of the game, which are in any degree efficient, are swept away in the indiscriminate fury of revolutionary enthusiasm.

"The second commences and establishes the leveling principles of the author, by impowering any owner or occupier of *any* ground to kill game on his own ground.

"By the third, a penalty is inflicted on all persons killing game, after notice, on the ground of another.

"In the fourth, an exemption is made in the case of game started on his own ground, and pursued into that of another.

"The fifth reserves the rights of free-chase and warren, and of lords of manors, and others, having made agreements with their tenants respecting the game, and establishes the stamp-duties on certificates.

"The sixth confirms the right of appointing game-keepers.

"By the seventh, the distribution of penalties under this act is settled.

"By the eighth, any person found in the night in any chace-parks, wood, land, or ground, armed or provided with, or using, any gun, dog, train, net, or other engine, for taking, killing, or destroying, any game, may be taken up and sent to the house of correction for a limited time.

"The ninth indemnifies persons apprehending such offenders from the usual pains of the law.

"The tenth reserves to landlords usually sporting on the grounds of their tenants, without any specific agreement, and to persons renting manors, and *killing game upon the lands and territories comprised in such manors*, the same power for two years, from the date of the bill.

"By the eleventh, power is given to the owners of lands to make such agreements with their tenants, respecting the sporting and killing of game, as they shall choose; provided always, that *nothing contained in such covenant or agreement shall vary and diminish the regulations of the act respecting notices by parole or in writing.*

"The twelfth gives an appeal to the quarter-sessions in the case of nightly-poachers; and

"The thirteenth exempts Scotland from the provisions of the act.

"A more *dangerous*, more *unconstitutional*, more *servile*, plan never was, I'll venture to say, submitted to the good sense of the people of Great Britain" (p. 105—107).

To us *poor* Reviewers, who cannot be supposed to be possessed of *manors*, or so fortunate as to get game between our teeth, much less to poach for it, it appears but just that every holder of any ground should have full power to defend himself against the invader of his ground; and that FERÆ NATURÆ have no more right than horses, cows, sheep, or pigs, to invade and trespass on the cottager's field or garden. The defence of property requires this. But we agree with the writer, that an unlimited pursuit of game, started on his own ground, over that of another, is a dangerous licence; not to mention that, when the invader is repelled, the object is answered; hunting over the grounds of others is attended with most mischievous consequences. The grand objection of this writer is, that private property in game is not completely acknowledged.

134. *The Story of* Tom Cole, *with old Father* Thames's *Malediction of the* Wapping *Docks; addressed to the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor.*

AN attempt at humour, to defeat the first-projected plan of docks at Wapping; which, in the opinion of the poet, and, he says, of able engineers, will soon be filled up with mud and filth out of the *shores* (qu. sewers?)

135. *Fourth Year of the* French *Republick*, 1795. *Dresses of the Representatives of the People, Members of the Two Councils, and of the Executive Directory; also, of the Ministers, Judges, Messengers, Ushers, and other public Officers, &c. &c. &c. from the original Drawings given by the Minister of the Interior to Citizens* Grasset *and* Sauvens. *The whole illustrated by an historical Description, translated from the* French.

THESE dresses are in number 12:

1. Council of Five Hundred.
2. Council of Antients.
3. Executive Directory, on feast-days (qu. *holidays?*)

4. Se-

4. Secretary of the Executive Directory.
5. Miniſters.
6. Meſſengers of State.
7. Uſhers of the Directory and Legiſlative Body.
8. Members and Accuſers of High Court of Juſtice.
9. Members of the Tribunals of Caſſation, and Commiſſary of Executive Directory.
10. Tribunals of Correctional, Civil, and Criminal, Juſtice, and of Juſtices of the Peace.
11. Adminiſtrators of the Depôts and Treaſures.
12. Marine Officers, and their Preſident.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe them without engraving; and perhaps nothing can equal the folly of dreſſing-up characters who have no part to act. But what is the efficacy of law or juſtice in the preſent ſtate of France, where juſtices of the peace cannot keep the peace, where ſuits cannot be carried on, nor debts recovered, becauſe property is annihilated, and where public intereſt ſwallows up private?

136. *State of the Finances and Reſources of the* French *Republick to* January 1, 1796; *being a Continuation of the "Reflections on the War"* (LXV. 580, 937), *and of the "Curſory View of the Aſſignats"* (Ibid. 937); *and containing an Anſwer to the "Picture of* Europe," *by M.* De Calonne. *By* Fra. D'Ivernois, *Eſq. Tranſlated from the original* French.

M. D'I. judges the French Convention out of their own mouths; and, from their own ſtatement of their finances, his inferences are obvious — as in his former publications — in favour of the proſecution of the war by Great Britain and the other powers.

137. *Self-correction a Duty we owe to our Country in Times of public Calamity: A Sermon, preached on the Faſt-day,* March 9, 1796, *at* King-ſtreet *Chapel,* St. James's. *By the Rev.* William Holcombe, *M. A. Canon-reſidentiary of* St. David's, *and late Fellow of* Chriſt's *College,* Cambridge.

TO this ſermon is prefixed the following dedication:

"To Thomas Horner, Eſq. Mells-park, co. Somerſet.

"Dear Sir,

"The uſual anxiety for patronage would naturally direct this little work to Mells-park, where the author, after experiencing ſo many croſſes and diſappointments, met with ſuch a generous reception as clearly proved that the maſter of that elegant manſion has a mind well ſuited to his ample fortune and antient deſcent, and riſing far ſuperior to that inſolence that too generally accompanies upſtart conſequence and ſudden opulence. Indeed, I feel a particular propriety in addreſſing myſelf to you, who have been a witneſs of that management at St. David's which has ended in ſo much cenſure and diſtreſs. The world in general makes no diſtinction between misfortune and miſconduct; yet I ſtill hope that, from a generous publick, my caſe, when known, may plead ſome favour. At preſent, the kind notice of yourſelf and ſome of the firſt characters of the kingdom enables me to look down with proper indifference on the inſults and injuries of little minds, equally incapable of doing or applauding a liberal action. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleaſure that I avail myſelf of this occaſion to declare with what unfeigned reſpect," &c. &c.

The preacher, from Prov. xiv. 34, enforces the duty of reformation: The ſins he points at are infidelity, demi-atheiſm, contempt of government, thirſt of gain, and increaſing luxury.

Without being acquainted with the circumſtances of Mr. H's *caſe*, we feel ourſelves inclined to ſympathiſe with a man of his merit, and wiſh him an ample liſt of ſubſcribers to the three volumes of ſermons which he offers for *one guinea*.

We fear Mr. H. is now out of the reach of worldly relief.

138. *On the high Price of Butchers Meat, a Poſtſcript to* "Smithfield *Market*" (ſee p. 57) *ſhews the Power that exiſts in the People, and the practical Part of a Plan herein propoſed, for reducing the Price of Butcher's Meat in the Metropolis and its Environs. To which is annexed, An authentic Copy of the Cutting-Retail-Butchers Petition to Parliament againſt Jobbers, Foreſtallers, Regraters, &c. of Live Cattle brought to* Smithfield *Market.*

THE plan here propoſed is, to make a *ſtock-purſe*, for the reſtoration and ſupport of *little cutting*-butchers, who are *ſinking*, on the ſame plan that Mr. Wright, of Mark-lane, has formed one for the reſtoration of *ſmall farms*.

139. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. &c. and the Hon. Artillery Company, on* Wedneſday, March 9, 1797, *being the Day appointed by his Majeſty to be obſerved as a general Faſt. By the Rev.* Thomas Roberts, *A. M. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

FROM 2 Sam. xxiv. 12, 13, 14,

Mr.

Mr. R. inculcates the perſuaſion of an over-ruling Providence in the events of this world; and cautions us to improve the viſitation of God on our enemies, and the calamities of war all around us.

140. *A few Reflections upon the preſent State of Commerce and Public Credit; with ſome Remarks upon the late Conduct of the Bank of* England. *By an old Merchant.*

VINDICATES the conduct of the Bank, "convinced how alarming the enormous extent of paper-credit became, as bearing no proportion to the actual quantity of coin in the kingdom; and obſerving, daily, that that little became leſs, from the quantities ſent abroad; remarking, alſo, the enhanced price, not only of the neceſſaries of life, but of every commodity in general uſe, evidently occaſioned by the facility with which perſons were ſupplied with this artificial credit, to enable them to ſpeculate deeply, and to withhold from the market the accuſtomed ſupply of goods; wiſely determined no longer to encourage ſuch ſpeculative ideas, ſo prejudicial to the community at large, and ſo dangerous to public credit, but to endeavour to place trade upon its proper footing, by materially confining and ſo limiting the accommodation to mercantile houſes, in way of diſcount, as not to allow of any perſons being enabled to deal more largely than entitled to do from their known ſtability and ſubſtance; reducing, by theſe means, the unreaſonable price of every artitle that had been hoarded up merely to advance its value, for private emolument, and tending, by this means, to raiſe the exchange to foreign countries, who will now find it for their benefit to return that money which has been ſo lately ſent to them in conſiderable quantities. Whereas, had the ſame accommodation been continued as has heretofore been given, we might have apprehended that the Bank itſelf would be reduced to the ſtate in which it was 100 years ago, in 1696 and 1697; and paper in general ſo depreciated in its value (the coin of the country bearing ſo ſmall a proportion to it) as to tend, in a great degree, to deſtroy its very exiſtence. Nor does it remain entirely to be proved; for, actually at preſent, all Government paper, ſuch as navy and exchequer bills, yields an intereſt to the purchaſer of above 9 per centum per annum; ſo much is it lowered in value in the market by its immenſe amount: and, for the beſt private bills, money is ſcarcely to be procured at any rate. Had this, therefore, gone on to a much greater length, it needs no reaſoning to point out the conſequences that would have enſued; and, but for the ſalutary and well-timed reſolution of the Bank-Directors, much would have been dreaded for the national credit" (p. 15—17); to which, this writer conceives, the late plan of commercial exchequer-bills was a temporary relief, but a fatal precedent. "Upon the great queſtion, how the trade of this kingdom ſhould be conducted? the Miniſter and the Bank are of directly oppoſite opinions; both have only the intereſt of their country at heart; there are great abilities on both ſides; and they have always held the moſt friendly intercourſe together. Allowing that the Miniſter's ſyſtem gives him a larger revenue than the plan adviſed by the Bank, we may account for his prejudices in favour of his own ſcheme; while, from the certain loſs ſuſtained by the Directors, we can make out no motives for their conduct but an actual belief of its propriety, not to ſay neceſſity. Hence we are led to ſuppoſe that the error is on the ſide of the Miniſter; particularly when we conſider that the Court of Bank-Directors conſiſts of 26 perſons, including the governor and deputy-governor; many of whom are advanced in years, and have ſpent their whole lives in conducting large commercial concerns, and are thoroughly acquainted with all money-tranſactions as well as with the intricacies of foreign exchanges, practically and theoretically, their determinations muſt carry great weight to an unprejudiced mind, and can hardly fail to convince us that the plans they are now purſuing are for the general good and proſperity, though ſeemingly ſo oppoſite to the Miniſter's ſyſtem: and we alſo muſt think that the commercial ideas of Government, inaſmuch as they tend to increaſe the trade in a proportion beyond what the moneyed capital of the kingdom employed will fairly allow of, is a meaſure that muſt tend to throw rather diſcredit on the nation than to increaſe its advantage."

The writer concludes with ſome arguments in favour of free ports.

141. *The Age of Paper; or, An Eſſay on Banks and Banking; containing the Hiſtory of*

of the moſt remarkable Paper-Bubbles that have exiſted in Europe; *with their Effects on Society and Public Credit; pointing out the Ruin with which both are threatened from too great an Extenſion of the Circulation of* Paper of any Kind. *To which will be added, ſome curious Anecdotes of different Bankers at preſent in* Europe. *By* Colbert, *jun.*

THIS work has the ſame object as the preceding—the ill conſequence of paper-credit; and is to be completed in ſix numbers, of which we have yet only ſeen the firſt.

142. *The Sin of Waſtefulneſs: A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh-church of* St. Vedaſt, Foſter Lane, January 17, 1796, *after reading the Letter of the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *&c. recommending a Reduction of the Conſumption of Wheat. By* William Agutter, *A. M.*

MR. A. makes many ſhrewd and pertinent obſervations on waſte; but when we ſee, from renewed experience, that the late ſcarcity was ſo much more artificial than natural, we cannot help thinking that the Bank, by refuſing to diſcount bills above a certain amount, have done more towards reproducing plenty, than all the letters of dioceſans, or the ſpeculations of philoſophers, on ſubſtitutes for bread.

143. *A Letter to Mr.* Wilberforce, *and to thoſe Members of the Correſponding Society who can read and write; containing Mr.* Grant's *and Mr.* Fox's *Speeches on the Sedition-Bills in Parliament; with ſome Remarks on both, as alſo on Mr.* Paine's *Book, and on a Reform in Parliament. To which are added, ſome Obſervations on Mr.* Pope's "*Eſſay on Man*," *and* Milton's "*Paradiſe Loſt*;" *together with ſome on other Subjects. By the Author of* "*Maxims, Characters, and Reflections.*"

IF the author of this compilation underſtands his own meaning, we freely confeſs it is more than we do. It is "A mighty maze, and all without a plan," except to contraſt the ſpeeches of Grant and Fox, and Mr. Wilberforce's intention with Mr. Pitt's. As to the ſomething about Tom Paine, Alexander Pope, and John Milton, we know not what it is. We are grieved to ſay this of 320 pages, becauſe we fear that SOMEBODY may loſe by them.

144. *An Eſſay on the Originality and Permanency of the Biblical* Hebrew, *with an Application to the leading Principle of a modern Unbeliever, who denies the Exiſtence of any written Word of* God. *By the Rev.* Gerard Fitzgerald, *D. D. S. F. T. C.* [Senior Fellow of Trinity-College], *and Profeſſor of* Hebrew *in the Univerſity of* Dublin.

IT being the faſhion, with ſome ſceptics under the guidance of Tom Paine, to deny the exiſtence of any revelation to man, and that writing is incapable of being uſed as *the veſſicle of the word of God*; the Profeſſor undertakes to unfold the principles and peculiarities of the Hebrew language, by inveſtigating its origin and priority, the permanency of its characters or letters, in oppoſition to the generally-received opinion of a change by Ezra from the Samaritan to the ſquare, their original independence with reſpect to vowel-points, with a view of deciding on a fixed principle the long-controverted queſtion concerning the antiquity of the points and accents. The whole may be reduced to this general propoſition, that "the original and once-univerſal language of mankind exiſts in the unaltered and uncorrupted character of our biblical Hebrew;" the truth of which is principally deduced from the Moſaic Hiſtory, and the nature and genius of the language itſelf. The mutability and uncertainty to which other languages are ſubject apply not to the Hebrew, and, even if they ſhould, would not warrant the concluſion drawn from them againſt the exiſtence of a written word of God. Part I. treats of the origin and priority of the Hebrew language, proved from the longevity of the patriarchs and firſt perſonages of antiquity, from the proper names in this language, from the common names or words which are primitives in Hebrew and derivatives in other tongues, and from the preciſion and varied ſignification of the roots. Languages muſt be announced by inſpiration, and the firſt language was Hebrew, of which the Syriac or Chaldee is but a dialect, as well as the Arabic and Ethiopic. The Hebrew was the language both of the ante and poſt diluvian patriarchs, nor was the original language loſt at Babel. Part II. treats of the priority and permanency of the preſent Hebrew letters. In the uncertain accounts of the origin of alphabet-writing the Profeſſor prefers the Moſaic, which firſt mentions *writing* after Joſhua's victory over the Amalekites (Ex. xvii. 14), as proving that letters were in uſe before that event. Some trace them back

back to Adam, others make them only hieroglyphical; the Hebrew letters are *ideal* and *ſignificative*. The alphabet remains in the 25th and 34th Pſalms. Dr. Kennicott's partiality to the Samaritan Pentateuch led him to obſerve, that the Jews, who had more ſacred books to tranſcribe than the Samaritans, and tranſcribed them more frequently, would *ſtudy* to leſſen their labour by reducing their letters to forms as ſimple as poſſible. The Doctor's opinion of the Samaritan letters, as to priority, is examined and refuted. The Samaritan Pentateuch is an antient and venerable verſion from an Hebrew copy, but more than this we are not warranted to allow. The Septuagint tranſlation is not from a Samaritan but a Jewiſh copy. The Samaritans had no copy of the law before the time of Ezra, and their Pentateuch was taken from one of his copies, and they had none of the hiſtorical books. Their characters were probably the old Phœnician or Canaanitiſh, and their letter to Artaxerxes king of Perſia was written in the Syriac tongue; Ezra, i v. 7. The Palmyrene inſcriptions are ſuppoſed to be all in the old Syriac or Chaldee. The Coins dug up in Judea are now agreed to be ſpurious, and certainly not older than the ſettlement of the high-prieſt-hood in the Aſmonean family, 300 years after the return from the Captivity, or about 150 years before Chriſt. The ſuppoſed change of letters by Ezra, aſſerted by Jerom on Jewiſh tradition, is ſhewn to be unfounded. If Hilkiah found in cleanſing the temple, in the reign of Joſiah, a book of the law given *by the hand* of Moſes, i. e. as Dr. Kennicott, *in his hand-writing*, it does not follow that there were no other copies. The Targums are no proof of a *two-fold character* among the Jews; for they were not *tranſlations* but *expoſitions* of the Hebrew ſcriptures. The priority of the Hebrew to all other alphabets is allowed by moſt writers who have compared them, conſequently it is the original or parent alphabet, and ſuffered no change in paſſing from Moſes to Malachi, through a ſpace of more than 1000 or 1100 years, as appears from the ſimplicity of ſtyle obſervable in the ſeveral books of the Old Teſtament, except a few written about the time of the Babyloniſh Captivity, as Ezekiel and Daniel within this period, and Ezra afterwards. Even the few Egyptian words in the Pentateuch vindicate a conformity of the two languages. To the objection, that the vowel-points are ſubject to variation, and have, probably, undergone many changes before they were brought to their preſent ſtate of perfection, and that theſe changes muſt have affected the language itſelf, of which they are a part, the Profeſſor anſwers, that they probably originated *in* or *after* the time of Ezra; that there is no deciſive proof of their exiſtence till after the time of Chriſt; they are no eſſential part of the Hebrew, nor neceſſary to its true reading with a living language. At the Reformation, the Papiſts countenanced the opinion of Elias Levita, an eminent grammarian among the Jews, who firſt queſtioned the authenticity of the points, while Buxtorf, on the part of the Proteſtants, defended it. The ſuppoſed inventors of them after the time of Ezra are called *Maſorites*, and their work *Maſor*; becauſe, after the language ceaſed to be a living one, and was to be learned from books only, they *delivered* down from age to age their points, pauſes, and accents, and the manner how they were to be written and read; others ſay, they only delivered down *various readings*. Some ſuppoſe the *points* to be of *divine* origin from Mount Sinai, as the power of pronouncing or reading; others carry them up to Adam. None of the Jewiſh writers notice the Maſoretic invention; and many hundred words occur in the Bible without points. They were introduced, as the Greek accents, on the diſuſe of the Hebrew language, and their number increaſed from five by the nicety of later Maſorites, but not in general uſe till after the making of the Talmud; they certainly are not coeval with the letters, nor an eſſential part of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Hence it appears, that human language, having been the gift of God to man, muſt be adequate to the end for which he gave it, conſequently muſt be the proper means of communication from him to man as from one man to another; nor is the want of *univerſality*, when the language which was revived is ſtill in being, of more weight againſt the Hebrew than againſt the Greek or Roman; nor does the *mutability* of other languages apply to the Hebrew, which has invariably preſerved the characteriſtick of originality, eſpecially in its letters, which are, in a peculiar manner, calculated for durability. The ſucceſſion of verſions, the different

different means by which it pleaſed God to protect, from time to time, his revelations to man, are ſtrengthened by others of a collateral nature; 1. parallel paſſages in the Hebrew text itſelf; 2. the Chaldee paraphraſe; 3 quotations in the New Teſtament; and 4. by Philo Judæus, Joſephus, and other Jews, and by the Greek and Latin fathers.

All good men will certainly hold themſelves obliged to the learned Profeſſor of the Univerſity of Dublin for this defence of Revelation againſt the ignorant aſſumptions of ſuch a writer as Thomas Paine.

145. *Advice to Parents on the Management of their Children in the Natural Small-Pox, and during Inoculation. The Second Edition; addreſſed to Dr.* Woodville, *Phyſician to the Small-Pox and Inoculation Hoſpitals.*

IT is with pleaſure we notice a ſecond edition of this uſeful and ingenious pamphlet, of which we had occaſion to ſpeak very reſpectfully in vol. LXIII. p. 841. We cannot perceive any material additions, but were pleaſed to obſerve it addreſſed to ſo worthy a phyſician as Dr. Woodville. The Author has alſo prefixed a ſhort advertiſement.

146. *Prints to illuſtrate Mr.* Lyſon's *Environs of* London; *continued from p.* 144.

AFTER what we have ſaid of Mr. Malcolm; it gives us pleaſure to obſerve improvement as he proceeds. The Third Number exhibits much taſte; and the Views of Wyer Hall, Edmonton, and of Dr. Lettſom's Garden at Camberwell, are particularly intereſting.—The Houſe called *Admiral Barton's* (No. I.) is *Fountain North's*, Eſq.

147. *An Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening; by* Charles Marſhall, *Vicar of* Brixworth, Northamptonſhire.

"THE author of the preſent work truſts that, upon examination, his plan and views will appear ſufficiently diſtinct and original to clear him from the imputation of an impertinent intruder on the publick. He has not written without *experience* in the way of gardening; and, for what he may have advanced beyond his own knowledge and practice, he has taken care to have good authority.—Though the book is profeſſedly written for the uſe of young gardeners, *adepts* may poſſibly find ſome things in it not unworthy of their attention; particularly the *calendar*, which may prove to the operative gardener a uſeful *remembrancer*. Something of this kind, ſo conciſe that, with a glance of the eye, might remind the buſy man of what he had to do, was much wanting."

This work is introduced by appoſite quotations from Cowper, Cowley, Evelyn, Addiſon, Hervey, &c. in the praiſe of gardening, "which can hardly be too highly extolled:"

"That man no happineſs might want,
Which Earth to her firſt maſter could afford,
He did a *garden* for him plant,
By the quick hand of his omnipotent word;
As the chief help and joy of human life,
He gave him the firſt gift,—even before a *wife**."

"I look upon the pleaſure which we take in a garden as one of the moſt innocent delights of human life. A garden was the habitation of our firſt parents before the fall. It is naturally apt to fill the mind with calmneſs and tranquillity, and to lay all its turbulent paſſions at reſt. It gives an inſight into the contrivance and wiſdom of Providence, and ſuggeſts innumerable ſubjects for meditation†."

The general directions of this little manual appear to us to be diſtinctly and uſefully given; and, little as we are uſed to the practical part of the ſcience, we have read the work with pleaſure.

(To be continued)

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A. B. deſires to know what is the "Hiſtory of Alcidalis and Zelida," ſaid to be printed at Strawberry-hill, 1763, 8vo. in a catalogue of ſingularly-curious tracts, &c. ſold by Mr. King May 27, 1797.

Z. A. (p. 300) miſtook the name of the perſon on whom the attainder fell. It was Sir *Robert*, not Sir *Thomas*, Smith.

E. R. aſks whether there is any thing in Nature that will act as a Poiſon for Vegetables; and obſerves, there can be no doubt but that, by inſerting a matter highly offenſive to a plant into its circulation, its juices may be corrupted and deſtroyed as thoſe of animals. He alſo aſks which is the beſt Collection of Engliſh Plants that has been publiſhed, for the ſtudy of a young Botaniſt.

A Correſpondent ſays, there is a remedy for the hoven or ſwolen Ox (ſee p. 211), frequently very ſucceſsful, without cutting into its body; which is, by paſſing a large probe of ſponge, well ſecured on a tough ſtick of willow, haſle, aſh, or of whalebone, down his throat into the firſt or ante-ſtomach, and moving it up and down to clear away this obſtruction in the digeſtive organs, by which means the cure is aſſiſted by Nature. The Veterinary College, we are informed, have begun a new branch of this inſtitution, a few months ago, on the diſeaſes of neat cattle.

The Drawing promiſed by W. P. ſhall be uſed, and carefully returned to him.

* Cowper. † Addiſon.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, 1797.

By Henry James Pye, *Esq. Poet Laureat. Set to Music by Sir* W. Parsons, *MUS. D.*

While the frowning Lord of Arms
Shall yield to gentler powers the plain,
Lo! Britain greets the milder charms
Of Cytherea's reign.
Mute is the trumpet's brazen throat,
And the sweet flute's melodious note
Floats on the soft ambrosial gale;
The sportive Loves and Graces round,
Beating with jocund step the ground,
Th' auspicious nuptials hail!
The Muses cease to weave the wreath of war,
But hang their roseate flowers on Hymen's golden car!

When o'er Creation's blotted face
Drear Night her sable banner rears,
And veils fair Nature's vernal grace,
Encircled round by doubts and fears,
Thro' darksome mists and chilling dews
His path the wanderer's foot pursues,
Till, shining clear in Orient skies,
He views the star of Venus rise,
And joys to see the genial power,
Bright harbinger of morning's hour!
And now a flood of radiance streams
From young Aurora's blushing beams,
Till rob'd in gorgeous state, the orb of day
Spreads o'er the laughing earth his full refulgent ray!

Blest be the omen—royal pair!
O may the hymeneal rite,
That joins the valiant and the fair,
Shed on the nations round its placid light!
Her fertile plain tho' Albion see
From savage devastation free,
Tho' with triumphant sail she reign
Sole Empress of the subject main,
She longs to bid the thunders sleep
Which shake the regions of the deep,
That crowding nations far and wide,
Borne peaceful o'er the ambient tide,
May share the blessings that endear the day
Which gave a Patriot King a patriot race to sway!

PLATO's GRAND YEAR.

WHERE can true doctrines best be told
But by Philosophers of old,
Always attentive to pursue
A road which leads to something new?
For, like us moderns, in gay plight,
Were ever changing, ever right.
But how can moderns be in fault,
For thinking just as Plato thought?
Nor at that doctrine shall we fret,
Which aids a man to pay a debt.
We'll treat of sentiments once more,
Which Plato publish'd long before.
"This world, says he, on which we smile,
"Leads us a dance of many a mile,
"A silent, rapid, motion keeps,
"While we, poor mortals, think it sleeps,
"Just like a castle-top it seems,
"And, steady, round its centre spins.
"A double motion it displays,
"For, like a top, 'twill turn two ways.
"From East to West at first it steers,
"And runs for eighteen thousand years;
"And then, without a moment's rest,
"It turns about to East from West;
"When eighteen thousand more are run,
"Comes to the point where it begun.
"One revolution just gone through,
"A second starts; but nothing's new;
"Each man who liv'd shall live again,
"With all events, acts, joys, and pain.
"All things revolve, it plain appears,
"In six and thirty thousand years."

How much it must rejoice some men,
To think they'll tread the stage again!
Act the same tyranny once more
On those they hector'd years before!
Twelve lovers, at the heels of *Dolly*,
Display both male and female folly.
What, though her *present* joys may cease,
Her *future*, surely, will increase,
To think those lovers, without doubt,
Will rise again, and seek her out.

But how will poor *Tom Blotman* look,
When not a soul shall read his book,
While he lies slumb'ring in the dust!—
Himself shall rise, and read it first:
For, in his *own*, a parent can
Find joy beyond another man.
But tell me, reader: what shall hinder
Joy to the breast of Peter Pindar,
Who constant readers will retain,
Till he himself shall rise again?

'Twill much rejoice the *Miser's* heart,
To have restor'd his better part;
His prospect's charming to behold,
Of visiting, again, his gold.
But few the people, who would care,
To *be* the Miser—*but his heir*,
He, longing, waits th' approach of night,
To count his cash by candle-light.
A piece suspicious!—'tis absurd!
They'll all be found of George the Third,
Except some seniors that may offer,
Who've long been tenants of the coffer;
Even *Bank-notes* appear but ninnies,
They neither shine, nor weigh, like guineas.
Again: he longs for break of day,
His hidden treasures to display;
One scanty sleep is all th' amount
'Twixt evening and the morning count;
No bar between him and his God,
Only a little longer nod.

Far other scenes on me await!
Let me be ign'rant of my fate,
Nor know a jot of what 's to come,
Or into dreary *future* roam;
One evil, set before my eyes,
Proves an alloy to all my joys.
With horror should I see come on,
July the fourteenth, ninety-one

When

When *rioters* ſhall take their rounds,
And wrong me of ten thouſand pounds;
Then leave a wiſh, juſt as before,
To wrong me of ten thouſand more;
Nor law, nor man, affords relief,
I run and hide me, like a thief;
No chearful ray to intervene,
I paſs a dreadful midnight ſcene,
On *Sutton Coldfield* take my ſtand,
Unſheltered both by law and man.

Two Oxford ſcholars, tied to rule,
Sick of the trammels of a ſchool,
Who, having gain'd by many a call
Remittances from *Duſky Hall*,
Reſolv'd to make an abſent riot,
And leave their books to ſleep in quiet.
Though books a holiday might keep,
They did not mean themſelves to ſleep;
They knew a book ſhould have ſome reſt,
Or elſe it can't much longer laſt;
Beſides, no evil can betide,
When, for a while, 'tis thrown aſide,
For, if it duſty were a little,
They'd wipe it off with rag and ſpittle;
A common head, too, may turn muddy,
If we involve it deep in ſtudy.
Theſe weighty reaſons take their ſtation,
And loudly plead for relaxation.

They now regale, with chearful cup,
Then pack themſelves and money up.
The Muſe is clear ſhe knows them well,
But, being thy, declines to tell;
For, Dr. T****, loſt in thought,
Was one of them, ſhe 'll bet a groat.

They travell'd to a diſtant town,
Fox'd with my Landlord at the *Crown*;
And many a luſcious morſel taſted,
But paid their way, while money laſted.
By this their riſing credit ſhone;
For who can pay when money 's gone?
One obſervation let me tell:
While credit roſe, their money fell;
They ſeem'd alert, though they liv'd faſt,
As if their caſh would always laſt,
Or as, through fear, another ſhould,
Spend it himſelf, before they could.

Five pounds a day flew off, or more,
In tippling, gaming, and a whore,
Till all their caſh away had flown,
And chalk'd up forty guineas ſhone.

Serious reflections fill'd the head,
Their money, liquor, credit, fled;
Nor would papa relieve their thrawl;
Their ſcore was up at *Duſky Hall*.

When brought in danger, or in doubt,
True genius lies in getting out;
But Oxford ſcholars, prone to chide,
Know more than half the world beſide;
While landlord's knowledge is but low,
Nor goes beyond the *tap*, or ſo.

They call'd their *boſt* up ſtairs awhile,
And plainly told him, with a ſmile,
"As their finances were run out,
"They 'd pay him when time came about.
"*Plato's Grand Year* was come on then,
"When every act revolves again;
"This day once more will make appearance,
"Juſt ſix and thirty thouſand year hence,
"When we ſhall meet, and this floor preſs,
"Drink the ſame wine, you wear that dreſs;
"The money 's then at your command,
"As ſure as if 'twas in your hand."

"Ge'men, I 'm glad to favor you:
"What you remark is ſtrictly true;
"For I remember well, I know,
"Thirty-ſix thouſand years ago,
"You both were here, the landlord ſaid,
"There ſtood your bottle, there your bed;
"You then your reckoning cha'd to miſs,
"Which was a ſum exact like this.
"I 'll truſt you, when you 've paid *that* ſcore,
"For ſix-and-thirty thouſand more."

W. HUTTON, F. A. S. S.

The Death of GENERAL MANSEL,
Who fell in the Action of April 2, 1794,
near Cateau.

By E. S. J. *Author of* William and Ellen.

A BALLAD.

'TWAS infant morn—ere yet the Sun
Had drunk the drizzling dew,
Which nodded on the new-ſhot blade,
Or bent the willow bough.
From flank to flank the horſes neigh,
And hail the new-born day;
While, ſtretching on the chilly ground,
The ſnoring ſoldiers lay.
But, hark! but, hark! prepare! prepare!
They rouſe from rank to rank;
Now, buſtle, buſtle, is the word,
And girding ſabres clank.
Now mount! now mount! they vault at once,
And firmly ſeated were;
Their fiery ſteeds now ſnort and prance,
And ſnuff the ambient air;
With ſpeed their thick embodied ranks
They fill, and march away;
On every ſide a plundered cot,
Or ranſack'd village, lay,
Beneath whoſe hedge whole huddling groups
Of naked children creep;
Around the walls where once they ſmil'd,
Their forlorn parents weep.
Unheeding paſs'd ſuch ſcenes as theſe,
The new-rais'd graves they paſt,
Where many a gallant Briton lay,
There fought and breath'd his laſt.
But, hark! deſtructive thunders roar,
Now trembles all the ſky;
The horſes ſtart, and ſhake thro' fear;
Now whizzing bullets fly.
Thick from behind each wood or hedge
An ambuſh riſe to gall;
On ev'ry ſide we hear the crack,
And hiſs, of muſket-ball.
The day grew hot, the ſun was high,

We

We heard the battle round,
On every ſide the claſh of ſwords,
And horſes ſtrew'd the ground.
Silent we fil'd along the vale,
When Manſel ſilence broke,
And flaſh'd his ſhining ſabre forth,
And brandiſh'd while he ſpoke.
Prepare, my lads, the battle's near,
Shall Britons' glory bleed?
Our cauſe is juſt, in God we truſt;
He ſpurr'd his foaming ſteed.
Now valour fill'd each generous breaſt,
Reſolv'd with him to die;
We onward ſpur our fiery ſteeds,
And on with fury fly.
When ſudden to the view appear'd
The foe in dreadful front;
Come prancing on, reſolv'd to ſtand,
And firmly bear our brunt.
Silent awhile, in dread array,
Two hideous fronts we ſtood;
When, charge! charge! charge! ſhot thro' the ranks,
Now guſh'd the purple blood.
With front like Mars, ſee Manſel firſt,
We bore our bloody way, [light,
When claſhing ſwords ſhew'd dreadful
All flaſhing to the day.
What could oppoſe our furious charge?
Uncheck'd we bore along;
Through hideous carnage hew'd a way,
Where thickeſt battles throng.
Here, groaning 'mongſt the horſes hoofs,
The thrieking ſoldier died;
O'er gory carcaſe trample on,
No time for mercy! cry'd. [death!
What hands were raiſ'd from jaws of
What gouts of blood diſtain!
Their viſages, convuls'd and pale,
Look'd up to us in vain,
Who, ſmarting with our aching wounds,
With double fury drove, [death,
Their groans, and ſhrieks, and ſighs, and
Where fierceſt battle ſtrove.
Thrice had we cut our carnag'd way,
All drench'd in human gore;
And thrice return'd, and ſtood a-front,
And grim, to battle's roar.
But Fate grew envious of our fame,
A fatal bullet ſent,
And, ſmiling as it hiſs'd along,
Thro' Manſel's boſom went.
But why, of all our thick'ning hoſt,
To ſend thy envious dart,
The Saul of all our enterprize,
To pierce our Manſel's heart?
Through Manſel's generous breaſt it drove,
And ſprouts the purple gore;
Unheeding of the griſly wound,
With ten'old fury bore.
As down the ſaldric ſtreams the blood,
While horror gor'd around;
And ſtronger ſtrung fury came,
As ſtagger'd him on the ground.
Scarce was time to bear him off,
For valour chill'd;
Through all our hoſt was felt the ſhock;
Our deareſt blood was ſpill'd.
The foes ſmil'd dreadful at our plight,
They ſaw the fatal ſtroke;
They onward puſh, uncheck'd their force,
For, ev'ry heart was broke.
Now hack, and ſlaſh, they on us pour,
While downcaſt ſorrow flood,
Unheeding of the edged ſword,
They drench the field in blood;
Beſtrew the ground, both horſe and man,
All ſcatter'd o'er the field;
Now Death in hideous ſhapes was ſeen;
And down clove helmets reel'd,
There, left a hapleſs bleeding prey
To gaunteſt hunger fierce, [field,
Where women prowl, like wolves, the
And dying boſoms pierce.
There famiſh'd followers of the camp,
Poor helpleſs natives, rove;
All from their homes, by cruel war,
And burning fury, drove.
Behold the mother, and the child,
Both naked, hungry, ſtray;
To feed the child, the mother's fierce
To ſtrip the bleeding prey.
To miſery enur'd ſo long,
They think it bliſs to die;
They take the bleeding ſoldier's life,
To ſtay their infant's cry.
For who can cry, when hunger calls,
Or bear the bitter blaſt?
'Twas we who fill'd their land with war,
'Tis wreck'd on us at laſt.
Ye Britons, who have ſeen ſuch ſcenes,
How bleſt your happy iſle!
Ye fear no brutal ſoldier's luſt;
Your little infants ſmile.
Long may your little infants ſmile,
With joy your hamlets ring,
Your luſty youth at home remain,
And blooming daughters ſing!

On the lamented Death of GEORGE EDWARD HARINGTON HAYWARD, *Eſq. a Lieutenant in the Eaſt Devon Militia, (a moſt amiable and beautiful Youth) in the Twenty-ſixth Year of his Age, addreſſed to his afflicted Mother.*

TO ſooth the ſorrows of a parent's heart, [part;
Let me the ſoft, the ſtreaming tear im-
From the warm fount of ſympathy it flows,
Which mingles joy with joys, and woe with woes. [friend!
Ah! then for thee, my ever-deareſt
Unfullied ſorrows all my boſom rend:
Friendſhip alone is bleſt with power to feel
Th' effuſions of diſintereſted zeal.
Oh! may I be a partner in thy grief,
And chear thee with the balm of kind relief, [diſplay,
Diſpel the gloom thy mournful looks
And gently wipe the falling tear away.
Let me around the tomb of virtue raiſe,
Each dulcet note, to ſing thy George's praiſe;

Let

Let me the willow plant beſide his urn,
To mark the ſpot where ſorrowing kindred mourn;
Let me with thee abundant tears combine,
And o'er his grave a laſting wreath entwine; [proclaim,
Whilſt hovering cherubs with their harps
And fill the air with his exalted name.
Heav'n has receiv'd him to a throne above,
To live for ever in eternal love!
Ceaſe then, my friend! to grieve at God's decree,
For thou in Heaven a ſon again ſhalt ſee.
Bear then, with firmneſs bear this pond'rous woe, [blow!
And ſtill adore the hand which ſtrikes the
Live to be lov'd, a wife and mother ſtill,
Protect a daughter from each riſing ill;
In all her paths the olive-branches ſtrew,
Let white-rob'd innocence her ſteps purſue;
Reſign thy ſorrows, now thy loſs is o'er,
When George again thou find'ſt, ye'll part no more.

L. W.

ODE TO THE WOODBINE.

O Envy'd Woodbine! tell me how
You court with ſuch expreſſive grace,
That ſhrubs contending bend each bough,
And amorous meet thy wild embrace;
What genial ſpirit of the air,
Guides thy fond tendrils round the tree,
Which elſe would languiſh in deſpair,
Unbleſt, and unallied to thee.
This balmy ſympathy ſincere,
What laws of vegetation ſhew?
This exquiſite dumb ſenſe ſo dear,
Can reaſon, or reflection, know?
O envy'd Woodbine! whence this power?
Where dwells the unknown charm of thine?
Can Delia learn, in thy ſweet bower,
To breathe one tender ſigh to mine?
When Nature wears the bloom of Love,
And every vernal impulſe reigns,
This ſoft infection from above
Feel not my Delia's tingling veins?
Can ſhe behold with cold diſdain
The conſcious triumph of her eyes?
Can ſhe delight in giving pain,
While pity in her boſom dies?
Ah, no! be ſtill, my anxious heart,
Thy fears, O Jealouſy! remove;
See Delia haſtens to impart
The ſweeteſt vows of virgin love.
Ambition ſplendid piles may rear,
And pyramids that reach the ſky:
How ſoon the phantoms diſappear,
Or melt in Love's enchanted eye!
Go, Hope, thou rainbow-goddeſs, go,
Kindle the boſom of Deſpair;
I heed not where thy rays blow,
Some wretch forlorn thoſe buds may ſnare:
O Woodbine! envy'd now no more,
Unveil'd are thy attractive charms,
Thy viſionary ſpells are o'er,
The magic lies in Delia's arms.
Yet, prompted by this pictured ſcene,
Shall Delia every virtue blend,
While ſtars, auſpicious and ſerene,
Unite the lover and the friend.

REASON UTTERING A SOLILOQUY OVER A FIELD OF BATTLE.

I.

WHEN, Night's ſable train departing,
Phœbus uſher'd in the day,
And his eye reſplendent darting
Did the rolling earth ſurvey;

II.

What a horrid ſcene of battle
Mark'd the path of tort'ring pain!
Slaughter'd men and mangled cattle
Strew'd the blood-empurpled plain.

III.

In the midſt ſtood Reaſon:—treſſes,
Looſely o'er her ſhoulders thrown,
Spoke a mind that grief oppreſſes,
And her eyes with pity ſhone.

IV.

Long ſhe ſtood, o'erwhelm'd in ſorrow,
Wept the havoc folly made,
Look'd a look of ſilent horror,
Gently ſhook her head, and ſaid,

V.

"Frantic ſons, did n't I implore ye
"To reſtrain your mad career?
"Anxious long I hover'd o'er ye:—
"Why in prudence would n't you hear?

VI.

"How, poor wretch, that lieſt extended
"In the kindred blood thou'ſt ſpilt,
"How 's thy little fortune mended?
"Haſt thou gained aught but guilt?

VII.

"What on earth could e'er induce thee
"Thus to lift the murd'rous ſteel?
"What in heav'n can e'er excuſe thee
"Thus the deadly blow to deal?

VIII.

"Did thy foeman e'er infeſt thee?
"Strive thy fair repute to ſpoil?
"Maim thy cattle, or moleſt thee
"By encroaching on thy ſoil?

IX.

"What tho' ocean one from other
"Sever'd by interfluent tide;
"Was he leſs a Chriſtian brother?
"Was he leſs as man allied?

X.

"When in his breaſt the bay'net enter'd,
"Bled leſs pure his mangled vein?
"When his ſoul the iron enter'd,
"Felt he one pang leſs of pain?

XI. "Had

XI.

" Had the ſea not interpoſed, [bin'd:
" Hearts and hands might have com-
" Hands, that late in conflict cloſed,
" Might in friendſhip's cauſe have join'd.

XII.

" Was it Fame thy courage whetted
" To the field where honour bled?—
" Few there are that get gazetted;
" Thou 'rt forgotten ſoon as dead.

XIII.

" Was it Honour's ſelf allur'd thee?
" To thy boſom I appeal,
" Safe from death ſhe had inſur'd thee,
" What of honour could'ſt thou feel?

XIV.

" Did Religion aſk protection?
" Of thine arms with her's above
" She diſdains the curſt connection;
" Her's the arms of peace and love.

XV.

" But, if thy Country's wrongs inſpir'd thee
" To defend her *righteous* cauſe;
" Duty in the field requir'd thee,
" Wield the ſword that Juſtice draws.

XVI.

" Ah! could War her horrors ſoften,
" Pleading always ſelf-defence!
" But, alas! 'tis murder often,
" In diſguiſe of fair pretence.

XVII.

" Oft Oppreſſion's chains ſhe forges,
" For her hapleſs, helpleſs, foes;
" All the crime, perhaps, ſhe urges,
" They 're unable to oppoſe.

XVIII.

" Often Conqueſt's form aſſuming,
" On ſhe ſtrides o'er earth's domain;
" Death precedes her, all-conſuming,
" Rapine follows in her train.

XIX.

" Oft a Monarch's curſt ambition
" To eclipſe a Rival's fame;
" Oft a crafty politician
" Kindles her deſtructive flame.

XX.

" Cruel ſtateſmen! crown'd with plenty,
" While ye loll at home in eaſe,
" While ye feaſt on ev'ry dainty,
" Little reck ye ſcenes like theſe.

XXI.

" When in council ye aſſemble,
" Ere the din of battle bray,
" Pauſe, for Heav'n's ſake! pauſe, and tremble,
" Ere you give the aſſenting *aye*.

XXII.

" Souls and bodies hang dependent
" On your fluctuating breath;
" Think what thouſands, unrepentant,
" You conſign to timeleſs death.

XXIII.

" Speed, kind Heav'n, my pure intentions,
" Sov'reign o'er the world to reign;
" War ſhall loſe her proud pretenſions,
" And her trumpet clang in vain.

XXIV.

" Science ſhall unfurl her banners;
" From the ſword the plough-ſhare rife;
" Arts, and peace, and gentle manners,
" Reaſon's ſons ſhall learn to prize."

XXV.

Thus ſhe ſaid—and, half-averted,
Fix'd intent her ling'ring eyes;
Then the plains of death deſerted,
And regain'd her native ſkies.

J. S. Cobbold.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

IN the third eſſay publiſhed by the Exeter Society, mentioned vol. LXVI. p. 1026, there is a vindication of the character of Pindar, with reſpect to a covetous diſpoſition and a mercenary behaviour, in a tranſlation of the 9th Pythian and 2d Iſthmian; to which may be added the following paſſage from the 8th Nemean, v. 63. Yours, &c. J. MILLS COWELL.

Χρυσὸν μὲν ἔχοντας, ποθέω δ' ἔτερος
ἀνίρ ἔσεσθαι. ἴχοι δ' ἀρκεῖ μέτρον, τὸ
χθεὶ; ὕβρι πολύφιλον·
μὴ, δαίμων αἰνῶν, μεγα-
λαν δ' ἐπιτιμᾶσθαι ἀπεύχεσθαι.

Which may be thus tranſlated:

On hoarding gold ſome men are bent,
Some wiſh for lands of vaſt extent;
But I, while here, my friends would pleaſe,
Then lay my limbs in earth at eaſe;
To praiſe things good my Muſe is glad,
And fix a ſtigma on the bad.

We think the following Sepulchral Inſcription well worth preſerving.

MARMOR Sepulchrale,
Cum fornicatâ ſubtus camerâ,
SAMUEL WALKER,
Hujus * Eccleſiæ Rectoris
Annæ
Conjugi dilectiſſimæ
Fecit, et ſibi.

Relictus ille nec ſuperſtes integer,
Neceſſitudinis memor ſuaviſſimæ,
Nexuſque non in morte diſſolubilis,
Curæ levamen cura in ipſa quæritans,
Pietatis et doloris hoc tenerrimi
MNHMEION exhibet perenne poſteris.
Qui conjicis cognata damna ſenſeris
Te, Chriſtiane Lector, in partes vocat
Socium doloris, et piæ teſtem ſpei;
Dum gaudet huic inemori ſpectaculo
Defixus, uſque conjugem deſiderat:
Sequi paratus illa qua Chriſto duce,
Preſſit recenti ſemiram veſtigio,
Vitamque ipſe preſumit una poſtumam,
Diuturnioris particeps conſortii.

* Whitchurch, Oxfordſhire.

IN-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, December 20, 1796.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, I saw two Spanish frigates, and directed Capt. Cockburne, in the Minerve, to attack the ship which carried a poop-light; the Blanche bore down to attack the other. I have not yet received from Capt. Preston an account of his action, but, as I saw the Blanche this morning to windward with every sail set, I presume she has not suffered damage. Capt. Cockburne brought his ship to close action at twenty minutes before eleven, which continued without intermission till half past one, when La Sabina, of forty guns, twenty-eight eighteen-pounders on her main deck, two hundred and eighty-six men, Capt. Don Jacoba Stuart, having lost her mizen-mast, (as she did after the action), main and fore mast, one hundred and sixty four men killed and wounded, struck her colours. You are, Sir, so thoroughly acquainted with the merits of Capt. Cockburne, that it is needless for me to express them; but the discipline of the Minerve does the highest credit to her captain and her lieutenants; and I wish fully to express the sense I entertain of their judgement and gallantry: Lieutenant Culverhouse, the first lieutenant, is an old officer of very distinguished merit; Lieutenants Hardy, Cage, and Noble, deserve every praise which gallantry and zeal justly entitle them to, as do every other officer and man in the ship. You will observe, Sir, I am sure, with regret, amongst the wounded, Lieutenant James Noble, who quitted the captain to serve with me, and whose merits, and repeated wounds, received in fighting the enemies of our country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can bestow. The Minerve's opponent, being commanded by a gallant officer, was well defended, which has caused her list of killed and wounded to be great, as also her masts, sails, and rigging, to be much damaged.

Killed, 7. Wounded, 34. Missing 4, supposed to be in the prize.—Officers wounded; Lieutenant J. Noble; Mr. Merryweather, Boatswain.—Petty Officers. Killed, 1 midshipman. Wounded, Captain's clerk; and serjeant of the 11th regiment, serving as marines.—Damages, all her masts shot through, and furniture much cut. HORATIO NELSON.

Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, dated Dec. 20, 1796, 7 *P. M.*

In addition to my letter of this morning, I have to acquaint you, that Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, with a proper number of men, being put in charge of the Sabina, and she taken in tow, at four A. M. a frigate was seen coming up, which, by her signals, was known to be Spanish: at half past four she came to action with the Minerve, who cast off the prize, and Lieut. Culverhouse was directed to stand to the southward; after a trial of strength of more than half an hour, she wore, and hauled off; or I am confident she would have shared the fate of her companion. At this time three other ships were seen standing for the Minerve; hope was alive that they were only frigates, and also that the Blanche was one of them; but, when the day dawned, it was mortifying to see they were two Spanish ships of the line and two frigates, and the Blanche far to windward. In this situation, the enemy frequently within shot, by bringing up the breeze, it required all the skill of Capt. Cockburne, which he eminently displayed, to get off with a crippled ship: and here I must also do justice to Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, and express my tribute of praise in their management of the prize: a frigate repeatedly fired into her without effect, and at last the Spanish Admiral quitted the pursuit of the Minerve for that of La Sabina, who was steering a different course, evidently with the intention of attracting the notice of the admiral, as English colours were hoisted over the Spanish. The Sabina's main and fore mast fell overboard before she surrendered. This is, Sir, an unpleasant tale; but the merits of every officer and man in the Minerve and her prize were eminently conspicuous through the whole of this arduous day. The enemy quitted the pursuit of the Minerve at dark.

Killed, None. Wounded, 10. Officer wounded, Mr. Hinton, gunner. Mainmast much damaged, sails and rigging much cut. HORATIO NELSON.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. Commodore Nelson to *Mr. Nepean, Minerve, at Porto Ferrajo, Dec.* 29.

Sir, Herewith I send you Capt Preston's letter to me, of his action on the 19th of December, at night and; I have the honour to be, &c. HORATIO NELSON.

Sir, *Blanche, at Sea, Dec.* 20.

I have to acquaint you, that last night, after having hailed the Minerve, immediately as her hauling her wind across me, to attack the larger ship would permit the Blanche to wear, I bore up, and in three or four minutes after the Minerve's first broadside brought the frigate to leeward to close action, the two ships just clear of each other; the enemy made but a trifling resistance, and eight or nine broadsides completely silenced her, when they called for quarter, and their colours were hauled down. I am sorry to add, that the very near approach of three fresh ships (two of which we discovered nearly within gun-shot be-

fore

"command, that the military do aſſiſt without waiting for directions from the civil magiſtrates in diſperſing any tumultuous aſſemblies, or perſons threatening the peace of the realm, and the ſafety of the lives and properties of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects whatſoever."

Country News.

May 26. This day the main top-maſt of the ſhip Latona, then lying in *Hamoaze*, was ſhivered by lightning, which at the ſame time ſtruck the ſecond mate, whoſe hair was ſinged, his ſhirt and neck burnt, and otherwiſe ſlightly ſcorched in different parts, but is ſince recovered.

May 29. This evening a ball of fire entered the houſe of *Mr. Hodſon*, ſurvier, in *Brigg*, which melted the bell-wires, and ſcorched the cloaths of Mr. and Mrs. H— but happily did no farther injury.

The late ſtorm of thunder and lightning, by various accounts, ſeems to have extended over all the Northern parts of the county. In the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle ſome cattle were killed.

In a ſmall yew-tree in the garden of Mr. Samuel Warburton, of *Sheffield*, a wren, a linnet, and a black-bird, have built their reſpective neſts. Theſe little muſical tenants of the tree live in perfect harmony together, and, according to the faſhion of the times, pay their rent to Mr. Warburton in notes.

June 18. This day, about noon, came on ſhore on St. Minver's Sands, *Cornwall*, within the entrance of Padſtow harbour, a large whale, meaſuring nearly 70 feet in length. The country people, as ſoon as the tide ſerved, fell to with their axes, &c. and, as the ploughs could get alongſide, ſoon cut and carried off every part, except what was buried in the ſand. It ſeems the fiſh was living when it came aſhore, as ſeveral people ſaw it that morning off at ſea, with its tail upwards, and which appeared to them like the trunk of a tree.

Portſmouth, June 20. Yeſterday morning at nine o'clock a court-martial was aſſembled on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Royal William, at Spithead, conſiſting of the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Preſident, Capt. Aplin, Capt. Legge, Capt. Montague, Capt. Barker, Capt. Faulkner, Capt. Middleton, Capt. Pickmore, Capt. Wilkinſon, Capt. Peyton, Capt. Fraſer, Capt. Yorke, Capt. Herbert, for the trial of Gutherie, Calloway, Aſhley, Johnſon, and Davies, for making and endeavouring to make mutinous aſſemblies on-board his Majeſty's ſhip La Pompée; and James Braham, for being preſent at ſuch aſſemblies, all of them belonging to that ſhip.

Ten witneſſes were examined yeſterday on the part of the proſecution, which all tended to criminate Calloway, Aſhley, Gutherie, and Johnſon. Hitherto nothing has appeared againſt Braham, and nothing farther againſt Davies, than that the other four held their meetings in his birth, and that it was the place they ſwore all ſuch people as they could, through ignorance or otherwiſe, prevail on to take an oath to aſſiſt their views in petitioning for peace, which could not be brought about, they ſaid, without the diſmiſſal of his Majeſty's miniſters, and which, they added, they had determined to effect. Calloway, who ſeems to be the moſt hardened fellow among them, inſiſted to one of the people to whom he adminiſtered the oath of being true to each other, to obtain by all poſſible means peace and liberty, that he was an old man, and that his life could not be of much conſequence; however, he would freely ſacrifice it, for his heart's blood ſhould drink it afterwards, ſooner than relinquiſh the object of forcing the miniſter out of place, and having an immediate peace. All the evidences in this day's proceedings were reſpectably-looking men, and gave their teſtimony in a manner perfectly clear.

Portſmouth, June 21. At nine this morning the court-martial re aſſembled, and proceeded on the trial of the ſix mutineers belonging to the Pompée. All the evidences, to the number of 27, on the part of the proſecution, went ſtrongly this day to condemn the priſoners Gutherie, Calloway, Aſhley, and Johnſon; and ſome circumſtances tended to make Davis and Braham more connected with this buſineſs than what appeared yeſterday. In the courſe of the evidences called and queſtioned, it appeared that theſe diſaffected men were not able to get a real ſeaman to ſign their paper, or to take the oath tendered to them. Such men as took the oath did it through impreſſions of fear; and were the illiterate part of the crew, moſt of whom could not write their names, or underſtand what they had ſworn to. It is but juſtice to the well-affected part of the ſhip's company, to ſay, that no praiſe can equal the propriety of their conduct, in expoſing the proceedings of the ſix priſoners, and ſome others, who, from what has come out in evidence this day, will be brought to trial. The conduct of Serjeant Sweet, of the marines, was particularly commendable. The evidence on the part of the Crown cloſed at four o'clock. Several papers, very eſſential to clear up this black and myſterious buſineſs, have been deſtroyed; the only thing found was among Johnſon's cloaths, which was a form of oath, as follows: "I —— do ſwear to ſtand true till death, in promoting the cauſe of liberty with equity, while a proſpect of obtaining it remains." Here the paper was torn, which ſhews there was ſomething more to

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE following is a correct ſtatement of the ſums paid to the French by the inhabitants of the Auſtrian Netherlands, as the price of their deliverance from the Emperor's yoke:

	Livres.
Military contributions, -	45,000,000
Requiſition in horſes, cattle, proviſions, and commodities of all kinds, funded in aſſignats at par, - -	40,000,000
Jewels, plate, and valuable effects, taken by force from Mount Piety, where they had been pawned, &c.	60,000,000
Forced loan, - -	80,000,000
Patent rights, - -	25,000,000
National demeſnes, the church eſtates, the moveable, and immoveable, property of emigrants, -	600,000,000

When to theſe ſums is added the value of more than 1,500,000 of the fineſt trees, cut down in the foreſt, with the additional payment of antient and new contributions, it muſt be allowed, that, if the Belgiums love what coſts them dear, they cannot too highly praiſe their union with France. The above ſums are faithfully extracted from their memorial to the Directory.

Paris, June 4. The Director Barthelemy is expected here. The news of his acceptance of the office has cauſed public property to riſe in value.

LETTER TO THE DIRECTORY.

"Citizen Directors, *Baſle, May* 29.

"The extraordinary courier, who brought the letter which you did me the honour to ſend me on the 6th, arrived at break of day yeſterday morning. I obey the act of the Legiſlative Body, which calls me among you. I am ſenſible that I am indebted for this flattering mark of their confidence to nothing but the extreme indulgence of the Repreſentatives of the People. Having been abſent from my country more than 30 years, and being little acquainted with interior adminiſtration, how much ought I to be fearful of undertaking the taſk impoſed upon me! But I do not think that, in ſuch circumſtances, a good citizen is at liberty to refuſe ſo honourable a teſtimony of kindneſs as that of which I am the object. Some neceſſary arrangements, and a regard to my health, which is often deranged, will prevent my ſetting out on my journey for four or five days. I ſhall then, Citizen Directors, haſten to the performance of the important functions which the Conſtitution allots you.

"Health and reſpect,

(Signed) "BARTHELEMY."

Paris, June 13. Barthelemy, on his arrival at Paris, thought it his duty to pay his firſt tribute to gratitude and friendſhip. His firſt care was to call upon Madame de Choiſeul, widow to the celebrated miniſter of that name. The Abbé Barthelemy, in his Anacharſis, has drawn a moſt affecting picture of this lady under a feigned name. Her character exhibits an aſſemblage of all the virtues. On the death of her huſband, the immenſe property which he left was found to be greatly exceeded by the amount of his debts; Madame de Choiſeul diſpoſed of her own private fortune in order to diſcharge theſe debts which ſhe was not bound to pay; and, though extremely infirm, ſhe ſcarcely reſerved ſufficient for her ſubſiſtence. We are happy in having an opportunity to do juſtice to ſuch a character.

The environs of Paris may now be viſited without moleſtation. The order, which forbade them from entering or leaving Paris without producing a civic card, has been revoked.

That facility of temper which makes the French rapid in all their changes, ſeems now to incline them to retrace the ſteps of the revolution, and to recal the principles which they ſo totally overthrew. Every thing is governed by faſhion; and it is now the mode of the elegant circle of Paris to declaim againſt philoſophy, and to apologiſe for prejudice. The emigrants of all deſcriptions are crowding back into the country; and ariſtocracy no longer ſhelters itſelf under the maſk even of moderation.

A citizen named Baudoin, a wine-merchant, has deſtroyed himſelf. He was found bathed in blood, his throat cut with a razor which was lying by him. This unfortunate man had written, upon the chimney of the chamber where he was found dead, theſe words, "He has done no evil to any one—Baudoin has killed himſelf." This ſuicide is the fifty-ninth known to have happened within the canton of Paris ſince the commencement of laſt Niveſe. In this number are to be reckoned twenty-one women or girls, twenty-five threw themſelves into the river, eleven out of windows, three hanged themſelves, thirteen deſtroyed themſelves with various weapons, and ſeven ſhot themſelves.

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 30. The vigorous meaſures purſued in this kingdom have quite ſucceeded. Several bands of United Iriſhmen have been diſperſed; and from *Newry*, particularly, ſeveral perſons have fled, who were of ſome conſequence, and who had protected the diſaffected.

The following notice is poſted up in the ſtreets.

"*Adjutant General's Office, May* 20, 1797.

"General Orders.—In obedience to an "order of the Lord Lieutenant and Coun- "cil, it is the Commander in Chief's "com-

ſoner, did you ever experience any degree of inſolence?—A. I ſometimes did; but generally his deportment was the reverſe, and he behaved with a great deal of apparent reſpect. (Here were read Admiral Buckner's letter to the Admiralty, informing the Lords Commiſſioners of the mutiny; a letter from Captain Moſs to Admiral Buckner, informing him of certain particulars reſpecting the mutiny; Richard Parker's letter to Admiral Buckner, the ſubſtance of which was ſtated in the Admiral's evidence).

The priſoner put ſome queſtions, to ſhew that the Admiral had been treated with reſpect.—The Preſident of the Court adviſed the priſoner to invalidate, if he could, by any queſtion, that part of the narrative of Admiral Buckner which ſtated that he had releaſed two marines, and told the Admiral that all his authority on-board ſhip was at an end. The priſoner put no queſtion to this effect.—The other witneſſes this day examined were, Lieut. Juſtice, of the Sandwich; and Mr. Snipe, Surgeon, of the Sandwich, who ſtated, that Parker acted as Preſident of the Committee, and as leading man on all occaſions. The priſoner was about to aſk ſome queſtions; but, being cautioned by the Court that they might criminate himſelf, they were withdrawn.—Capt. Surridge, of the Iris, who was preſent at what paſſed at Commiſſioner Hartwell's, and Capt. Dixon, of L'Eſpion, who accompanied Admiral Buckner on-board the Sandwich, confirmed the Admiral's evidence. At four o'clock Capt. Dixon's evidence was interrupted, and the Court adjourned.

June 23 The witneſſes examined were, Capt. John Wood, of the Hound; Nicolas Fiatt, 3d Lieutenant of the Sandwich; William Livingſton, Boatſwain of the Director; Samuel Hallard, Carpenter of the Director; Thomas Barry, Seaman of the Monmouth; and John Summerland, Seaman of the Monmouth, each of whom were ſeverally croſs examined by the priſoner.—The evidence for the Crown being cloſed, the Preſident aſked when the priſoner would be ready for his defence? who ſaid, he thought that he could not be ready before Monday.

June 26. The Judge Advocate informed the priſoner, that in conſequence of his application for certain witneſſes neceſſary to his defence, thoſe witneſſes had been ſent for to Sheerneſs, and were then preſent. The Court then informed him that he might proceed with his defence; and aſked him whether he choſe to read it himſelf, or to let the Judge-Advocate read it? He replied he would read it himſelf; and then addreſſed the Court in the following terms:

"As I have been brought up from my youth to the ſea, to the knowledge of ſome perſons now preſent, nothing can be expected from me but a plain ſtatement of facts; and it is impoſſible for me to dreſs up my defence in ſuch pompous terms as I might do if I had the aſſiſtance of a lawyer. In the firſt place, I beg to return my thanks to the Court for having indulged me with ſufficient time to prepare my defence againſt the heavy charges which are brought againſt me.—Nothing but a conſciouſneſs of the integrity of my intentions, and that I entered into this buſineſs with the hope of checking the progreſs of that bad ſpirit which I ſaw prevail among the fleet, could ſupport me in the ſituation in which I now ſtand. Vice-Admiral Buckner has depoſed, that he has often held converſations with me and the perſons who were called delegates, and that my behaviour to him was ſometimes reſpectful and ſometimes otherwiſe: I never waited upon the admiral but by the orders of the delegates, and purſuant to the inſtructions which I received from them. I never ſported with the feelings of the admiral, but couched the repreſentations I had to make in as reſpectful terms as I poſſibly could. It may be aſked, how I came to be the perſon fixed upon on theſe occaſions? I was choſen by the delegates for that purpoſe, and I could not refuſe their commands. I declare ſolemnly that I knew nothing of the mutiny till it had broke out in the fleet. In about two days afterwards I perceived that a bad ſpirit was prevalent among the men, and I then entered into it for the purpoſe of checking, as well as I could, the violence of their proceedings; and I am ſatisfied that, if I had not taken an active part in this buſineſs, though it has terminated ſo unfortunately, it would have terminated with conſequences ſtill more dreadful; and, conſcious of the purity of my intentions, I can wait the decition of this hon. court with calmneſs. Vice-Admiral Buckner, ſays, that on the 20th May, when he went on board the Sandwich, he was not received with the proper reſpect due to his rank; but I am ſure the admiral does not attribute that want of reſpect to me: for he ſtates, in his evidence, that I did not go on-board the Sandwich till after him; and upon this part of the charge I have no doubt of being able to ſatisfy the court of my innocence; becauſe he ſtates, that as ſoon as I came on-board I apologiſed to him for the diſreſpect which had been ſhewn him, and told him, that, if he would accept of it, there ſhould be three cheers, and the yards manned. The admiral acknowledges this. There was a ſtir made towards cheering him, and this was done at the riſk of my life. Some evil-diſpoſed perſons in the fleet had infuſed an idea into the minds of the men, that the admiral was not competent to decide upon their grievances; and alſo the people on board the Inflexible had ſent us word, that

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if we offered to cheer the admiral, they would come along-side the Sandwich and sink her. On the same day, Capt. Mois sent Mr. Bray, the master of the Sandwich, to know the reason why the Inflexible had beat to quarters? When the persons sent got on board the Inflexible, they found the tompions taken out of the guns, and the matches lighted ready for action. There were meetings of the committee on-board the Inflexible, to overawe the general meeting of the delegates, and these meetings were held daily on-board that ship; and, notwithstanding the stigma which has been thrown upon the Sandwich, the whole of the measures that were adopted originated on-board the Inflexible. After a consultation among the ship's companies, I was directed to present the paper, containing the list of grievances, to Admiral Buckner; and every thing I did was by their orders. After the paper had been presented to the admiral, he proceeded to Sheerness. I saw that Admiral Buckner's flag was struck, but I did not know the reason of it: and it was with the utmost concern that I saw the red flag flying in its place. There were many signals given that day by the Inflexible, which I did not understand. With respect to what the admiral has said of my taking away two marines, I must state to the Court, that, it is true, I was that day on shore at the Commissioner's house, and went there by order of the persons calling themselves delegates. While they were refreshing themselves on shore with the usual allowance of a pint of beer each man, information was brought to them that two marines had been taken up, and were then in confinement, for approving the proceedings of the sailors. They ordered me and some others to go to the guard-house, and enquire into the reason of their being in custody. When we got to the guard house, we were informed by the sentinel, that he had no such persons in his custody. We then heard that the marines were at the commissioner's house. We were then ordered by the delegates to go there, and bring them on-board. We informed the admiral of the commands we had received; and he told us the marines had been taken up for having used very improper language in the neighbourhood of Queenborough. I was desired by those who accompanied me to examine them. I did examine one of them; the other was very much intoxicated. While I was examining him, the admiral said, "Now, Parker, you are at the right point—your questions are very proper." When the examination was finished, they were sent on board the Sandwich, and put into confinement; and the next day they were sent to their respective ships, and I knew no more about them. I submit it to the judgement of the court, whether it is probable that four men, unarmed, could forcibly take these men away in the face of a garrison? But throughout the whole of the business I treated Admiral Buckner with as much respect as the nature of the transaction in which I was employed would admit. I must here state, that there was a conversation improperly represented—the admiral said to me, "Parker, consider my feelings." I replied to him, "Sir, it gives me great pain to see the red flag flying in the place of yours. I had nothing to do with it—I have my feelings as well as another man; but I am but an individual." Throughout the whole of this business I wish to acknowledge, that Admiral Buckner and Commissioner Hartwell were indefatigable in their endeavours to satisfy the minds of the sailors. *(The remainder of this speech, with his sentence, in our next.)*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, June 1.

A circular letter was this day addressed, by the Duke of Portland, to the lord lieutenants of the several counties in Great Britain, inclosing to them a copy of a royal proclamation issued on the 31st of May; and his Majesty's commands to communicate the same to the yeomanry cavalry and yeomanry infantry, in their respective districts; with special instructions to be ready and assisting to the civil magistrates, on apprehending and securing all persons concerned in the treasonable and rebellious practices therein described.

Friday, June 2.

This morning their Royal and Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg set out from St. James's for Harwich, on their way to Germany, escorted by a party of light dragoons. Gen. Garth and the Countess of Aylesbury accompanied them. The Princess was dressed in a blue riding-habit, with the star of the Order of St. Catharine at her breast, and wore a straw bonnet. She endeavoured to appear chearful; but the faultering accents with which she bade her attendants and the surrounding multitude farewell, bespoke her agitation. The Prince appeared several times at the window, and affectionately embraced his amiable consort on their leaving their apartments. The scene was highly affecting, and drew tears from many of the spectators. None of the royal family were present, as they had taken leave the preceding night at 12 o'clock. They were all so deeply affected on her Royal Highness's parting with them, that it is impossible to do justice to their feelings upon the occasion. Her Majesty and the Princesses shed abundant tears, while the Princess hung upon her royal father's neck, overwhelmed in grief. The Prince at length prevailed on her Serene Highness to go with him, and supported her to the coach.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, 1797.

By Henry James Pye, *Esq. Poet Laureat. Set to Muſic by Sir* W. Parſons, *MUS. D.*

While the frowning Lord of Arms
Shall yield to gentler powers the [plain,
Lo! Britain greets the milder charms
Of Cytherea's reign.
Mute is the trumpet's braſen throat,
And the ſweet flute's melodious note
Floats on the ſoft ambroſial gale;
The ſportive Loves and Graces round,
Beating with jocund ſtep the ground,
Th' auſpicious nuptials hail!
The Muſes ceaſe to weave the wreath of war, [golden car!
But hang their roſeate flowers on Hymen's
When o'er Creation's blotted face
Drear Night her ſable banner rears,
And veils fair Nature's vernal grace,
Encircled round by doubts and fears,
Thro' darkſome miſts and chilling dews
His path the wanderer's foot purſues,
Till, ſhining clear in Orient ſkies,
He views the ſtar of Venus riſe,
And joys to ſee the genial power,
Bright harbinger of morning's hour!
And now a flood of radiance ſtreams
From young Aurora's bluſhing beams,
Till rob'd in gorgeous ſtate, the orb of day
Spreads o'er the laughing earth his full refulgent ray!

Bleſt be the omen—royal pair!
O may the hymeneal rite,
That joins the valiant and the fair,
Shed on the nations round its placid light!
Her fertile plain tho' Albion ſee
From ſavage devaſtation free,
Tho' with triumphant ſail ſhe reign
Sole Empreſs of the ſubject main,
She longs to bid the thunders ſleep
Which ſhake the regions of the deep,
That crowding nations far and wide,
Borne peaceful o'er the ambient tide,
May ſhare the bleſſings that endear the day
Which gave a Patriot King a patriot race to ſway!

PLATO's GRAND YEAR.

WHERE can true doctrines beſt be told
But by Philoſophers of old,
Always attentive to purſue
A road which leads to ſomething new?
For, like us moderns, in gay plight,
Were ever changing, ever right.
But how can moderns be in fault,
For thinking juſt as Plato thought?
Nor at that doctrine ſhall we fret,
Which aids a man to pay a debt.
We'll treat of ſentiments once more,
Which Plato publiſh'd long before.
"This world, ſays he, on which we ſmile,
"Leads us a dance of many a mile,
"A ſilent, rapid, motion keeps,
"While we, poor mortals, think it ſleeps,
"Juſt like a caſtle-top it ſeems,
"And, ſteady, round its centre ſpins.
"A double motion it diſplays,
"For, like a top, 'twill turn two ways.
"From Eaſt to Weſt at firſt it ſteers,
"And runs for eighteen thouſand years;
"And then, without a moment's reſt,
"It turns about to Eaſt from Weſt;
"When eighteen thouſand more are run,
"Comes to the point where it begun.
"One revolution juſt gone through,
"A ſecond ſtarts; but nothing's new;
"Each man who liv'd ſhall live again,
"With all events, acts, joys, and pain.
"All things revolve, it plain appears,
"In ſix and thirty thouſand years."

How much it muſt rejoice ſome men,
To think they'll tread the ſtage again!
Act the ſame tyranny once more
On thoſe they hector'd years before!
Twelve lovers, at the heels of *Dolly*,
Diſplay both male and female folly.
What, though her *preſent* joys may ceaſe,
Her *future*, ſurely, will increaſe,
To think thoſe lovers, without doubt,
Will riſe again, and ſeek her out.
But how will poor *Tom Eliotman* look,
When not a ſoul ſhall read his book,
While he lies ſlumb'ring in the duſt!—
Himſelf ſhall riſe, and read it firſt:
For, in his *own*, a parent can
Find joy beyond another man.
But tell me, reader: what ſhall hinder
Joy to the breaſt of Peter Pindar,
Who conſtant readers will retain,
Till he himſelf ſhall riſe again?

'Twill much rejoice the *Miſer*'s heart,
To have reſtor'd his better part;
His proſpect's charming to behold,
Of viſiting, again, his gold.
But few the people, who would care,
To *be* the Miſer—*but his heir*,
He, longing, waits th' approach of night,
To count his caſh by candle-light.
A piece ſuſpicious!—'tis abſurd!
They'll all be found of George the Third,
Except ſome ſeniors that may offer,
Who've long been tenants of the coffer;
Even *Bank-notes* appear but ninnies,
They neither ſhine, nor weigh, like guineas.
Again: he longs for break of day,
His hidden treaſures to diſplay;
One ſcanty ſleep is all th' amount
'Twixt evening and the morning count;
No bar between him and his God,
Only a little longer nod.

Far other ſcenes on me await!
Let me be ign'rant of my fate,
Nor know a jot of what 's to come,
Or into dreary *future* roam;
One evil, ſet before my eyes,
Proves an alloy to all my joys.
With horror ſhould I ſee come on,
July the fourteenth, ninety-one

When

When *rioters* ſhall take their rounds,
And wrong me of ten thouſand pounds;
Then leave a wiſh, juſt as before,
To wrong me of ten thouſand more;
Nor law, nor man, affords relief,
I run and hide me, like a thief;
No chearful ray to intervene,
I paſs a dreadful midnight ſcene,
On *Sutton Coldfield* take my ſtand,
Unſheltered both by law and man.

Two Oxford ſcholars, tied to rule,
Sick of the trammels of a ſchool,
Who, having gain'd by many a call
Remittances from *Duſky Hall*,
Reſolv'd to make an abſent riot,
And leave their books to ſleep in quiet.
Though books a holiday might keep,
They did not mean themſelves to ſleep;
They knew a book ſhould have ſome reſt,
Or elſe it can't much longer laſt;
Beſides, no evil can betide,
When, for a while, 'tis thrown aſide,
For, if it duſty were a little,
They 'd wipe it off with rag and ſpittle;
A human head, too, may turn muddy,
If we involve it deep in ſtudy.
Theſe weighty reaſons take their ſtation,
And loudly plead for relaxation.

They now regale, with chearful cup,
Then pack themſelves and money up.
The Muſe is clear ſhe knows them well,
But, being shy, declines to tell;
For, Dr. T*****, loſt in thought,
Was one of them, ſhe 'll bet a groat.

They travell'd to a diſtant town,
Fix'd with my Landlord at the *Crown*;
And many a luſcious morſel taſted,
But paid their way, while money laſted.
By this their riſing credit ſhone;
For who can pay when money 's gone?
One obſervation let me tell:
While credit roſe, their money fell;
They ſeem'd alert, though they liv'd faſt,
As if their caſh would always laſt,
Or as, through fear, another ſhould,
Spend it himſelf, before they could.

Five pounds a day flew off, or more,
In tippling, gaming, and a whore,
Till all their caſh away had flown,
And chalk'd up forty guineas ſhone.

Serious reflections fill'd the head,
Their money, liquor, credit, fled;
Nor would papa relieve their thrawl;
Their ſcore was up at *Duſky Hall*.

When brought in danger, or in doubt,
True genius lies in getting out;
But Oxford ſcholars, prone to chide,
Know more than half the world beſide;
While landlord's knowledge is but low,
Nor goes beyond the *tap*, or ſo.

They call'd their *boſs* up ſtairs awhile,
And plainly told him, with a ſmile,
"As then finances were run out,
"They 'd pay him when time came about.
"*Plato*'s *Grand Year* was come on then,
"When every act revolves again;
"This day once more will make appearance,
"Juſt ſix and thirty thouſand year hence,
"When we ſhall meet, and this floor preſs,
"Drink the ſame wine, you wear that dreſs;
"The money 's then at your command,
"As ſure as if 'twas in your hand."

"Ge'men, I 'm glad to favor you:
"What you remark is ſtrictly true;
"For I remember well, I know,
"Thirty-ſix thouſand years ago,
"You both were here, the landlord ſaid,
"There ſtood your bottle, there your bed;
"You then your reckoning chalk'd to miſs,
"Which was a ſum exact like this.
"I 'll truſt you, when you 've paid *that* ſcore,
"For ſix-and-thirty thouſand more."

W. HUTTON, F. A. S. S.

The Death of GENERAL MANSEL,
Who fell in the Action of April 2, 1794,
near Cateau.

By E. S. J. *Author of* William and Ellen.

A BALLAD.

'TWAS infant morn—ere yet the Sun
Had drunk the drizzling dew,
Which nodded on the new-ſhot blade,
Or bent the willow bough.
From flank to flank the horſes neigh,
And hail the new-born day;
While, ſtretching on the chilly ground,
The ſnoring ſoldiers lay.
But, hark! but, hark! prepare! prepare!
They rouſe from rank to rank;
Now, buſtle, buſtle, is the word,
And girding ſabres clank.
Now mount! now mount! they vault at once,
And firmly ſeated were;
Their fiery ſteeds now ſnort and prance,
And ſnuff the ambient air;
With ſpeed their thick embodied ranks
They fill, and march away;
On every ſide a plundered cot,
Or ranſack'd village, lay,
Beneath whoſe hedge whole huddling groups
Of naked children creep;
Around the walls where once they ſmil'd,
Their forlorn parents weep.
Unheeding paſs'd ſuch ſcenes as theſe,
The new-rais'd graves they paſt,
Where many a gallant Briton lay,
There fought and breath'd his laſt.
But, hark! deſtructive thunders roar,
Now trembles all the ſky;
The horſes ſtart, and ſhake thro' fear;
Now whizzing bullets fly.
Thick from behind each wood or hedge
An ambuſh riſe to gall;
On ev'ry ſide we hear the crack,
And hiſs, of muſket-ball.
The day grew hot, the ſun was high,

We

We heard the battle round,
On every ſide the claſh of ſwords,
And horſes ſtrew'd the ground.
Silent we fil'd along the vale,
When Manſel ſilence broke,
And flaſh'd his ſhining ſabre forth,
And brandiſh'd while he ſpoke.
Prepare, my lads, the battle's near,
Shall Britons' glory bleed?
Our cauſe is juſt, in God we truſt;
He ſpurr'd his foaming ſteed.
Now valour fill'd each generous breaſt,
Reſolv'd with him to die;
We onward ſpur our fiery ſteeds,
And on with fury fly.
When ſodden to the view appear'd
The foe in dreadful front;
Come prancing on, reſolv'd to ſtand,
And firmly bear our brunt.
Silent awhile, in dread array,
Two hideous fronts we ſtood;
When, charge! charge! charge! ſhot thro' the ranks,
Now guſh'd the purple blood.
With front like Mars, ſee Manſel firſt,
We bore our bloody way, [light,
When claſhing ſwords ſhew'd dreadful
All flaſhing to the day.
What could oppoſe our furious charge?
Uncheck'd we bore along;
Through hideous carnage hew'd a way,
Where thickeſt battles throng.
Here, groaning 'mongſt the horſes hoofs,
The ſhrieking ſoldier died;
O'er gory carcaſe trample on,
No time for mercy! cry'd. [death!
What hands were raiſ'd from jaws of
What gouts of blood diſtain!
Their viſages, convulſ'd and pale,
Look'd up to us in vain,
Who, ſmarting with our aching wounds,
With double fury drove, [death,
Thro' groans, and ſhrieks, and ſighs, and
Where fiercelt battle ſtrove.
Thrice had we cut our carnag'd way,
All drench'd in human gore;
And thrice return'd, and ſtood a-front,
All grim, to battle's roar.
But Fate grew envious of our fame,
A fatal bullet ſent,
And, ſmiling as it hiſs'd along,
Thro' Manſel's boſom went.
But why, of all our thick'ning hoſt,
To ſend thy envious lead,
The Soul of all our enterprize,
To pierce our Manſel's heart?
Through Manſel's generous breaſt it drove,
And ſprouts the purple gore;
Unheeding of the griſtly wound,
With ten'old fury burſt.
All down the baldric ſtreams the blood,
While horror roar'd around;
And ſtern revenging fury came,
And ſtruck him on the ground.
Support him time to bear him off,
Fear valour chill'd;
Though all our hoſt was felt the ſhock;
Our deareſt blood was ſpill'd.
The foes ſmil'd dreadful at our plight,
They ſaw the fatal ſtroke;
They onward puſh, uncheck'd their force,
For, ev'ry heart was broke.
Now haſh, and ſlaſh, they on us pour,
While downcaſt ſorrow flood,
Unheeding of the edged ſword,
They drench the field in blood;
Beſtrew the ground, both horſe and man,
All ſcatter'd o'er the field;
Now Death in hideous ſhapes was ſeen;
And down clove helmets reel'd,
There, left a hapleſs bleeding prey
To gaunteſt hunger fierce, [field,
Where women prowl, like wolves, the
And dying boſoms pierce.
There famiſh'd followers of the camp,
Poor helpleſs natives, rove;
All from their homes, by cruel war,
And burning fury, drove.
Behold the mother, and the child,
Both naked, hungry, ſtray;
To feed the child, the mother's fierce
To ſtrip the bleeding prey.
To miſery enur'd ſo long,
They think it bliſs to die;
They take the bleeding ſoldier's life,
To ſtay their infant's cry.
For who can cry, when hunger calls,
Or bear the bitter blaſt?
'Twas we who fill'd their land with war,
'Tis wreck'd on us at laſt.
Ye Britons, who have ſeen ſuch ſcenes,
How bleſt your happy iſle!
Ye fear no brutal ſoldier's luſt;
Your little infants ſmile.
Long may your little infants ſmile,
With joy your hamlets ring,
Your luſty youth at home remain,
And blooming daughters ſing!

On the lamented Death of GEORGE EDWARD HARRINGTON HAYWARD, *Eſq. a Lieutenant in the Eaſt Devon Militia, (a moſt amiable and beautiful Youth!) in the Twentieth Year of his Age, addreſſed to his afflicted Mother.*

TO ſooth the ſorrows of a parent's heart, [part;
Let me the ſoft, the ſtreaming tear im-
From the warm fount of ſympathy it flows,
Which mingles joy with joys, and woe with woes. [friend!
Ah! then for thee, my ever-deareſt
Unfullied ſorrows all my boſom rend:
Friendſhip alone is bleſt with power to feel
Th' effuſions of diſintereſted zeal.
Oh! may I be a partner in thy grief,
And chear thee with the balm of kind relief, [diſplay,
Diſpel the gloom thy mournful looks
And gently wipe the falling tear away.
Let me around the tomb of virtue raiſe,
Each dulcet note, to ſing thy George's praiſe;

Let

Let me the willow plant beſide his urn,
To mark the ſpot where ſorrowing kindred mourn;
Let me with thee abundant tears combine,
And o'er his grave a laſting wreath entwine;
Whilſt hovering cherubs with their harps proclaim,
And fill the air with his exalted name.
Heav'n has receiv'd him to a throne above,
To live for ever in eternal love!
Ceaſe then, my friend! to grieve at God's decree,
For thou in Heaven a ſon again ſhalt ſee.
Bear then, with firmneſs bear this pond'rous blow!
And ſtill adore the hand which ſtrikes the woe,
Live to be lov'd, a wife and mother ſtill,
Protect a daughter from each riſing ill;
In all her paths the olive-branches ſtrew,
Let white-rob'd innocence her ſteps purſue;
Reſign thy ſorrows, now thy loſs is o'er,
When George again thou find'ſt, ye ſhall part no more.

L. W.

ODE TO THE WOODBINE.

O Envy'd Woodbine! tell me how
You court with ſuch expreſſive grace,
That ſhrubs contending bend each bough,
And amorous meet thy wild embrace;
What genial ſpirit of the air,
Guides thy fond tendrils round the tree,
Which elſe would languiſh in deſpair,
Unbleſt, and unallied to thee.

This balmy ſympathy 'ſincere,
What laws of vegetation ſhew?
This exquiſite dumb ſenſe ſo dear,
Can reaſon, or reflection, know?

O envy'd Woodbine! whence this power?
Where dwells this unknown charm of thine?
Can Delia learn, in thy ſweet bower,
To breathe one tender ſigh to mine?

When Nature wears the bloom of Love,
And every vernal impulſe reigns,
This ſoft infection from above
Feel not my Delia's tingling veins?

Can ſhe behold with cold diſdain
The conſcious triumph of her eyes?
Can ſhe delight in giving pain,
While pity in her boſom dies?

Ah, no! be ſtill, my anxious heart,
Thy fears, O Jealouſy! remove;
See Delia haſtens to impart
The ſweeteſt vows of virgin love.

Ambition ſplendid piles may rear,
And pyramids that reach the ſky:
How ſoon the phantoms diſappear,
Or melt in Love's enchanted eye!

Go, Hope, thou rainbow-goddeſs, go,
Kindle the boſom of Deſpair;
I heed not where thy rays blow,
Some wretch forlorn thoſe buds may ſhare:

O Woodbine! envy'd now no more,
Unveil'd are thy attractive charms,
Thy viſionary ſpells are o'er,
The magic lies in Delia's arms.

Yet, prompted by this pictured ſcene,
Shall Delia every virtue blend,
While ſtars, auſpicious and ſerene,
Unite the lover and the friend.

REASON UTTERING A SOLILOQUY OVER A FIELD OF BATTLE.

I.

WHEN, Night's ſable train departing,
Phœbus uſher'd in the day,
And his eye reſplendent darting
Did the rolling earth ſurvey;

II.

What a horrid ſcene of battle
Mark'd the path of tort'ring pain!
Slaughter'd men and mangled cattle
Strew'd the blood-empurpled plain.

III.

In the midſt ſtood Reaſon:—treſſes,
Looſely o'er her ſhoulders thrown,
Spoke a mind that grief oppreſſes,
And her eyes with pity ſhone.

IV.

Long ſhe ſtood, o'erwhelm'd in ſorrow,
Wept the havoc folly made,
Look'd a look of ſilent horror,
Gently ſhook her head, and ſaid,

V.

"Frantic ſons, did n't I implore ye
"To reſtrain your mad career?
"Anxious long I hover'd o'er ye:—
"Why in prudence would n't you hear?

VI.

"How, poor wretch, that lieſt extended
"In the kindred blood thou'ſt ſpilt,
"How 's thy little fortune mended?
"Haſt thou gained aught but guilt?

VII.

"What on earth could e'er induce thee
"Thus to lift the murd'rous ſteel?
"What in heav'n can e'er excuſe thee
"Thus the deadly blow to deal?

VIII.

"Did thy foeman e'er inſeſt thee?
"Strive thy fair repute to ſpoil?
"Maim thy cattle, or moleſt thee
"By encroaching on thy ſoil?

IX.

"What tho' ocean one from other
"Sever'd by interfluent tide;
"Was he leſs a Chriſtian brother?
"Was he leſs as man allied?

X.

"When in his breaſt the bay'net enter'd,
"Bled leſs pure his mangled vein?
"When his ſoul the iron enter'd,
"Felt he one pang leſs of pain?

XI. "Had

XI.

" Had the ſea not interpoſed, [hin'd:
" Hearts and hands might have com-
" Hands, that late in conflict cloſed,
" Might in friendſhip's cauſe have join'd.

XII.

" Was it Fame thy courage whetted
" To the field where honour bled?—
" Few there are that get gazetted;
" Thou 'rt forgotten ſoon as dead.

XIII.

" Was it Honour's ſelf allur'd thee?
" To thy boſom I appeal,
" Safe from death ſhe had inſur'd thee,
" What of honour could'ſt thou feel?

XIV.

" Did Religion aſk protection?
" Of thine arms with her's above
" She diſdains the curſt connection;
" Her's the arms of peace and love.

XV.

" But, if thy Country's wrongs inſpir'd thee
" To defend her *righteous* cauſe;
" Duty in the field requir'd thee,
" Wield the ſword that Juſtice draws.

XVI.

" Ah! could War her horrors ſoften,
" Pleading always ſelf-defence!
" But, alas! 'tis murder often,
" In diſguiſe of fair pretence.

XVII.

" Oft Oppreſſion's chains ſhe forges,
" For her hapleſs, helpleſs, foes;
" All the crime, perhaps, ſhe urges,
" They 're unable to oppoſe.

XVIII.

" Often Conqueſt's form aſſuming,
" On ſhe ſtrides o'er earth's domain;
" Death precedes her, all-conſuming,
" Rapine follows in her train.

XIX.

" Oft a Monarch's curſt ambition
" To eclipſe a Rival's fame;
" Oft a crafty politician
" Kindles her deſtructive flame.

XX.

" Cruel ſtateſmen! crown'd with plenty,
" While ye loll at home in eaſe,
" While ye feaſt on ev'ry dainty,
" Little reck ye ſcenes like theſe.

XXI.

" When in council ye aſſemble,
" Ere the din of battle bray,
" Pauſe, for Heav'ns ſake! pauſe, and tremble,
" Ere you give the aſſenting *aye*.

XXII.

" Souls and bodies hang dependent
" On your fluctuating breath;
" Think what thouſands, unrepentant,
" You conſign to timeleſs death.

XXIII.

" Speed, kind Heav'n, my pure intentions,
" Sov'reign o'er the world! to reign;
" War ſhall loſe her proud pretenſions,
" And her trumpet clang in vain.

XXIV.

" Science ſhall unfurl her banners;
" From the ſword the plough-ſhare tiſe;
" Arts, and peace, and gentle manners,
" Reaſon's ſons ſhall learn to prize."

XXV.

Thus ſhe ſaid—and, half-averted,
Fix'd intent her ling'ring eyes;
Then the plains of death deſerted,
And regain'd her native ſkies.

J. S. Cobbold.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

In the third eſſay publiſhed by the Exeter Society, mentioned vol. LXVI. p. 1026, there is a vindication of the character of Pindar, with reſpect to a covetous diſpoſition and a mercenary behaviour, in a tranſlation of the 9th Pythian and 2d Iſthmian; to which may be added the following paſſage from the 8th Nemean, v. 63. Yours, &c. J. Mills Cowell.

Χρυσὸν ἐγχώριαι, καθαρὸν δ' ἔτερος
ἀνέρων τις ἐν ἀγορᾷ θάσσει, καὶ
χθονὶ γᾶν καλύψας
μὴ, ἄνυτον αἰνήσαι, μεμ-
φαὶ δ' ἐπιστείχων ἀνίᾳς.

Which may be thus tranſlated:

On hoarding gold ſome men are bent,
Some wiſh for lands of vaſt extent;
But I, while here, my friends would pleaſe,
Then lay my limbs in earth at eaſe;
To praiſe things good my Muſe is glad,
And fix a ſtigma on the bad.

We think the following Sepulchral Inſcription well worth preſerving.

MARMOR Sepulchrale,
Cum fornicatâ ſubtus camerâ,
Samuel Walker,
Hujus * Eccleſiæ Rectoris,
Annæ
Conjugi dilectiſſimæ
Fecit, et ſibi.

Relictus ille nec ſuperſtes integer,
Neceſſi'udinis memor ſuaviſſimæ,
Nexuſque non in morte diſſolubilis,
Curæ levamen cura in ipſa quæritans,
Pietatis et doloris hoc teneſrimi
Mnhmeion exhibet perenne poſteris.
Qui conjugis cognata damna ſenſeris
Te, Chriſtiane Lector, in partes vocat
Socium doloris, et præ teſtem ſpei;
Dum gaudet huic inemori ſpectaculo
Defixus, uſque conjugem deſiderat:
Sequi paratus illa qua Chriſto duce,
Preſſit recenti ſeminam veſtigio,
Vitamque ipſe preſumit una poſtumam,
Diuturnioris particeps conſortii.

* Whitchurch, Oxfordſhire.

IN-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. Commodore Nelſon to Admiral Sir John Jervis, December 20, 1796.

Laſt night, at 10 o'clock, I ſaw two Spaniſh frigates, and directed Capt. Cockburne, in the Minerve, to attack the ſhip which carried a poop-light; the Blanche bore down to attack the other. I have not yet received from Capt. Preſton an account of his action, but, as I ſaw the Blanche this morning to windward with every ſail ſet, I preſume ſhe has not ſuffered damage. Capt. Cockburne brought his ſhip to cloſe action at twenty minutes before eleven, which continued without intermiſſion till half paſt one, when La Sabina, of forty guns, twenty-eight eighteen-pounders on her main deck, two hundred and eighty-ſix men, Capt. Don Jacoba Stuart, having loſt her mizen-maſt, (as ſhe did after the action), main and fore maſt, one hundred and ſixty four men killed and wounded, ſtruck her colours. You are, Sir, ſo thoroughly acquainted with the merits of Capt. Cockburne, that it is needleſs for me to expreſs them; but the diſcipline of the Minerve does the higheſt credit to her captain and her lieutenants; and I wiſh fully to expreſs the ſenſe I entertain of their judgement and gallantry: Lieutenant Culverhouſe, the firſt lieutenant, is an old officer of very diſtinguiſhed merit; Lieutenants Hardy, Cage, and Noble, deſerve every praiſe which gallantry and zeal juſtly entitle them to, as do every other officer and man in the ſhip. You will obſerve, Sir, I am ſure, with regret, amongſt the wounded, Lieutenant James Noble, who quitted the captain to ſerve with me, and whoſe merits, and repeated wounds, received in fighting the enemies of our country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can beſtow. The Minerve's opponent, being commanded by a gallant officer, was well defended, which has cauſed her liſt of killed and wounded to be great, as alſo her maſts, ſails, and rigging, to be much damaged.

Killed, 7. Wounded, 34. Miſſing 4, ſuppoſed to be in the prize.—Officers wounded; Lieutenant J. Noble; Mr. Merryweather, Boatſwain.—Petty Officers. Killed, 1 midſhipman. Wounded, Captain's clerk; and ſerjeant of the 11th regiment, ſerving as marines.—Damages, all her maſts ſhot through, and furniture much cut. HORATIO NELSON.

Commodore Nelſon to Admiral Sir John Jervis, dated Dec. 20, 1796, 7 *P. M.*

In addition to my letter of this morning, I have to acquaint you, that Lieutenants Culverhouſe and Hardy, with a proper number of men, being put in charge of the Sabina, and ſhe taken in tow, at four A. M. a frigate was ſeen coming up, which, by her ſignals, was known to be Spaniſh: at half paſt four ſhe came to action with the Minerve, who caſt off the prize, and Lieut. Culverhouſe was directed to ſtand to the ſouthward; after a trial of ſtrength of more than half an hour, ſhe wore, and hauled off; or I am confident ſhe would have ſhared the fate of her companion. At this time three other ſhips were ſeen ſtanding for the Minerve; hope was alive that they were only frigates, and alſo that the Blanche was one of them; but, when the day dawned, it was mortifying to ſee they were two Spaniſh ſhips of the line and two frigates, and the Blanche far to windward. In this ſituation, the enemy frequently within ſhot, by bringing up the breeze, it required all the ſkill of Capt. Cockburne, which he eminently diſplayed, to get off with a crippled ſhip: and here I muſt alſo do juſtice to Lieutenants Culverhouſe and Hardy, and expreſs my tribute of praiſe in their management of the prize: a frigate repeatedly fired into her without effect, and at laſt the Spaniſh Admiral quitted the purſuit of the Minerve for that of La Sabina, who was ſteering a different courſe, evidently with the intention of attracting the notice of the admiral, as Engliſh colours were hoiſted over the Spaniſh. The Sabina's main and fore maſt fell overboard before ſhe ſurrendered. This is, Sir, an unpleaſant tale; but the merits of every officer and man in the Minerve and her prize were eminently conſpicuous through the whole of this arduous day. The enemy quitted the purſuit of the Minerve at dark.

Killed, None. Wounded, 10. Officer wounded, Mr. Hinton, gunner. Mainmaſt much damaged, ſails and rigging much cut. HORATIO NELSON.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. Commodore Nelſon to Mr. Nepean, Minerve, at Porto Ferrajo, Dec. 29.

Sir, Herewith I ſend you Capt Preſton's letter to me, of his action on the 19th of December, at night and; I have the honour to be, &c. HORATIO NELSON.

Sir, *Blanche, at Sea, Dec.* 20.

I have to acquaint you, that laſt night, after having hailed the Minerve, immediately as her hauling her wind acroſs me, to attack the larger ſhip would permit the Blanche to wear, I bore up, and in three or four minutes after the Minerve's firſt broadſide brought the frigate to leeward to cloſe action, the two ſhips juſt clear of each other; the enemy made but a trifling reſiſtance, and eight or nine broadſides completely ſilenced her, when they called for quarter, and their colours were hauled down. I am ſorry to add, that the very near approach of three freſh ſhips (two of which we diſcovered nearly within gun-ſhot be-

fore

with which he had been long afflicted, accompanied with a nervous complaint, attended, as usual, by an uncommonly high degree of irritability. This was rather increased than abated by the unhappy turn of public affairs, he being passionately attached to his country and its welfare.

"England! with all thy faults, I love thee still,"

was a sentiment to which he most cordially assented. He lived long enough, however, to express his abhorrence and detestation of a war he had once supported; a circumstance which gave him great uneasiness. He was accustomed, indeed, within his last three months, frequently to exclaim, that, like Mutius Scævola, he would burn that hand which had presented a petition to the King, countenancing the present unhappy contest. He was about 49 years of age; has left a large family; and is succeeded by an infant son, now Sir Edward Dryden. (See *Monthly Mag.*)

P. 444, col. 1, l. 57, for *Charles* r. *Brownlow*.

P. 445. In vol. LXV. pp. 540, 714, are letters from the author and editor of "The Annual Register;" from which it cannot be collected that Miss Ryves was employed to conduct the historical department; nor is there an inuendo of its being the product of a female pen.—T. F. Junior, observes, that our Obituary makes no mention of "The Hermit of Snowden," which is *supposed*, by those who knew Miss R, to have come from her pen; as she certainly confessed to a lady that she was the publisher of it, and did not disavow herself its author.

Births.

May 17. THE wife of the Prince Maximilian of Saxony, brother to the Elector, a son and heir.

The wife of Henry Brandreth, esq. of Houghton-Regis, co. Bedford, a son.

19. At Lisbon, the Princess of Brazil, a princess.

23. The wife of the Rev. Henry-William Champneys, a daughter.

28. At his house in Albemarle-street, the wife of Daniel Crocket, esq. a son.

29. At Sir Gilbert's house, in Portman-square, Lady Heathcote, a son.

Lately, the wife of William Southerland, of Shetland, in Scotland, three sons and a daughter.

Jane Robinson, wife of F. R. of Ingram-green, near Clithero, two children; being the third successive birth of twins.

June 1. At Upper Dunstable-house, Richmond, the lady of Sir Robert Baker, a daughter.

8. At his house in Stanhope-street, Mayfair, the wife of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, a son.

At Bath, the wife of John Eusor, esq. a son.

9. At his house in Somerset-street, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Tymewell Brydges, of Wootton-court, Kent, a still-born dau.

17. The wife of Craven Ord, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. W. J. Carless, of Felstead, Essex, a daughter.

19. At the Lord Advocate's house, in George's-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Dundas, of Arniston, a son.

20. At Worcester, the wife of Thomas N. Parker, esq. a son and heir.

21. In Harley-street, the wife of John-Williams Hope, esq. a son.

27. The wife of James Nassau Colleton, esq. of Eaton-street, a daughter.

Marriages.

1796. *Nov.* IN the West-Indies, Thomas Cookesley, esq. of Devon, captain of the first division of artillery in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Geil, only child of Gen. G. commander in chief in that country.

1797. *Feb.* 5. Mr. Hillier, quarter-master of the Roxburgh dragoons, to Miss Gibson, dau. of Mr. G. of the Dolphin inn, Leicester.

At Bingham, co. Nottingham, Lieut. Eminson, of the 16th light dragoons, eldest son of Mr. E. of Great Gonerby, to Miss Timm, only dau. of Mr. T. of Bingham.

William Yates, esq. of Bury, co. Lancaster, to Miss Robinson, of Newcastle.

6. At Grantham, Mr. Wm. Ostler, attorney, to Miss Lely, eldest daughter of Mr. D. L. attorney, of Grantham.

Capt. Peter Puget, of the royal navy, to Miss Elrington, daughter of Capt. E.

James Tilson, esq. to Miss Sanford.

7. At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Coltman, of Leicester, to Miss Smith.

8. Mr. Glass, of Islington, to Miss Holroyd, of Pentonville.

At Lynn, co. Norfolk, W. Nice, esq. to Miss Long, of Lynn.

9. At Maidstone, the Rev. W. Marsh, of Budgar, rector of Ruckenge, in Kent, aged 79, to Mrs. Eliz. Lyss, aged 66; being the third time that each has married.

13. John Jackson, esq. of Holles-street, secretary to Vice-admiral Ld. Keith, to Mrs. Christian, dau. of the late Gen. Goreham.

At Lechiot, co. Dorset, Mr. Samuel Strong, of Poole, to Miss Susan Carter.

Mr. Christian Brown, of Beaumont-str. Devonshire-place, to Miss Amelia Newey, you. dau. of Mr. N. of the Custom-house.

Rev. William Smith, of Kirby-street, to Mrs. Weare, of Friday-street.

Mr. William Taylor, of Surfleet, to Miss Eliz. Bradley, of Heckington, co. Lincoln.

At Lynn, Mr. Watson, attorney, of Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Scott, only daughter of Mrs. S. and grand-daughter of the late Edmund Elsdon, esq. of Lynn.

15. Mr. Timothy Cassin, of New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn, attorney, to Miss

Miſs Liptrap, ſiſter of John L. eſq. late ſheriff of London and Middleſex.

16. At Beverley, co. York, Mr. Wimble, ironmonger, of Hull, to Miſs Wardell.

Rev. John Lane, of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Anne Dury, ſecond daugh. of Mr. D. attorney, of Banbury.

17. At Mary-le-Bonne church, Weſt Copping, eſq. of Aſpington, co. Norfolk, to Mrs. Turton.

18. William Abbot, eſq. of Canterbury, to Miſs Morgan, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

At Lewiſham, Wm. Louttit, jun. eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Mrs. Withers, of South-end, near Bromley, Kent.

20. At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Sims, reader of St. Mary's, Bury, and rector of Wootton, in Norfolk, to Miſs Hewit, daughter of the late Andrew H. eſq. M. D. of Holt.

At Lodington, co. Leic. Lieut. Eyles, to Miſs Morris, daugh. of Charles M. eſq.

Mr. Richard Nell, of Grimsby, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Foreſter of Newark.

21. John Powell, eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary-Anne Biſhop, of Soho-ſq.

At Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, Capt. H. Furzer, of the marines, to Miſs Dixon, daughter of the late Major-general D. of the royal engineers.

23. Mr. Bullivant, to Mrs. Greenwood, both of Barton, near Lincoln.

27. Rev. Willoughby Bertie, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, to Miſs Harriet-Mary Wykham, of Swalcliffe, co. Oxford.

28. At Wincheſter, Francis Coffin, eſq. formerly captain in the 43d regiment, to Madame de Clairville, widow of the late M. de C. of Palermo in Sicily.

Rev. Maurice Evans, of Yelling, co. Huntingdon, vicar of Eltiſley, co Cambridge, to Miſs Atterbury, of Holtwell, in Guilborough parish, co. Northampton.

At Norwich, Thomas Corlett, eſq. merchant, of London, to Miſs Harriet Colombine, daughter of D. C. eſq. of Norwich.

At Aſton Flamville, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Geet, of Sapcote, to Miſs Townſhend, of Aſton.

Mr. J. Hudſon, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Sufannah Rayner, both of Lincoln.

March .... Samuel Gurney Edmonds, M D. of Walſingham, Norfolk, to Miſs Wright, of Great Snoring

2. At Bicester, co. Oxford, Rev. Charles Tanqueray, of Oriel-college, Oxford, to Miſs Littlehales, daughter of the Rev. Dr. L. of Bicester.

Rev. John Gilby, LL.B. rector of Barmſton, to Mrs Hill widow of Richard H. eſq late of Thornton.

6. Rev. Arthur Iveſon, to Miſs Engliſh, both of Lynn.

9. Mr. Burrows, ſurgeon, of Hatton-ſtreet, to Miſs Druce, of Chancery-lane.

At the Quakers' meeting-houſe in St. John's-lane, Mr. Samuel Woods, jun. of Paradiſe-row, Stoke Newington, to Miſs Lucy Webb, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Benjamin W. of St. John's-ſquare.

10. Wm. Lovelay, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, to Miſs Anne Perkins, third daugh. of John P. eſq. banker, of Huntingdon.

At Brigg, co. Lincoln, Mr. Simon Maw Bower, merchant, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Anne Hopkins, only daughter of Mr. David H. of Brandy-Carr

12. James Courant, eſq. of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, merchant, to Miſs Louiſa Oakden, of Daventry.

13. William Moſtar, jun. eſq. of Queen-ſquare, to Miſs Palmer, daughter of the late Charles P. eſq. of Thurnicoe-hall.

Capt. Wilkinſon, of the Durham militia, to Miſs Hurry, daughter of the late George H. eſq. of Yarmouth

At Blankney, co. Lincoln, Rev. T. Roe, B.A. to Miſs Catharine Elphinſtone, youngeſt ſiſter of Capt. E. of the Monarch man of war, and niece of T. I. Bury, eſq.

14. At Weſt-Ham, Eſſex, Mr. Jas. Scott, of Stratford, to Miſs Lydia Broady, youngeſt daughter of Mr Joſeph B. of Whitechapel.

16. At Dartmouth, Devon, Cha. Short, eſq. of the Weſt York militia, to Miſs Wright, eldeſt daugh. of Marſhall W. eſq.

18 Mr. John Sizeland, of Vere-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, to Miſs Remmett.

At Exeter, Mr David Bowdidge, grocer, to Miſs Eliz. Trewman, daughter of Mr. T. printer and bookſeller, of that city.

21. At Charlton, Kent, John Schneider, eſq. of Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friers, to Miſs Congreve, eldeſt daughter of Col. C.

Rev. Mr. Mules, minor-canon of Ely, to Miſs S. Tooke, grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. late prebendary of Ely.

At Empingham, co. Rutland, Mr. Cooke, of Thurmaſton, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Marſhall, of corn-mills, in Empingham.

22. Mr. Glazier, of Auborn, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Mary Robinſon.

26. At Leiceſter, Mr. Day, to Miſs Callis, both of that town.

At Laa, near Gainſborough, the Rev. T. F. Middleton, rector of Tanfor, co. Northampton, to Miſs Middleton, eldeſt daughter of the late John M. eſq. of Gainſborough.

At Stedon, co. Derby, Mr. Thomas Wheatley, of Aſhford, aged 90, to Miſs Margaret Wilſon, aged 18.

28. At Pancras church, Capt. Burton, of the guards, to Miſs Foſter, of Bond-ſtreet.

St. Pierre Paint, eſq. of his Majeſty's ſhip Naiad, to Miſs Maria Salter, ſecond daughter of the late Elliot S. eſq. of Weſtenhanger, near Wincheſter.

29. Mr. Wm. Hargreave, of Holbeck parish, Leeds, to Miſs Mary Black, eldeſt daughter of Mr. James B.

30. At Appledore, co. Devon, Captain Samuel Ching, to Miſs Mary Hare.—Alſo, on the ſame day, and at the ſame place, Captain Wm. Battin, to Miſs Eliz. Wood-

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At Thetford, Rev. G. Fenton, to Miss Mary-Anne Mingay, youngest dau. of James M. esq. king's counsel.

31. Wm. Fielden, esq. of Blackburn, in Lancashire, to Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Edmund J. esq. of Jamaica.

April 6. At Edinburgh, William Hagart, esq. of Leith, to Miss Helen Campbell.

8. Frederick Reeves, esq. in the civil service of the East-India Company at Bombay, to Miss Hawkes, of Cecil-st. Strand.

9. At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Mr. Robert Harris, surgeon of the royal navy, and to the prisoners of war in Mill prison, to Miss Josyfred Curtis, of Plymouth-dock.

10. Mr. Haylock, master of the Town coffee-house, Cambridge, to Miss Hallack, dau. of Mr. H. grocer, behind the shire-hall.

11. Mr. Dawson, needle-maker, to Miss Eames, daughter of the late Mr. F. of the Crown inn at Leicester.

12. Alexander Marshall, esq. of Newstreet, Swallow-street, to Miss Skinner, of Brightelmstone.

John Benton, esq. of Northampton, to Miss Sarah Wheeldon, of Buxton, co. Derby.

13. At Barnstaple, Devon, Mr. Hamlin, of Birmingham, to Miss Irwin.

15. Samuel Teason, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss John, of Stoke Newington.

16. John Cooke, esq. to Miss Sarah Green, both of Bath.

Mr. Edward Beeby, of Somerby, to Miss Marriot, of Asfordby.

17. At Huntingdon, Rich. Brown, M. D. to Miss Broff, only daughter and heiress of the late William B. esq. governor of Fort Marlborough, in the East Indies.

At Prestwich, co. Lancaster, John Pemberton Heywood, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Drinkwater, daughter of Peter D. esq. of Irwell house, near Manchester.

18. At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Maffey, vicar of Warminster, to Miss Carolina Aldridge.

Rev. B. Evans, to Miss Cottrell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Chas. J. C. of Hadley.

Mr. Lewis Fenner, to Miss Eliz. Newton, both of High Wycombe.

19. Mr. John Eyde, of Bristol, to Miss Oke, only daughter of the late Walter O. esq. of Pinney, co. Dorset.

Joseph Dobson, esq. of Carlisle-str. Soho, to Miss Mary-Anne Rider, daughter of the late Mr. John R. of Sutton, Surrey.

At Great Barford, co. Bedford, Rev. F. Cumming, fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss A. Roberts, youngest dau. of the late Major-general R.

20. At Hales-Owen, Mr. Sam. Bourne, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Holland, of Stoke-Golding, co. Leicester.

Rev. William Bingham, of Camely, co. Somerset, to Miss Emily Wynyard, of Kensington-palace.

Mr. John Kemp, of Coventry-street, to Miss Cann, of Beak-street, Golden-square.

22. At Solihull, co. Warwick, Captain Edwards, of the royal navy, to Miss Elliot, daughter of Mrs. E. Ingram and sister-in-law to Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart.

23. At St. Michael's, Cornhill, John Bolden, esq. of Charlotte-str. Bedford-square, to Miss Ramsay, of Brook-str. Hanover-sq.

24. At Glasgow, Mr. John Hannatyne, merchant there, to Miss Phil. Hannatyne, youngest daughter of the deceased Rev. Chs. B. minister of the Gospel at Irvine.

At Greenock, the Rev. Wm. M'Cartney, to Miss Janet Park.

25. William Aburrow, esq. of Wickham, Hants, to Miss Augar of East Bourne, Sussex.

At Dover, Capt. Ridge, of the excise cutter, to Miss Pain.

At Haverhill, Suffolk, the Rev. Charles Hayward, vicar of that place, to Miss Woodcock, only daughter and heiress of the late Brook W. esq. of Saffron Walden.

Hugh Jackson, esq. of Wisbeach, to Miss Marshall, only dau. of Jas. M. esq. of Elm.

Mr. Whitehurst, jun. to Miss Allen, both of Horninglow, near Burton-upon-Trent.

26. Major-general Peachey, of the East-India Company's Bombay establishment, to Mrs. Crawford, late of Bengal.

At Grisby, co. Lincoln, R. Gilpin, esq. of Hookliffe, co. Bedf. to Miss Wilkinson.

28. Lieut.-col. Charles Maitland, to Miss Napier, daugh. of Hon. Major-general N.

29. Mr. John Pearson, of Rutland-place, London, to Miss Fellows, of Nottingham.

May 2. At Alton-upon-Trent, Mr. Draper, of Derby, veterinarian, to Miss Thacker.

Mr. Norie, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Hill, daughter of the late William H. esq.

4. Theodore Palfgrave, esq. of Broad-str. buildings, to Miss Law, daughter of Lieut. L. of the royal regiment of horse-guards.

8. Jonathan Blundell, esq. to Miss Woodville, both of Liverpool, co. Lancaster.

At St. Peter's church, Friday-street, Mr. Iliff, surgeon, to Miss Mary Seawell.

At Basford, co. Nottingham, Mr. Geo. Seddon, of London, to Miss Danns.

9. At Sutton-Bonington, co. Nottingham, Mr. J. F. Stanford, to Miss Frances Bourbon, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Stordon-grange, co. Leicester.

10. At Belton, Mr. Samuel Farmer, to Miss Miss Mary Derby, of Meynell-grange.

15. Mr. Abraham Skinner, farmer, to Miss Deborah Wanstall, both of Otterton, Devon.

Mr. Wm. Unwin, to Miss Anne Hoole, both of Sheffield.

17. Thomas Smith, esq. son of the late Samuel S. esq. M. P. to Miss Eccles, daughter of the Rev. John E. late rector of Stoke Bruerne, co. Northampton.

18. Rev. Wm. Graham, M. A. of Misterton, co. Leicester, to Miss Cave, of Walton.—This gentleman's first wife was the celebrated Historian, Mrs. Macaulay, to whom he was married Nov. 24, 1778, and who died June 23, 1791; and of whom see vol. LXI. pp. 590, 628; LXIV. pp. 885, 1003, 1086, 1090, 1091, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132,

At Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, Richard Monon, eſq. of Hull, banker, to Miſs Eliz. Robinſon, of Kendal.

19. Mr. Robert Biſhop, ſilk-mercer, of Holborn, to Mrs. Eleanor Palleyn.

21. A. Hagley, co. Worceſter, Mr. Wm. Kerby, to Miſs Bennet, of Shrewſbury.—Alſo, at the ſame time and place, Mr. Samuel Brooke, jun. of Birmingham, to Miſs Penelope Bennett.

22. Mr. Richard Matkin, grocer, of Falkingham, to Miſs Mary Hall, of Foſton, near Grantham.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Samuel-Richard Fydell, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas F. eſq. M. P. for Boſton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Carleton, one of the coheireſſes of the late Lough C. eſq.

23. Mr. Chamberlain, miller, of Bourn, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Nichols, of Toft.

24. At Bath, Capt. V. L. Ward, of the 76th regiment of foot, to Miſs Abbnutty, eldeſt daughter of the late Col. A. of the E.-India Company's Bengal eſtabliſhment.

At Pancras, Mr. Thomas Read, of Leeds, to Miſs Sutton, daughter of Henry S. eſq.

25. At St. James's church, Jn. Moſely, eſq. of Coſden hall, co. Suffolk, to Miſs Payne Galloway, only daughter of S. P. G. eſq. of Tofts, co. Norfolk, niece to Lord Lavington and Gen. De Lancy. See vol. LXV. p. 440.

Mr. Godfrey, of Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Miſs Camden, of Surrey-ſtreet, Strand.

Rev. John Lewin Warren, of Aylmerton, co. Norfolk, to Miſs Speed, late of the Abbey-ſquare, Cheſter.

By the Biſhop of Exeter, Benjamin Harriſon, jun. eſq. treaſurer of Guy's-hoſpital, to Miſs Pelly, only daughter of Henry-Hinde P. eſq. of Upton, Eſſex.

At Ealing, the Rev. Wm. Goodenough, of Chriſt Church, Oxford, to Miſs Goodenough, the eldeſt daughter, and the Rev. Francis Minthall, rector of Nunney, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Henrietta Goodenough, the ſecond daughter, of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, of Ealing, Middleſex.

Colin Campbell, eſq. to Mrs. Elton, of Stapleton, co. Glouceſter.

Archer Ward, eſq. of Derby, to Miſs Hopper, of Nottingham.

27. At Tooting, Surrey, William Currie, eſq. of Southampton, to Miſs Wale, daughter of the late Henry W. eſq.

28. At Millbrook, near Southampton, Henry Hulton, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Heald, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Whitley H. late rector of Northrepps, co. Norfolk.

29. Capt. Robert Yeo, to Miſs Sarah Leworthy, ſecond daughter of Capt. L. of Barnſtaple, Devon.

Mr. Wall, ſon of Lieut.-col. W. of the Glouceſterſhire militia, to Miſs Jane Hall, daughter of Humphry H. eſq. of Manadon, co. Devon.

30. At Walcot church, Bath, William Wilberforce, eſq. M. P. for the county of York, to Miſs Spooner, eldeſt daughter of Iſaac S. eſq. of Elmdon-houſe, co. Warwick.

At Old Swinford, co. Worceſter, Mr. Jn. Gardner, of Queen-ſtreet, London, wine-merchant, to Miſs North, of Stourbridge.

John Bridgman, eſq. to Miſs Hall, both late of Kingſton, Jamaica.

31. At Mary-la-Bonne church, John Bolton, eſq. to Miſs Littledale, both of Liverpool.

Lately, at Dublin, Sir Laurence Parſons, bart. to Miſs Lloyd, daugh. of John L. eſq. of Gloſter, in the King's county, Ireland.

In Ireland, the Hon. Col. Ward, to Miſs Louiſa Symes, youngeſt daugh. of the Rev. Dr. S. of Hilbrook, co. Wicklow.

At Liſmore cathedral, Hen. Woodward, eſq. ſon of the late Biſhop of Cloyne, to Miſs Melchina-Henrietta Lovett, 2d daugh. of the Rev. Mr. L.

Cornet Williams, of the 9th dragoons, to Miſs Eliza Finn, daugh. of the late Edmond F. eſq. of Kilkenny.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Walter Ker, of Littledean, co. Roxburgh, to Miſs Jane Forſter, youngeſt daughter of the late Matthew F. eſq. of Bolton, co. Northumberland.

At Dundee, the Rev. Patrick Macvicar, to Miſs Agnes Gibſon, daughter of the late Rev. John G.

Gen. Sinter, of the marines, to Miſs Amelia Fordice, daughter of the late William F. eſq.

At Newcaſtle-under-Line, Mr. Haywood, aged 70, to Mrs. Bennet, aged 75; each married for the fourth time.

Lieut.-col. James Spens, of the 73d reg. to Miſs Frances Stewart, daughter of the late Sir John S. bart. of Allanbank.

At Old Aberdeen, Mr. Robert Eden Scott, profeſſor in the King's College, to Miſs Rachel Forbes.

At Edinburgh, James Roſe, eſq. advocate, to Miſs Elizabeth-Mary Innes, only daughter of the late Thomas I. eſq. of Monellie, writer to the ſignet.

At Newcaſtle, the Rev. Rowland Ingram, B. D. of Sidney-college, Cambridge, to Miſs Mary Shafto, of Newcaſtle.

Chriſtopher Fuller, eſq. of Fuller's-hall, South Carolina, to Mrs. Colonel Macdonald, ſecond daughter of the late Wm. Innes, eſq. of Sandfale, in Caithneſs.

Capt. Alexander Dyce, of the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Frederick-Mary Meredith Campbell, daughter of the late Niel C. eſq. of Duntroon.

Capt. Charles M'Vicar, of the 42d, or Royal Highland, regiment, to Miſs Campbell, eldeſt dau. of Wm. C. eſq. of Fairfield.

At Roſehall, Geo. Charteris, eſq. jun. of Amiſfield, to Miſs Saran Aglionby Roſs, only daughter of Geo. R. eſq. of Stiffo'd.

At Workington, Mr. R. Wells, to Mrs. S. Cummins, widow.

At Stonehaven, Capt. Andrew Fletcher, of the Argyleſhire ſencible regiment, to Miſs Anne Cuſhnie.

At Springhill, Mr. Wm. Gibbon, jun. merchant, in Aberdeen, to Miſs Margaret Forbes, eldeſt daugh. of Mr. W. F. merch.

At Berrien, George Reſt, eſq. of Penant, to Miſs Buckley, of Cluntafren, co. Montgomery.

At Laughærne, co. Carmarthen, Mr. Evan Jones, of Weſtmead, to Mrs. Garrick, of Hampton, widow of David G. jun. eſq. nephew of the celebrated David Garrick.

At Lichfield, after a courtſhip of 30 years, A. Newton, eſq. to Miſs S. Nott.

At Bath, Mr. James Beaveritock, jun. of Bradford, Wilts, to Miſs Plunkett.

Mr. Henry Shepherd, of Frome, to Miſs Tomkins, daughter of Wm. T. eſq. banker.

Mr. Slater, of Glenfield-houſe, to Miſs Mary Aſtell, of Groby-park, co. Leic.

Mr. Nockolds, ſurveyor, of Saffron Walden, to Miſs Auſtin, of Stratford.

Rev. Charles Legrew, of Wetherden, Suffolk, to Miſs Harriſon, of Haughley.

At Dronfield, co. Derby, Mr. Anthony Hill, maltſter, to Mrs. Jervis, widow of the late Mr. George J. of that town. On the ſame day her grand-daughter was churched, and her great grand-daughter chriſtened.

Sir Charles Edwards, to Miſs Howard, with a fortune of 100,000l. At the death of her mother ſhe will alſo have 2000l a-year, and the beautiful ſeat at Rivermead. On this occaſion, Mrs. Howard gave a bountiful feaſt to all the poor in the neighbourhood of her ſeat; and to each of thoſe who, from age or infirmity, were prevented from partaking of it, ſhe ſent 1s. and a quartern loaf.

Rev. J. P. Hocken, late curate of Moretonhampſtead, co. Devon, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of Henry W. eſq. captain of the Warley Eaſt-Indiaman, and author of the narrative of a voyage to the Pelew iſlands.

Capt. Joſeph Bingham, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sarah Parker, ſecond daughter of Rear-admiral P.

Tho. Rawſon, eſq. of Wards-end, near Sheffield, to Miſs Frances Rowe, youngeſt daughter of John R. eſq. of Everton, near Liverpool.

Thomas Watts, eſq. of Turlangton, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Davis, of Lodington, co. Northampton.

Mr. John Creaſey, of Great Hale, farmer, to Miſs Lucy Turner, daughter of Mr Philip T. of Heckington, co. Lincoln.

At Adlington, near Wrotham, Kent, the Hon. Captain Wingfield, of the Coldſtream regiment of guards, to Miſs Bartholomew, only daughter of Leonard B. eſq. of Addington-place.

At Swebſtone, Mr. Reynolds, farmer and grazier, of Little Aſhby, to Miſs Weſt, of *Newton* Netherwood.

Mr. Frades Sillick, farmer, of Colaton-Raleigh, Devon, to Miſs Mary Parr, dau. of Mr. Samuel P. of Eaſt-Budleigh.

At Long Bockby, Mr. W. Suffield, printer and bookſeller, to Miſs Lucy Lockwood, both of Coventry.

At Fornham, Suffolk, Hammond Alpe, eſq. of Hardingham, Norfolk, to Miſs Haſſel, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of the late Richard H. eſq. of Barnet.

At Chicheſter, Edward Cranſton, eſq. of Eaſt Court, co. Suſſex, to Miſs Newland.

At Bathwick, J. W. Webb Horlock, eſq. of the Rocks, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Smith, late of Normanton, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. Fowler, ſurgeon, of Atherſtone, to Miſs Johnſon, of Ryton-lodge, Coventry.

Rev. Dr. Laughton, to Miſs Tookie, both of Chippenham, near Newmarket.

Mr. James Shepherd, druggiſt, of York, to Mrs. Hanford, of Altord.

Mr. Thomas Newton, ſen. of Lakenheath, to Mrs. Aggas, of Hockwood Wilton; whoſe united ages amount to near 150 years.

Mr. Wm. Clarke, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Eaſt Bergholt, to Miſs S. Branwhite, of Lavenham, Suffolk.

Arthur Beevor, eſq. ſon of Sir Thomas B. bart. to Miſs Braithwayte, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. of Stiffkey, co. Norfolk.

Thomas Dennſon, eſq. of Normanby, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Thompſon, of Hull.

At Hedon, in Holderneſs, the Rev. Mr. Dickſon, to Miſs Davy.

Rev. Edward Pearſon, B. D. vicar of Rempſtone, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Johnſon, of Bedford-ſquare.

Charles Berkeley, eſq. of Biggin, near Oundle, to Miſs Munn, of Greenwich.

At Chelſea, the Rev. Dean Coddington, to Miſs Billingham.

Mr. Saxby, of Kennington, Surrey, to Miſs Harris.

John Goodwin, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, Southwark, to Miſs Cook, youngeſt daugh. of Rev. Mr. C. of Greenwich.

Felix-Antonio Caſtriete, eſq. of Arundel ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs Kiernan, of Doctors Commons.

Samuel Curd, eſq. deputy-clerk of the rules, to Miſs Eliz. Wyborn, of Charles-ſtreet, Hatton-ſtreet.

Mr. Huntley Bacon, merchant, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Cline.

Lord George Thynne, brother to the Marquis of Bath, to Miſs Harriet Courtenay, ſiſter to Lord Viſc. C. of Powderham-caſtle.

Launcelot Shadwell, eſq. barriſter, of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Iſabella Cayley, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. bart. of Brompton, co. York.

In London, Philip Gell, eſq. of Hopton, to Miſs Georgina Nicholas, daughter of Nicholas N. eſq. of Bowbridge-field, Derbyſh.

John-Whiting Draper, eſq. of Peterborough, to Miſs Mary-Anne Balfour, dau. of the late Admiral B.

Mr.

lark, ſurgeon, of Hull, to Miſs Eley, of W. E. eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet.

. At Powick, Philip De la-Motte, lieutenant-colonel of the 21ſt regi- light dragoons, to Mrs. Spicer, of k-hall, near Worceſter, relict of Richard S. eſq. of Devonſhire.

. James's church, the Rev. James f St. Mary-hall, Oxford, chaplain Earl of Guildford, and rector of n, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Anne r, 2d daugh. of Sir Walter F. bart.

Harris, ſurgeon, of Winterton, co. to Miſs Jackſon, of Wenthridge.

iſtram Harper, eſq. of Goſport, to Jellicoe, one of the daughters of Adam J. eſq. of the Navy Pay-off.

'eter Bacon, farmer, of Lathbury, Bannifter, widow of Mr. B. of od-forell, co. Stafford.

orge Allenby, eſq. of Holbeach, oln, to Miſs Harrington, of Hart- loomſbury.

. Simms, ſurgeon, of Derby, to Miſs f Duffield.

iſt. James Parris, eſq. of the iſland , to Miſs Allen, daughter of the late rge A. merchant of Lifbon.

nniſkillen, John George Ogilvie, tain in the Loyal Eſſex regiment ntry, to Miſs Letitia Cauldfield, daughter of the Rev. J. B. C. on of Clogher.

Edinburgh, Duncan Campbell, eſq. to Miſs Amelia Lamont, daughter L. eſq. of Lamont.

linburgh, Wm. Ogilvy, eſq. of the giment of foot, to Miſs Chriſtian . daughter of the late Rev. John P. of Br ſto.

charu Cudwell, eſq. of Blackburn, ather, to Miſs Schuter, of Bradford.

t Mary le-Bonne church, Harry eſq. to Miſs Watſon, ſecond r of the late Jeremiah W. eſq. of ortland-ſtreet.

John Dunſtone, to Miſs Chriſtian both of Falmouth.

idley church, the Rev. Tho. Monro, orne, Hants, to Miſs Sarah-Jane d, of Hadley, Middleſex.

linburgh, David Kennedy, eſq. of chael, Ayrſhire, to Miſs Henrietta ond, third dau. of Sir John W. bart.

ſpecial licence, at Chelſea, the illiam Garner, eldeſt ſon of George of Wickham, Hants, to Miſs North, ughter of the Hon. and Rev. the ſhop of Winchester.

Mr. Tho. Lingham, of Great Char- ter, Blackfriers-road, to Miſs Fen- augh, of Jn. F. eſq. of Kennington.

eorge Smith, eſq. of Saville-row, Sawyer, youngeſt daughter of the h. S. eſq. of Heywood lodge, Berks.

arcle, co. Hereford, Capt. Money, thurſtow, Suffex, to Miſs Eugenia Money, ſecond daughter of William M. eſq. of Horn-houſe.

Thomas Partington, eſq. of Offham, near Lowes, co. Suſſex, to Miſs Trollope, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Anthony T. of Cotterel, co. Herts.

Thomas Mather, eſq. of Charlton, Kent, to Miſs Sarah Pycroft, of Park-place, Wanſtead, co. Eſſex.

Mr. John Gregſon, of Mancheſter, linen-draper, to Miſs Mary Brown, niece to Archer Ward, eſq. of Derby.

13. Wm. Agar, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Talbot, youngeſt daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. George T.

At St. Olave's, Southwark, Mr. Palmer, to Miſs Flint, both of that pariſh.

At Oar chapel, in the pariſh of Chievley, Berks, the Rev. Danvers Graves, M.A. aged 48, curate of Chievley aforeſaid, to Miſs Eliz. Southby, of Winterbourne, aged 18. Mr. G. buried his late wife, aged 80, on the 19th day of May laſt.

By ſpecial licence, Lord Viſcount Middleton, to Miſs Maria Benyon, ſecond dau. of the late Rich. B. eſq. of Englefield.

15. At Hackney, Mr. Watſon, jun. wine-merchant, of Mincing-lane, to Miſs Mary Sykes, youngeſt daughter of Mr. S. banker.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Douglas, maſter of Bene't-college, to Miſs Mainwaring, niece to the Rev. Mr. M. Lady Margaret's profeſſor of divinity at Camb.

At Newnham, co. Glouceſter, George-Henry Maſon, eſq. firſt major in his Majeſty's late 102d regiment of foot, to Miſs Jones, ſecond daughter of Roynon J. eſq. of Hay-hill, his Majeſty's receiver-general for the county of Glouceſter.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Mr. Sanderſon, of Tyers-hill, co. York, to Miſs Eliza Maſſey, da. of Wm. M. eſq. of Liverpool.

At Kegworth, Mr. Wm. Marſhall, woolſtapler, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Catharine Banney, late of Leiceſter abbey.

17. At St. James's church, Piccadilly, Henry Harriſon Simpſon, eſq. of Richardby, co. Cumberland, to Miſs Mary-Anne Duberly, youngeſt daughter of the late Jas. D. eſq. of Endham-hall, co. Oxford.

At Glouceſter, Major Douglas, to Miſs Charlotte Hopkinſon, daughter of Col. H. late of the 15th light dragoons.

Richard Reeve, eſq. of the Weſt Suffolk militia, to Miſs Harriet-Frances Beneſet, 2d dau. of Claude B. eſq. of Margate.

18. Mr. Jas. Thurly, of Morden, to Miſs P. Underwood, of Boxworth, co. Cambr.

20. At Glouceſter, Daniel Garrett, eſq. of Gower-ſtr. Bedford-ſqu. to Miſs Eleanor Raikes, dau. of Rob. R. eſq. of Glouceſter.

Jof. Shrimpton, eſq. of Wycombe, Bucks, to Miſs Davie, of Wrentham, Suffolk.

21 At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Thomas Howard, eſq. to Miſs Seagwick, both of Rickmanſworth, Herts.

Henry Brown, eſq. of Portland-place, to Miſs

Miſs Sabine, eldeſt daughter of Joſeph S. eſq. of Hillſborough-houſe, Devon.

22. Mr. Tho. Watſon, druggiſt, of Cambridge, to Miſs Eliza Brown, eldeſt dau. of Mr. B. upholſterer, of Twickenham.

Tho. Vardon, eſq. jun. of Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Tarbuth, daughter of George T. eſq. of Gould-ſquare.

Mr. John Raworth, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Morris, both of N. Lutterworth.

Mr. George Sheppard, of Frome-field-houſe, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Mary-Anne Byard, daughter of Sir Thomas B.

23. Mr. John Jackſon, late of Gray's-inn-lane, to Mrs. Fuller, of Sutton, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Wenceſlaus Count of Purgſtall, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, to Miſs Cranſtoun, daughter of the late Hon. George C.

At the ſame place, Matthew-M'Alliſter, eſq. of Roſhill, to Miſs Marg. Campbell, dau. of late Col. Donald C. of Glenfadzell.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Sidney Bowles, eſq. to Miſs Eliz. Ruſhout, youngeſt daugh. of Sir John R. bart.

At Tempſford, co. Bedford, Hugh Perry Keane, eſq. to Miſs Suſan Payne, youngeſt dau. of Sir Gillies P. bart. of Tempſford-hall.

25. At Lambeth, Lieut. John Wright, of the royal navy, to Miſs Bine, ſecond daugh. of the late Francis B. eſq. of Hull.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Lieut.-col. Childers, of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, to the Hon. Miſs Bardley, daughter of Lord B. of Belvidere, Kent.

At the ſame church, John Webb, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Maria Little, of Grosvenor-place.

Col. William Duncan, in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Caroline Milne, third daughter of Rob. M. eſq. of the New River head, Iſlington.

DEATHS.

March 23. AT Port Royal, in Jamaica, in his 25th year, Mr. Thomas Etheridge, ſon of the Rev. Robert E. of Starſton, co. Norfolk.

April 5. At Jamaica, Mr. James Duncanſon, only ſon, of Mr. Walter D. late town-clerk of Dumbarton, in Scotland.

23. Mr. James Baron, tobacconiſt, in Thames-ſtreet.

May . . . Rev. Thomas Keighley, M.A. vicar of Low Leyton, Eſſex, to which he was preſented by Wm. Ganſel, eſq. 1754. He was of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1736, M.A. 1751; was elected F.A.S. 1769.

10. At Rochelle, in France, in his 26th year, Capt. Wm. Innes, of the 1ſt battalion of the Ruthſay and Caithneſs ſencible regiment, and ſon of Wm. I. eſq. of Thurlo, in Caithneſs.

11. At Greatham, near Hartlepool, co. Durham, Mrs. Brewſter, relict of the late Rev. Richard B. M. A. vicar of Houghton, and lecturer of St. Thomas's and St. Anne's chapels in Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. The moſt eminent virtue, a conſtant and ſolid piety, directed all the actions of her life; and the reſignation ſhe ſhewed to the decrees of Providence, during a tedious illneſs, which never interrupted the chearfulneſs of her mind, or her domeſtic duties, happily remained to her laſt moment.

13. At Bath, of a paralytic ſtroke, John Smith, eſq. ſolicitor to the Eaſt-India Company, and clerk to the worſhipful Company of Drapers of London. He married a ſiſter of the late Alderman Townſend, whom he ſurvived, and by whom he had a ſon, who ſucceeds to both his employments.

15. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Anderſon, wife of Mr. Follwood A. an eminent attorney there. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Spalding church on the 18th.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 84th year, William Starkey, ſtocking-maker, who was a member of the Old Friendly Society, held at the Angel inn in that town, ſeveral years before the Rebellion in 1745, at which time the ſaid ſociety was diſſolved; but immediately, upon order and ſubordination being eſtabliſhed by Government, the ſociety was renewed, and Starkey has ever ſince remained a member. This ſhews the great utility and benefit ariſing from thoſe friendly ſocieties when properly conducted; Starkey, within the laſt 13 years, having received 10l. 19s. out of the fund, by which means he has had a comfortable ſupport during the above period, he being totally incapable of doing any kind of work.

18. At Ludlow, Mrs. Dyke, relict of Mr. D. glover. She was taken ill the morning before her huſband's funeral, and languiſhed only eight days after his interment, when ſhe died of a broken heart.

19. Mrs. Worrell, relict of the late Mr. George W. attorney, at Spalding.

At his lodgings in Brompton-row, in his 30th year, the Hon. Simon Butler, third ſon of Edmund the tenth Lord Viſcount Mountgarret of the kingdom of Ireland, brother of the late, and uncle of the preſent, Earl of Kilkenny. In 1794 he married Eliza, ſecond daughter of Edward Lynch, of Hampſted, near Dublin, eſq. by whom he has left one only child, named Edward Lynch Butler, an infant, about 9 months old. His remains were depoſited in the vault belonging to St. James's church.

20. The Hon. James Hay, third ſon of the late Earl of Errol.

At Ringland, aged 102, Mrs. Anne Ames, who had reſided at Shottiſham near 90 years, and retained the uſe of her limbs and mental faculties to the laſt hour.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Clayton, late paſtor of the ſociety of Diſ-

ſenters.

ſenters meeting on the High Pavement, Nottingham. He was educated at Glaſgow, whence he received the degree of D. D. and firſt ſettled with a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Boſton, co. Lincoln; afterwards joined the *Society* meeting at the Octagon chapel at Liverpool, to whom he preached a ſermon Feb. 25, 1776 (reviewed vol. XLVI. p. 369), "explaining the views with which their Liturgy was compoſed, the reaſons for laying it aſide, and for their union with the Proteſtant Diſſenters at Benn's garden" in the ſame town. Theſe he afterwards quitted; and, after preaching to various congregations, finally ſettled at Nottingham, on the death of the Rev. John Milne. He was youngeſt of the three ſons of Mr. Samuel C. formerly an eminent linen-draper in London, who purchaſed the eſtate of Gen. Monk at Old Park, in Enfield pariſh, ſtill occupied by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake. Their only ſiſter married the late Rev. Timothy Laugher, paſtor of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Hackney. The Doctor's wife died at Enfield July 9, 1785.

21. At his houſe in Serjeant's-inn, in his 85th year, Thomas Coventry, eſq. of North Cray-place, near Bexley, in Kent (which eſtate, of the annual value of 1400l. he had on the death of the Rev. Wm. Hetherington), one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and formerly, for many years, ſub-governor of the South-ſea Company. His eſtates, which are conſiderable, deſcend to his kinſman, the Earl of Coventry. He was ſon of Thomas C. eſq. a Ruſſia merchant, and younger brother to William fifth Earl of Coventry, father of the preſent Lord, who, conſequently, was his firſt couſin, and to whom and his family he has bequeathed a conſiderable portion of his property. The following is the ſubſtance of his will: To his great nephew 50,000l. 3 per cent. ſtock, when he is 24 years old, and, if he dies under age, to be divided between the blind objects of Mr. Hetherington's charity and Chriſt's hoſpital; to Lord Deerhurſt and his ſeven children 10,000l. each; to Lord Coventry 10,000l.; to his eldeſt ſon by his preſent lady 10,000l. and his youngeſt ſon by her, reſiduary-legatee; to Mrs. Evans, of Queen-ſquare, 500l.; to her brother, Dr. Evans, prebendary of Worceſter, 500l.; to three ladies in Worceſterſhire 500l. each. Mr. C's remains were interred in the benchers' vault at the Temple church. He was a very amiable and beneficent character. When his friend, Mr. Hetherington above-mentioned, at his death left him his fortune, he ſaid, "Why has he done this? I did not want it;" and he inſtantly gave the legacies and benefactions to the purpoſes of the teſtator, although he might have retained them for his life.

In Ireland, in conſequence of a wound he received in a duel with Mr. Gore, William Brabazon, ninth Earl of Meath, Baron Brabazon of Ardee. He was born July 6, 1769; ſucceeded his father, Anthony, 1790, being then knight of the ſhire for the county of Dublin. His death is much to be lamented, as he was a young nobleman of great worth and ſome abilities; and has fallen a martyr, in the very prime of life, to the influence of falſe honour, and to the deteſtable practice of duelling. Dying without iſſue, he is ſucceeded in his very antient title, one of the oldeſt earldoms in Ireland, by his firſt couſin, Edward Brabazon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of his father's only brother, the late Hon. Wm. B.

22. At Ripon, Mrs. Waddilove, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. dean of Ripon, and daugh. of the late Sir Ludovick Grant, of Grant.

24. In Union-place, Lambeth, Mr. Edward Head.

At Thetford, co. Norfolk, Mr. Thomas Jefferies, many years a collector of exciſe.

25. Mrs. Fuhr, wife of Edward F. eſq. of Soho-ſquare, and Kingſton, Surrey.

Mrs. Fiche, wife of Edward F. eſq. of Soho-ſquare.

In London, aged 42, John Parker, eſq. of Browſholm and Marſhfield, co. York, late M. P. for the borough of Clithero, in Lancaſhire; of whom a particular account ſhall appear next month.

At his ſeat at Audley-end, in his 79th year, John Griffin Griffin, Lord Howard de Walden, and Lord Braybrooke, field-marſhal of his Majeſty's forces, lieutenant, cuſtos rotulorum, and vice-admiral, of the county of Eſſex, colonel of the Queen's own dragoons, recorder of Saffron-Walden, and K. B. He was eldeſt ſon of Edward Griffin Lord Griffin of Braybroke, ſon of James Lord Griffin, by Lady Eſſex Howard, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of James third Earl of Suffolk and Baron Howard of Walden. On the death of his father, Edward, 1742, without ſurviving iſſue, the title of Lord Griffin became extinct, and his two ſiſters became his coheirs; Elizabeth, married, firſt, to Henry Grey, of Billingbere, Berks, eſq.; ſecondly, to John Earl of Portſmouth; and died 1762, without iſſue: and Anne, married to Wm. Whitwell, of Oundle, co. Northampton, eſq. by whom ſhe had four ſons, of whom the eldeſt was the ſubject of this article. His aunt, the Counteſs of Portſmouth, gave him, 1749, her ſhare of the eſtate at Saffron-Walden, and Audley-houſe by her will; upon which, by act of parliament 22 George II. he took the ſurname and arms of Griffin. Having greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the war in Germany, he was made a knight of the Bath, and inſtalled May 26, 1761, and returned in ſeveral parliaments for Andover. In

1784 he claimed and obtained the barony of Howard of Walden; and in 1796 the barony of Braybrooke devolved on him. He married, in 1748-9, Anne-Mary, dau. of John Baron Schutz, who died Aug. 18, 1764, and was buried at Walden; and, on June 11, 1765, he was married to his present lady, Catharine, daughter of William Clayton, of Harleyford, co. Bucks, esq.; but having no surviving issue, the title of Baron Howard of Walden will be extinct; but that of Braybrooke was revived 1788, with remainder to Richard Aldworth Neville, esq. of Billingbere, Berks, and his heirs-male. His Lordship's income, including his regiment, was about 7000l. per annum. His landed property devolves to his only surviving sister, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Parker, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and rector of St. James, Westminster, who has no issue. The house at Audley-end, restored to splendour, and decorated with copies of many family-portraits, and other paintings by Rebecca, will be a monument of his Lordship's taste; and the handsome stone bridge erected, at his expence, over the river in the road to Walden, will enroll him among the public benefactors of the county.—On the 2d of June his remains were removed from Audley-end, and deposited, with those of his ancestors, in the family-vault in Saffron-Walden church. The procession from the house began at eleven o'clock; and the concourse of people of all ranks, assembled at this awful solemnity to offer the last tribute of their esteem for that truly respectable Nobleman, was very great. The funeral-service was read by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, archdeacon of Colchester, and accompanied by the heartfelt sorrow of multitudes, who have lost a most valuable protector and friend. To detail his several and numerous good qualities, would be an arduous attempt. Suffice it to say of him, that, if unfeigned piety, if humanity, beneficence, charity, philanthropy, be virtues estimable in heaven, laudable on earth, all these he practised in a very superior manner; for these he will be rewarded above; and long, very long recorded in the memory of every grateful survivor.

26. At Medbourn, co. Leicester, after a short illness of a mortification in his bowels, aged 48, Mr. George Bellamy, an eminent miller and baker there, and particularly esteemed in the neighbourhood.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, at his sago-powder manufactory in Torrington-street, Mr. Richard Bowen, of Long Acre; a man of a truly worthy character, and much regretted by his numerous friends.

At Jersey, much and justly lamented by the whole island, and all who knew him, Dr. Roger Heriot, surgeon to the forces there, and for many years the first physician of that island. He was born at Lady-Kirk, in the shire of Mers, where his father was a wealthy farmer, and had many other children. A grandson of his is Mr. Heriot, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and now editor of two news-papers, "The True Briton" and "The Sun." Dr. H. was educated at Edinburgh, and took the degree of M. D. at Aberdeen. He married an amiable and very accomplished lady, the daughter of Major Nugent, of Jersey, who is left to lament his loss, and by whom he had four sons.

At his house in Edinburgh, Walter Ferguson, esq. writer.

Aged 68, John Grainger, esq. of Bridge-house, Suffex.

John Utterton, esq. of Cobbin-house, near Waltham-abbey, Essex. He was formerly a builder in London; and had, since his retirement into the country, invented a machine for threshing corn without bruising the straw. He dropped down near the Bank, and expired as soon as he was carried to his lodging in Cornhill. One of his daughters married Mr. Tuitch, a vinegar-merchant, of London.

27. Aged 58, Mr. Joseph Langley, of Lincoln, joiner and builder.

At Northampton, in the prime of life, universally respected and lamented, and a few days after being delivered of a daughter, Mrs Johnson, wife of Thomas J. esq. of that place, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Bafely, late of Kibworth-Beauchamp, co. Leicester. Her loss will be severely felt and lamented, not only by her affectionate husband, but likewise by every other branch of her family. During her illness she sustained the severest pains with exemplary fortitude.

28. In an advanced age, Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Zachary T. of Exeter, over.

29. Mr. Donald Cameron, of Valentines, in Barking parish, Essex, son of the late Dr. Archibald C. of Lochiel, and partner in the house of Harley, Cameron, and Son, of George-street, near the Mansion-house, London. He purchased Valentines of the co-heirs of Sir Cha. Raymond, bart. and it is to be sold again Aug. 30.

Stephen Romer, late of Brydges-street.

Aged 35, James Stovin, esq. of Beverley-hill, near Hull, in the commission of the peace for the East riding of Yorkshire.

Joseph Stapleton, M. D. physician, of Colchester, Essex.

Rev. L. Holden, of Pembroke-college, Cambridge, rector of Barsham, co. Suffolk, and Gillingham, co. Norfolk; M.A. 1766.

30. At his house in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 60, the Rev. Thomas-Leigh Bennett, impropriator of the rectory, and vicar of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln; of whom a full account shall be given in our next.

Rev. T. Cautley, vicar of Great Ouseburne, co. York.

Mr. Bartholomew Porter, tanner, of Hull.

Mrs. Slater, wife of Thomas S. esq. major of brigade to his Majesty's forces in the Island of Jersey.

31. Suddenly, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Mr. C. comedian.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 17th year, universally regretted in that neighbourhood, Charles Hope, esq. eldest son of William Hope Weir, esq. of Craigehall, near Edinburgh. He possessed, in an eminent degree, every quality that could endear him to his family and friends, and gave room for the most sanguine hopes that he would prove an ornament to society.

At Malpas, in Cheshire, aged 109, Catharine Richardson, who had breathed the salubrious air of that healthful and elevated situation about 80 years, during which time she had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health.

Lately, at Lisbon, Arthur Bedford, M.D. late of Chesterfield.

In the city of Philadelphia, North America, Mrs. Duché, wife of the Rev. Jacob D. formerly chaplain of the Asylum in St. George's-fields. This lady met with her death in the following uncommon manner: while opening a sash-window, the sand-bag upon the window fell down and struck the back part of her head with such violence that she survived but a few hours.—In the circle of her acquaintance, both here and in America, she will be as sincerely lamented as she was deservedly esteemed and affectionately admired. She was a most sincere and practical Christian; of a meek and benevolent temper; of an improved mind, a communicative disposition, and an affectionate heart. Unknown to the world, she shone in the narrow but important sphere of domestic life; in an eminent degree finding her happiness at home while she largely contributed to the happiness of others. For many years she was so very deaf that she could not enjoy the pleasure of conversation without using an ear-trumpet.

At Manfredonia, in Italy, Lady Berwick, relict of Lord B. of Attingham, co. Salop, and mother of the present Lord Berwick and the Hon. William Hill, one of the representatives for Shrewsbury.

Aged 60, the son of the famous Prince Kaunitz, formerly ambassador from Vienna at Naples.

At Waterford, in Ireland, aged 19, Miss Frances-Elizabeth Langston. Her death was occasioned by a lighted candle, placed on a table at which she was sitting, having set fire to her shawl, which immediately communicated to the rest of her cloaths, whereby she was so dreadfully burnt that she languished in great agony from the 7th of May last (*the time the accident happened*) *till the beginning of June.*

In the arms of her sister, Mrs. G. Lovell, while in a post-chaise near Old Down inn, Miss Hicks, daughter of the late Mr. John H. of Wells.

In Gardiner-str. Dublin, Conolly Norman, esq. uncle to Lord Visc. Mountjoy.

Mrs. Walcot, of York-street, Dublin, only sister of the Right Hon. Sir George Caulfield formerly lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, and a very noted miser. To her, dying without any legitimate issue, he left the whole of his large fortune, amounting, in landed estates and interest of money, to more than 12,000l. a-year; and this he left absolutely at her own disposal, though, during his life, at which time she much wanted it, he would not assist her with a single guinea. The landed estates, exceeding 7000l. a-year, she has left to the son of Col. Caulfield, her nearest relation, and whose eldest brother, Tobias Caulfield, esq. had been adopted by her brother, but died in his life-time. But all her personal property, which must be immense, as, though both liberal and charitable since she possessed the means of being so, she was by no means expensive, she has bequeathed to the youngest son of the E. of Charlemont. Lord Kingsborough is to receive the sum of 20,000l. The Earl of Kingston has a like sum bequeathed to him by this lady; and, by a codicil to her will, she has left her waiting-maid her house in York-street, her carriages, and 300l. a year.

At Old Aberdeen, Miss Margaret Gordon, second daughter of the late Professor Thomas G. of King's-college.

In his 84th year, William Duff, esq. of Corsindae.

Hon. Mrs. Sandford, daughter of the late Lord Newark.

At Bodney-hall, co. Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Catharine Dillon, sister of the present Viscount D. of Ireland.

At Renishaw, co. Derby, Mrs. Sitwell, wife of Sitwell S. esq. M. P. for West Looe, co. Cornwall, and mother of the late Lady Wake.

At Gillingham, near Chatham, in Kent, Mr. Coandler, one of the people called Quakers.

Mrs. Burgess, of Ridlington-park, near Uppingham, co. Rutland; whose remains were interred at Oakham. This charitable, humane lady was of the same profession as the preceding, and an ornament to the county in which she resided.

At Hull, aged 71, Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. G. E. cornfactor, of Newark.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Thomas J. esq. of Northampton.

At Leicester, aged 84, Mr. Kirk, carpenter.

Mr. Vickery, surgeon, apothecary, &c. of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly

Suddenly, at Saxulby, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Horton, wife of Mr. H. of that place. This poor woman had been nine years afflicted with a dropſy, and, during that time, had been tapped 21 times, by Mr. Peake, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter, who had taken from her, by different operations, 1776 pints of water, which weighed 2193 pounds; viz.

Year	Month	Pints	Weight.
1789	Auguſt	60	75lbs.
1790	April	49	59
1793	May	36	40
	October	43	53
1794	January	49	55
	May	56	70
	October	75	98
1795	January	91	107
	April	84	104
	June	80	95
	Auguſt	93	118
	October	104	132
1796	January	104	127
	March	114	133
	May	114	141
	July	111	139
	September	96	119
	November	111	140
1797	January	114	141
	March	100	129
	April	92	118

Aged 83, Mrs. Martha Dye, of Wood Dalling, co. Norfolk. She had been tenant under Sir E. Aſtley 56 years, and had never ſlept from the farm-houſe during that time.

On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Comet, lying in Yarmouth roads, in his 42d year, Capt. Thomas Middleton, commander of that veſſel, who had juſt arrived from Earl St. Vincent's fleet in the Mediterranean, in which ſquadron he had been actively employed during the greater part of the preſent war, and highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in aſſiſting at the deſtruction of the French fleet at Toulon, ſo as to obtain honourable and particular notice in the Gazette which recorded that event. In the American war his ſervices, when only commanding a tranſport, were deemed ſo beneficial that he received a reward of 500l. for his fidelity by a vote of Parliament.

At Briſtol Hotwells, Mrs. Andrews, relict of Mr. P. A. wine-merchant there.

Within the ſpace of a fortnight, Mr. Thomas Royſton, jun.; his mother, Mrs. L. R.; and his father, Mr. Thomas R.; all of Edenham, co. Lincoln.

At Tidmarſh, Berks, Mr. Robert Piercy.

Mr. John Ridley, bookſeller, at Woodbridge, co. Suffolk.

Aged 109, John Knowles, a pauper in Birmingham workhouſe. He was born on Candlemas-day, 1688; was a ſoldier under the Duke of Marlborough, and fought with him at the battle of Blenheim.

Mr. Taylor, who formerly kept the White Houſe at Leiceſter.

Mrs. Baynes, wife of William B. eſq. of *Harefield-place*.

At Hemingford, co. Huntingdon, Mr. Billett, many years maſter of the Crown inn at St. Ives.

On his road to Bath, Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, M.P. for Plymouth, and an alderman and recorder of that place.

Mr. Thomas Salter, a reſpectable farmer, of Heavitree, near Exeter.

Mrs. Eleanor Robinſon, wife of Mr. J.R. ſcrivener, of Alford, co. Lincoln.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Hodges, wife of the late ingenious and reſpectable Artiſt, and a very amiable and accompliſhed woman. Her health had been long declining, and the ſhock ſhe received on the loſs of an excellent huſband, who died on the 27th of February laſt (ſee p. 255), was too much for her ſtrength to bear. She has left five children, for whom, it is hoped, the friends of their worthy parents will provide.

Rev. Mr. Maſon, curate of Thaxted.

At Hinxworth, Herts, the Rev. John Sparhauke, rector of that place, and vicar of Great Hormead, both in that county, and formerly fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge.

At Syderſtone, co. Norfolk, the Rev. William Mantle.

Aged 92, the Rev. James Sharpe, of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1728, rector of Appleton, and vicar of Weſt Newton and Sandringham with Babingley, co. Norfolk. The ſecond is in the gift of the King, who preſented Mr. S. to it in 1732; as did James Hoſte, eſq. to the two latter in the ſame year.

At his houſe in Percy-ſtreet, James Fearns, eſq. partner in the houſe of Meſſ. Murdoch, Fearns, and Co. Madeira.

June 1. Mrs. Reynolds, widow of the late Mr. R. of Mount-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſqu.

At York, Mr. Draycott, late of the theatre there.

At Bath, aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Bell, wife of Henry B. eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, partner with Mr. Robert Dineley, ſolicitor, Field-court, Gray's-inn. She was one of the two daughters of Mr. Whitby, upholder and undertaker in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, and married Mr. Charles Aſhmell, attorney, in Gray's-inn, to whom Mr. Bell was a clerk, and afterwards married his widow. By Mr. Aſhmell ſhe had three daughters, yet unmarried; by Mr. Bell, no children.

Mr. George Wilmot, leather factor, of Cheapſide, London, formerly of Derby.

2. Mrs. Vernon, wife of James Gladell V. eſq. of Hereford-ſtreet.

Mrs. Fly, of the Stable-yard, St. James's.

At Witham, Eſſex, in an advanced age, Richard Calls, eſq. formerly an officer in his Majeſty's dragoon-ſervice.

3. In Craven-ſtreet, Wm. Sumner, eſq. banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, in partnerſhip with Meſſrs. Caſtell, Powell, and Co.

Aged 70, Mrs. Ives, wife of Mr. Gil-

bert

bert I. of Bethel-ſtreet, Norwich, and mother of Mr. I. of Cambridge.

At Henley-upon-Thames, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Treacher, relict of the Rev. Thomas T. late rector of Ardley, co. Oxford, and eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Nares, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

4. At the houſe of his uncle, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. at Fulham, co. Middleſex, in his 35th year, after an agonizing illneſs, which he bore with true Chriſtian fortitude, Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, late captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Queen Charlotte, and colonel of marines. As an officer in his Majeſty's navy, few have equaled, and, for activity and courage, none ſurpaſſed, him. No name ſtands higher in the liſt of fame, or has been more juſtly celebrated for acts of heroiſm on the memorable firſt of June, 1794; when, though ſeverely wounded in the head, he ſcorned to leave his ſtation beyond a moment neceſſary to ſtop the flow of blood, but exerted Nature almoſt beyond her powers. On the victorious 23d of June, 1795, when no ſhips were in a ſituation to ſupport him but the Irreſiſtible and Orion, undaunted at the heavy fire of nine ſail of the enemy's fleet, he boldly arreſted their flight at the very mouth of L'Orient; and to his intrepidity and perſeverance England ſtands chiefly indebted for the capture of three ſhips of the French line. His benevolence as a man equaled his gallantry as an officer; and he proved, on all occaſions, a father to thoſe he commanded. As a patriot and a public character, at this momentous criſis particularly, his death is a loſs which cannot but be painfully regretted. His remains were interred, on the 12th, in Fulham church, attended by his uncle, Mr. Aubin, ſecretary to Earl Howe, Captains Bowen and Hay, of the navy, and ſeveral of his friends.

In Duke-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, the infant daughter of Capt. Atkew.

In his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Robſon, many years a training-groom at Newmarket, and well known on the turf.

At Blairgorts, in Stirlingſhire, aged 73, Benjamin Downie, eſq.

5. In his 98th year, Charles Shipman, eſq. of Dean-ſtreet, Soho, formerly a major in the Blues.

After a few hours illneſs, Mr. Agoſtino Iſola, upwards of 30 years teacher of the Italian language in Cambridge univerſity.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Ruſon, wife of D. R. eſq. collector of exciſe in Norwich.

6. At Lambeth-palace, in her 17th year, after ſeven days illneſs of a bilious fever, Miſs Moore, only daughter of his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Her death is an afflicting loſs not only to her venerable father, but to all his acquaintance.

Mr. Tebbutt, of Kegworth, co. Leic.

Suddenly, Mr. Joſeph Kingdon, comptroller of the cuſtoms at Exeter.

At her apartments at Pentonville, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Frith.

In her 19th year, Miſs Maria Cort, third daughter of Mr. Henry C. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare.

7. In her 84th year, Mrs. Sykes, relict of Mr. Joſeph S. formerly maſter of the Red Lion inn in the Petty-Cury, Cambr.

Aged 80, Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, of the city of Lincoln.

Mrs. Perry, relict of the late Capt. P. of Leiceſter.

8. At the houſe of Samuel Shore, eſq. at Meerſbrook, co. Derby, aged 83, Freeman Flower, eſq of Clapham, Surrey.

At Saliſbury, aged 101, Anne Fulford, a poor but honeſt and induſtrious widow. She was formerly a domeſtic ſervant of Charles Duke of Somerſet, and of the old Earl of Weſtmorland, but latterly of Gen. Bathurſt, of Clarendon-park; retained her ſenſes to the laſt hour of her life, with a memory uncommon at her age; perfectly recollected all the circumſtances of the great ſtorm in 1703, and lived at that time with her grandmother, at a village near Pomfret, being then 7 years old.

Mrs. Caparn, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

After a long illneſs, Mr. Gray, of Louth, co. Lincoln, a reſpectable merchant.

Aged 91, Mr. Barry, formerly landlord of the Lion and Lamb inn, Leiceſter, where he had honourably acquired a handſome property.

Mr. Geo. Anſell, of Carſhalton, Surrey.

At Bath, on his way to Briſtol wells, Francis Richmond Humphreys, eſq. of Devizes, a major-general in the army.

In his 49th year, Mr. Richard Payne, ſen. of Old Bond-ſtreet.

9. In Parliament ſtreet, Weſtminſter, much regretted, William Smalbroke, eſq. principal regiſter of the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry. He was the third ſon of Dr. S. heretofore biſhop of that ſee, and was greatly eſteemed by all who knew him.

At her houſe at Exmouth, aged 78, Mrs. Foulkes, relict of Wm. F. eſq. and mother of the Rev. P. D. F. of Medland.

In St. John's lane, Cambridge, Mr. C. Sharp, a very ingenious turner.

Mr. Tho. Copſon, hoſier, of Leiceſter.

At his houſe in Lower-ſtreet, Iſlington, aged 69, Paul Temple, eſq.

At Waltham-abbey, in conſequence of the wounds ſhe received May 6 (ſee pp. 429, 430), for which a perſon is now in cuſtody, Mrs. Gray; whoſe death is much lamented in that neighbourhood.

10. In Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, after an excruciating illneſs of four years duration, to which was lately added the loſs of a moſt promiſing ſon, juſt entering upon life, all which ſhe endured with the moſt dignified fortitude and the pureſt

pureſt Chriſtian reſignation, Mrs. Moore, wife of Peter M. eſq. and daughter of the late Col. Richmond Webb.

At his houſe in Lime-ſtreet-ſquare, in his 75th year, George Neale, eſq. ſenior ſurgeon to the London-hoſpital.

At his houſe in Oxford, after a lingering illneſs, aged 74, Mr. Joſeph Parſons.

11. At Clifton, Conſtantine Phipps, eſq.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, after a lingering illneſs, aged 28, Miſs Heſter Beach, daugh. of the late John B. eſq. of Hackney.

In Harley-ſtreet, Miſs Charlotte Milles, third daughter of the late Jeremiah M. eſq.

At her houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, after a ſhort illneſs, the dowager Lady Greſley, relict of Sir Nigel G. bart. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wynne, of Cheſhire.

At Boſton, co. Linc. Mr. Roſe, draper.

Aged 59, Mr. Thomas Burrows, maſter of the Nag's Head inn at Wragby.

12. Mrs. Olmius Luttrell; whoſe eſtates deſcend to her only daugh. Lady Stewart.

At his houſe in the Poultry, aged 86, Mr. Stephen Williams, calico-printer.

In an advanced age, Mr William Greathead, many years gardener to the late and preſent Biſhops of Peterborough.

Suddenly, in Mr. Marth's farm-yard at Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, in his 59th year, W. Green; whoſe wife died alſo ſuddenly about two years ago. There have been five ſudden deaths in the above pariſh ſince the 3d of February laſt.

13. At Camberwell, co. Surrey, Mrs. Anne Thomas.

At York, in conſequence of the wound he received in a duel, Mr. George Crigan, ſurgeon in the 46th regiment of foot, and ſon of Dr. Claudius C. biſhop of Sodor and Man. A coroner's inqueſt has been taken, and a verdict delivered, finding Bryan Bell, lieutenant-colonel in the ſaid regiment, William-Cooper Forſter, a captain in the ſaid regiment, and Owen Evans, ſervant of the lieutenant-colonel, guilty of the murder of the ſaid George Crigan. Lieut.-col. Bell, it is ſaid, has ſignified to the ſheriff his intention of ſurrendering himſelf at the enſuing aſſizes.

In her 49th year, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Chriſto. J. eſq. of Queen-ſqu. Bloomſbury, ſolicitor, only ſurviving ſiſter of Hen. Hall, eſq. late of Cookham, Berks, dec. who was ſheriff of that county in 1777, and only ſurviving child of Henry Hall, eſq. the elder, of the ſame place, by Anne his wife, formerly Anne Keeſe, who was the only child of Wm. K. of Maidenhead, gent. She was a ſingular pattern of goodneſs, meekneſs, patience, fortitude, and reſignation; and was long afflicted with the moſt ſevere illneſſes. She died without iſſue. By her death Mr. J. after an union of near 19 years, has loſt every real comfort, the beſt *of companions*, and moſt valuable of wo*men*. She was buried on the 22d, in the vault which belonged to her late brother, in Cookham church. The funeral-ſervice was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Cookham, a very old, good friend, who, at Mr. Johnſon's requeſt, kindly undertook the ſame, and accompanied him from Maidenhead for this ſad office.

14. After a painful and lingering illneſs, moſt ſincerely lamented, Mrs. Woodbridge, wife of James W. eſq. of Great James-ſtr. Bedford-row.

At his houſe at Queenhithe, aged 65, Peter Heapy, eſq.

At New-hall, near Chelmsford, Eſſex, the Hon. Mrs. Olmius, lady of the Hon. J. O. and ſiſter to the late Lord Waltham.

Rev. Archibald Arthur, profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Glaſgow.

15 Aged 62, Mr. Cole, maſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, who was in good health the preceding evening.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 50, Thomas Watſon, eſq. many years a goldſmith in Aldergate ſtreet.

16. In her 32d year, Mrs. Tolputt, wife of Mr. T. upholder, Long Acre.

In her 88th year, Mrs. Bonnington, mother of Mr. B. of Nottingham town goal.

Mrs. Biſhop, wife of Mr. Alderman B. of Leiceſter.

18. At Upper Eaſt-Sheen, Surrey, Mrs. Catharine Travers, wife of John T. eſq. an Eaſt-India director.

At Redmond, the Rev. William Embury Edwards, rector of Weſtbury, co. Glouc.

At his father's houſe at Leiceſter, aged 35, Lieut. John Heyrick, of the 15th, or King's own, regiment of light dragoons, ſon of John H. eſq. He was literally, in the language of Sterne, "well and dead in a minute." His career through life was eminently diſtinguiſhed as a gentleman and a ſcholar; few poſſeſſed a greater ſhare of natural abilities, or more ſplendid accompliſhments; and, as a ſoldier, he had the eſteem and reſpect of every officer and private in the regiment.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 81ſt year, John Neale, eſq. He was chriſtened Dr. John Neale, being the ſeventh ſon; was a gentleman of a good and reputable family, being brother to Noah Neale, eſq. who lived many years in the pariſh of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron, with great credit and reputation. Mr. N. had been in a bad ſtate of health all the latter part of his life; bore his illneſs with great patience and magnanimity; and died a good Chriſtian.

In his 81ſt year, the Rev. James Salt, M.A. formerly of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, B.A. 1738, M.A. 1742, and rector of Hildersham, co. Cambridge; by whoſe death the ſaid rectory devolves to his only brother, the Rev. Thomas Salt.

19. In his 83d year, Mr. Samuel Merritt, ſilverſmith, oppoſite Goldſmiths hall, Foſter-lane, Cheapſide.

At Malling, near Lewes, aged 76, William Kemp, esq. ſerjeant at law.

20. After a lingering illneſs, Miſs Paris, ſiſter to Mr. Thomas P. of Cambridge.

At Terregles-houſe, near Dumfries, William Haggerſton Maxwell Conſtable, esq.

21. At his ſon-in-law's, at the Oaks-farm, Cowlinge, in his 89th year, Mr. Jn. Barnard, formerly a very eminent ſhop-keeper at Wickhambrook, but had many years retired from buſineſs.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Thomas Gover, maſter of the Half Moon inn, Exeter.

At Hereford, after a very ſhort illneſs, in his 74th year, the Rev. Ralph Hopton, prebendary of Hereford cathedral, rector of Moccas, and vicar of Biſhop-Froome, co. Hereford.

In an advanced age, Henry Walters, esq. of Bath-Eaſton.

William Jenkin, esq. one of the exons of his Majeſty's yeomen of the guard.

At Horn-Dean, near Portſmouth, in his 29th year, Mr. David Macleiſh, ſurgeon of the 51ſt regiment.

23. In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Charles Haggerſton Conſtable S. esq. and ſiſter to Sir Wm. S. bart. of Hooton, in Cheſhire, dec.

25. At her brother's houſe at Froſtenden, Suffolk, in her 30th year, Miſs Louiſa Leekey, daughter of Mr. Deputy L. of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

28. In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, George Keate, esq. of whom an account ſhall be given in our next.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1796. *Oct.* 11. THE Hon. Miſs Coleman, appointed bed-chamber-woman to the Princeſs of Wales.

1797. *Jan.* 18. The Counteſs-dowager of Elgin, appointed governeſs to the Princeſs Charlotte.

28. Right Hon. William Pitt, Richard Earl of Mornington, John-Thomas Townſhend and John Smyth, esqrs. and the Right Hon. Sylveſter Douglas, appointed commiſſioners for executing the office of treaſurer of his Majeſty's exchequer.

James Talbot, esq. appointed ſecretary of legation to the Swiſs Cantons.

30. John Macnamara Hayes, M. D. created a baronet.

Feb. 14. Right Rev. Henry Reginald Courtenay, biſhop of Briſtol, tranſlated to the ſee of Exeter, *vice* Buller, dec.

Rev. Philip Douglas, D. D. preſented to the vicarage of Cudney, co. Lincoln, *vice* Wilſon, dec.

Rev. Walter Tait, preſented to the church and pariſh of Tealing, in the preſbytery and county of Forfar, *vice* Gillaſly, dec.

Rev. Alex. Robb, preſented to the church and pariſh of Tongland, in the preſbytery and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, *vice* Wm. Robb, dec.

Rev. James Baird, preſented to the church and pariſh of Eccles, in the preſbytery of Dunſe and county of Berwick, *vice* Murray, dec.

John Forbes, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama iſlands, *vice* the Earl of Dunmore.

15. Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, lord chief juſtice of the court of King's Bench, ſworn lord-lieutenant of the county of Flint, *vice* Moſtyn, dec.

20. Alexander Graeme, esq. George Keppel, esq. and Samuel Reeve, esq. rear-admirals of the White, to be rear-admirals of the Red.—Andrew Mitchell, esq. Charles Chamberlayne, esq. Peter Rainier, esq. Sir Hugh Cloberry Chriſtian, K. B. William Truſcott, esq. and Lord Hugh Seymour, rear-admirals of the Blue, to be rear-admirals of the White.—Captains William Swiney, Charles-Edmund Nugent, William Fonks, Charles-Powell Hamilton, Edmund Dod, Horatio Nelſon, Thomas-Lenox Frederick, Sir George Home, bart. and Sir Charles Cotton, bart. to be rear-admirals of the Blue.

Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, knt. appointed colonel in his Majeſty's marine forces, *vice* Rear-admiral Nelſon.

24. Paul Pechell, esq. of Pagglethan, Eſſex, created a baronet.

March 1. Thomas Langford Brooke, of Mere, esq. appointed ſheriff of the county of Cheſter, *vice* Leche.

John Raymond Barker, of Fairford, esq. appointed ſheriff of the county of Glouceſter, *vice* Tindall.

3. Robert Calder, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

Mr. Francis Smith, appointed robe-maker to his Majeſty, *vice* Stone, dec.

7. Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, K. B. vice-admiral of the Blue, created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven Mariſchal, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body, and, in default of ſuch iſſue-male, to Margaret Mercer Elphinſtone, only daughter of the ſaid Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, and to the heirs-male of her body.

15. Mr. William Webb, appointed robe-maker in ordinary to his Majeſty.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 23, to June 27, 1797.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	919	1781	Males	710	1375
Females	862		Females	665	

Whereof have died under two years old 387

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Between					
2 and 5	118	50 and 60	142
5 and 10	48	60 and 70	98
10 and 20	55	70 and 80	86
20 and 30	107	80 and 90	32
30 and 40	144	90 and 100	4
40 and 50	155		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1797.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol	5 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Irish 5 per cts.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Loyal Deben.	New L. 18 M.	Irish Lot. Tickets.	English Prizes	Irish Prizes
27	117	47 1/2	48 1/2	60 3/4	75 1/2	13 3/8	6 1/8	149 3/4	26 dif.					45 1/4		13 dif.	2 1/2 pr.	6 6 0	98	91
28	Sunday																			
29	116 1/2	47 1/4	48 1/4	60 1/8	75	13 1/4	6 1/8	148 1/2	27					45 3/8		13 1/2	2	6 6 0	98	91
30	115 3/4	47	48	59 7/8	74 1/4	13 1/2	6 1/8	146	26					45 1/4		14	1 3/4	6 6 0	98	91
31	116	46 3/4	48	59 1/2	73 1/4	13 1/2	6 1/8	145 1/2	28					44 1/2		14	1 3/4	6 6 0	98	91
1	115 1/4	46 1/2	48	59 1/2	73 1/4	13 3/8	6 1/8	144 1/2	30					44 1/2		14	1 3/4	6 6 0	98	91
2	116 1/2	47	48 1/8	59 1/2	73 1/2	13 3/8	6 1/8		30					44 3/4		14	1 3/4	6 6 0	98	91
3		47 1/4	49 1/4	59 1/2	73 1/2	13 3/8	6 1/8									13 1/2	2 1/4	6 6 0	98	91
4	Sunday																			
5		47 5/8	49 1/2	59 7/8	73 7/8	13 1/2	6 1/8									13 1/2	2 1/2	6 6 0	98	91
6		47 1/2	50	59 3/4	73 3/8	13 3/8	6 1/8									13 1/2	2 1/2	6 6 0	98	91
7	120	47 1/2	49 1/2	60	74	13 3/8	6 1/8		31				60 1/2	45 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	2 1/2	6 6 0	98	91
8	120 1/2	48	50	60 1/4		13 1/4	6 1/4		29				60 5/8	45 3/4	9 3/8	12 1/2	3	6 6 0	98	91
9	121 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	60 1/2		13 1/2	6 1/4		27				60 1/2	46 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	4 1/2	6 6 0	98	91
10	124	49 1/2	51 1/2	61 1/4		14 1/8	6 1/8		25				63 1/2	48	9 1/2	11	5 1/2	6 8 0	98	91
11	Sunday																			
12	127	50 3/8	52 1/4	62 1/2		14 3/8	6 1/4		23				64 1/2	48 1/4	9 7/8	10 1/2	7 1/2	6 8 0	98	91
13	128	51	53	63 1/2		14 1/2	6 1/2		22				66 1/2	48 1/2	9 3/8	10	8 1/2	6 8 0	98	91
14	130 1/2	52	53 1/2	64 1/4		14 3/4	6 1/2	163 3/4	21				67 3/4	50 3/8	9 5/8	9 1/2	9 1/2	6 9 0	98	91
15	132	53	54 1/2	65 1/2		14 3/4	6 1/2	166	24				67 1/2	51 1/2	10 1/4	9	12 1/2	6 10 0	98	91
16	127	49 3/4	53 1/2	63		14 1/2	6 1/2	168	23				67 1/2	49 1/2	10	9 1/2	8 1/2	6 10 0	98	91
17	127 1/2	50	52 1/2	62 3/4		14 1/2	6 1/2	159 1/2	22					49		11	7 1/2	6 10 0	98	91
18	Sunday																			
19		49 3/4	52 1/2	62 3/4		14 1/2	6 1/8	157						49 1/2		11 1/2	7	6 12 0	98	91
20	126 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2	62 1/2		14 1/2								49 1/2	10	12	7 1/2	6 13 0	98	91
21		51 1/2	53	63 1/2	77 1/2	14 1/2	6 1/2	160	20					49 1/2	10 1/4	12	10	6 14 0	98	91
22		51 3/4	53 1/2	63 1/2		14 1/2	6 1/2	160	19					49 1/2	10 1/8	12 1/2	9 1/2	6 14 0	98	91
23	125 3/4	50 1/2	53 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/8	14 1/8	6 1/2	159	19					48	10	12 1/2	9 1/2	6 15 0	98	91
24	128	52 1/2	55 1/2	64 1/2		14 3/8	6 3/8							50		11	12	6 15 0	98	91
25	Sunday																			
26	127 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	64 1/2		14 1/2	6 1/2							49 1/2		12	11 1/2	6 16 0	98	91

The price of Stocks shut are for the opening including the half year's dividend. J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

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CORRIGENDA.

Vol. LXVI. p. 1020, col. 2, l. 15, read "p. 8."

P. 1155, col. 1, l. 18, erase "esq.;" and l. 20, for "Oxon." read "co. Warwick."

P. 1060, col. 2, l. 14, read "Culworth."

P. 1119, col. 1. l. 44, for "master" read "curator;" and, l. 49, for "Camb.", read "Oxford."

Ib. col. 2. l. 52. "That cathedral." What?

In the "Index to the Books," in Part I. for "Warton" read "Weston."

On the back of the title-page of Part II, col. 1, l. 19 of the letter, for "712" read "782."

Vol. LXVII. p. 110, l. 2, erase "mortal;" and, in l. 10, read "*bright* examples."

P. 561, l. 50. read "jure *vado*:" and, l. 51, "*facere* Palladis."

P. 626, col. 1, l. 29, 30, erase "late of Cambridge;" and, in l. 60, for "nephew" read "first cousin."